



NOTICE OF LANDSCAPE APPLICATION

Date of Application: March 4, 2025 All turf East of the Community Center
March 5, 2025 All turf West of the Community Center
March 6, 2025 Scheduled as an alternate day in the event of inclement weather.

Location: Gardens Park

Reason for Application: Fertilize fescue turf to provide uniform growth with extended nitrogen feeding.

Product Manufacturer Name: Lesco Professional Turf Fertilizer 28-3-7.

-Active ingredients: N/A

-Precautionary statement: Harmful if inhaled. Eye and skin irritant. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Reason for Application: The following 3 herbicide treatments are used to control broadleaf, crabgrass, 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: Lesco Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide

-EPA registration no. 241-416-10404

-Active ingredients: Pendimethalin N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3, 4-dimethyl-2, 6- dinitrobenzenamine.

-Precautionary statement: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

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**



28-3-7

LESCO PROFESSIONAL TURF FERTILIZER

For use in Rotary Spreaders Only
Contains LESCO® Poly Plus® Polymer Coated Urea to provide uniform growth with extended nitrogen feeding.

50 lb COVERS 14,000 sq ft SGN 240

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: This LESCO product is a professional quality turf fertilizer for use on all lawn areas. The best results with this product are obtained when it is applied to actively growing grass, and watered into the turf soon after application. Avoid mowing immediately following application to prevent pick-up.

For best results, sweep or blow the fertilizer off walks and painted surfaces following application to avoid discoloration.

Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rain is expected. Apply this product only to your lawn\garden, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk, or street back onto your lawn\garden.

Recommended applications are at the rate of one pound of nitrogen per 1,000 sq ft. Actual rates and timing of applications will vary with weather, soil and turf conditions.

For additional LESCO, Inc. product assistance call 1-800-347-4272.

COVERAGE: 50 pounds of LESCO 28-3-7 Fertilizer covers approximately 14,000 sq ft at the application rate of one pound of nitrogen (3.6 pounds of fertilizer) per 1,000 sq ft.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

TOTAL NITROGEN (N).....	28.00%
1.17% Ammoniacal Nitrogen	
26.83% Urea Nitrogen*	
AVAILABLE PHOSPHATE (P ₂ O ₅).....	3.00%
SOLUBLE POTASH (K ₂ O).....	7.00%
SULFUR (S) Total.....	2.38%
2.38% Combined Sulfur (S)	
IRON (Fe)	3.50%
0.04% Water Soluble Iron (Fe)	
MANGANESE (Mn)	2.50%
0.50% Water Soluble Manganese (Mn)	

DERIVED FROM: Polymer Coated Urea, Urea, Diammonium Phosphate, Sulfate of Potash, Iron Sulfate, Manganese Oxide, Manganese Sulfate.

*10.08% Slowly Available Urea Nitrogen from Polymer Coated Urea.

ROTARY SPREADER SETTINGS: Apply LESCO Fertilizers and Combination Products only with a rotary spreader. The following rotary spreader settings are approximate for the application rates of one pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. You may need to adjust the setting depending on walking speed, spreader condition and product. An extended Spreader Setting listing can be found at www.lesco.com.

ROTARY SPREADER	SETTINGS
LESCO – All Rotary Models	#14
PermaGreen	14
Cyclone®/ Spyker® /Z-Spray	4 1/4
Vicon (LESCO Pendulum)	22
Lely®	4 II



WARNING

Harmful if inhaled. Eye and skin irritant. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully and completely. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Buyer and/or User assume all risks of ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences or damages that may result from conditions outside or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. including but not limited to such factors as manner of use or application, weather or weather conditions outside the range considered normal at the application site or for the time period in which the product is applied, the presence of other materials, incompatible products, or other influencing factors which are beyond the control of LESCO, Inc.. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and/or User, and Buyer and/or User agrees to hold LESCO, Inc. harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

LESCO, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. and Buyer and/or User assume the risk of any such use.

LESCO, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER AND/OR USER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF LESCO, INC. FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF LESCO, INC. REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT, OR IF NOT ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE, REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY. IN NO EVENT SHALL LESCO, Inc., BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES. LESCO, Inc. offers this product, and Buyer and/or User accepts it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of LESCO, Inc.

Information concerning the raw materials composing this product can be obtained by writing to: LESCO, Inc., Attn: RA Dept, 1385 East 36th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44114-4114, referring to the item number found on this bag.

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the Internet at <http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm>.

Poly Plus is comprised of Polymer Coated Urea.

LESCO and Poly Plus are registered trademarks and the sweeping design is a trademark of LESCO Technologies, LLC. SCOTTS is a registered trademark of The SCOTT Company. Cyclone and Spyker are registered trademarks of Spyker Spreaders, LLC. Lely is a registered trademark of C Van Der Lely N.V.

N:\Regulatory\WP\Regul Private\MstrLbl\ERIEVIEW ADDRESS\Landscape Style Master Lbls\Fertilizer Labels

Rev. 3/3/16 VT

510030

PP

F1560

Net Weight 50 lb (22.7 kg)

Manufactured for: **LESCO, Inc.**

1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114-4114

LESCO Granular Fertilizer – All Analyses

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and

Regulations Revision Date: 9/20/2019 Date of issue: 9/20/19.

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: LESCO Granular Fertilizer – All Analyses

Other means of identification: Granular fertilizers including all chemical, partially sulfur coated, 100% polymer or sulfur coated nutrients, with and without micronutrients.

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the substance/mixture: Fertilizer

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

LESCO, Inc.

1385 East 36th St

Cleveland, OH 44114

T 800-347-4272

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-424-9300

For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call CHEMTREC – Day or Night

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Irrit. 2A H319

Skin Sens. 1 H317

STOT SE 3 H335

Aquatic Acute 3 H402

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



GHS07

Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
 H402 - Harmful to aquatic life
 H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P261 - Avoid breathing dust
 P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment
 P280 - Wear eye protection, protective gloves, protective clothing
 P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
 P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
 P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
 P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell
 P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4)

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P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container according to local, regional, national, and international regulations

2.3. Other Hazards

Other Hazards: No additional information available

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Urea	(CAS No) 57-13-6	0.1 - 98	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
Sulfuric acid, dipotassium salt	(CAS No) 7778-80-5	0.1 - 95	Not classified
Diammonium phosphate	(CAS No) 7783-28-0	0.1 - 95	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Potassium chloride	(CAS No) 7447-40-7	0.1 - 95	Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Monoammonium phosphate	(CAS No) 7722-76-1	0.1 - 95	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 STOT SE 3, H335
Ammonium sulfate	(CAS No) 7783-20-2	0.1 - 95	Aquatic Acute 2, H401
Limestone	(CAS No) 1317-65-3	0.1 - 95	Not classified
Sulfur	(CAS No) 7704-34-9	0.1 - 20	Comb. Dust, H232 Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	(CAS No) 1309-37-1	0.1 - 10	Not classified
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde	(CAS No) 9011-05-6	0.1 - 10	Not classified
Magnesium sulfate	(CAS No) 7487-88-9	0.1 - 10	Skin Sens. 1, H317
Ferrous sulfate	(CAS No) 7720-78-7	0.1 - 10	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400
Manganese oxide (Mn ₃ O ₄)	(CAS No) 1317-35-7	0.1 - 10	Not classified
Sulfate of Potash-Magnesia	(CAS No) 14977-37-8	0.1 - 10	Not classified

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

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First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 15 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Overexposure may be irritating to the respiratory system.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: If a large quantity has been ingested : Abdominal pain. Diarrhea. Nausea. Vomiting.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Not considered flammable but will burn at high temperatures. . Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Decomposes above 132 °C (270 °F). Under conditions of fire this material may produce: Ammonia. Nitrogen oxides. Biuret. Cyanuric acid.

Explosion Hazard: May form explosive compounds if mixed with: Calcium hypochlorite. Sodium hypochlorite. Nitrates. Nitric acid. Perchloric acid. Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive.

Reactivity: This product as shipped in the form of coarse granules should not contain sufficient dust to present an explosion hazard. Prevent dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard).

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Firefighting Instructions: Not flammable.

Protection During Firefighting: Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Other information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. This material becomes slippery when wet.

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency Procedures: Collect as any solid. Ventilate area. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

Protective Equipment: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency Procedures: If possible, stop flow of product. Contain and collect as any solid. Ventilate area. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain and collect as any solid. Do not allow into drains or water courses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Recover the product by vacuuming, shovelling or sweeping. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. If spilled directly onto the ground, remove sufficient soil to ensure material is fully recovered. Material may be used if uncontaminated.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections No additional information available

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: This material becomes slippery when wet.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

Hygiene Measures: Emergency eye wash fountains should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

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7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions: Store tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from moisture.

Prohibitions on mixed storage: Store away from: Ammonium nitrate. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.

Special Rules on Packaging: Corrosive to copper and its alloys.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Fertilizer.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

Limestone (1317-65-3)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) (1309-37-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	2500 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. For particulates and dust: Safety glasses.



Hand Protection

: protective gloves.

Eye Protection

: Safety glasses.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn.

Environmental Exposure Controls

: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Granules. Multi-colored.
Color	: White
Odor	: Slight. Pungent.
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
pH solution	: 10 %
Relative Evaporation Rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Density	: 45 (45 - 65) lb/ft ³
Solubility	: Water: Moderately

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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available

Viscosity : No data available

9.2. Other Information No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: This product as shipped in the form of coarse granules should not contain sufficient dust to present an explosion hazard. Prevent dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard).

10.2 Chemical Stability: Stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Protect from moisture. Keep away from heat.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: May form explosive mixture if in contact with strong acid such as nitric or perchloric acids.

Avoid contact with : Strong oxidizers. Strong acids, bases. Nitrates. Hypochlorites. Perchlorates. Chlorides. Corrosive to copper and its alloys.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Under conditions of fire this material may produce: Nitrogen oxides. Ammonia. Biuret. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Sulfuric acid, dipotassium salt (7778-80-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	6600 mg/kg
ATE (Oral)	6,600.00 mg/kg body weight
Diammonium phosphate (7783-28-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	6500 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 7950 mg/kg
ATE (Oral)	6,500.00 mg/kg body weight
Potassium chloride (7447-40-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2600 mg/kg
ATE (Oral)	2,600.00 mg/kg body weight
Monoammonium phosphate (7722-76-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	5750 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 7940 mg/kg
ATE (Oral)	5,750.00 mg/kg body weight
Ammonium sulfate (7783-20-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 9.23 mg/l/4h
Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde (9011-05-6)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 167 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Ferrous sulfate (7720-78-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	237 mg/kg
ATE (Oral)	237.00 mg/kg body weight

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)	
IARC group	3

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

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Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Overexposure may be irritating to the respiratory system.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: If a large quantity has been ingested : Abdominal pain. Diarrhea. Nausea. Vomiting.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Sulfuric acid, dipotassium salt (7778-80-5)	
LC50 Fish 1	653 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)
EC50 Daphnia 1	890 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish 2	3550 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
Diammonium phosphate (7783-28-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	26.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
LC 50 Fish 2	24.8 - 29.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
Potassium chloride (7447-40-7)	
LC50 Fish 1	1060 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	825 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish 2	750 - 1020 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	83 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
Ammonium sulfate (7783-20-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	5.2 (5.2 - 8.2) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish 2	32.2 (32.2 - 41.9) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	866 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
LC 50 Fish 2	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
Magnesium sulfate (7487-88-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	2610 - 3080 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	266.4 - 417.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
Ferrous sulfate (7720-78-7)	
LC50 Fish 1	925 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Poecilia reticulata [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	152 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish 2	0.56 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio [semi-static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	6.15 - 9.26 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
Urea (57-13-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	16200 - 18300 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Poecilia reticulata)
EC50 Daphnia 1	3910 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

LESCO Granular Fertilizer – All Analyses	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. This product is water soluble and eventually biodegrades into elemental nitrogen. Excess nitrogen and nitrates in a body of water will contribute to eutrophication with visible effects such as toxic algae bloom.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Diammonium phosphate (7783-28-0)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Monoammonium phosphate (7722-76-1)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)

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Ammonium sulfate (7783-20-2)	
Log Pow	-5.1 (at 25 °C)
Urea (57-13-6)	
BCF fish 1	< 10
Log Pow	-1.59 (at 25 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Place in an appropriate container and dispose of the contaminated material at a licensed site.

Additional Information: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2 In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3 In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

LESCO Granular Fertilizer – All Analyses	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard
Sulfuric acid, dipotassium salt (7778-80-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Diammonium phosphate (7783-28-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Potassium chloride (7447-40-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Monoammonium phosphate (7722-76-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Ammonium sulfate (7783-20-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Limestone (1317-65-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Urea, polymer with formaldehyde (9011-05-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Magnesium sulfate (7487-88-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Ferrous sulfate (7720-78-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Manganese oxide (Mn₃O₄) (1317-35-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Urea (57-13-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2 US State Regulations

LESCO Granular Fertilizer – All Analyses

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according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Ammonium sulfate (7783-20-2)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Sulfur (7704-34-9)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Ferrous sulfate (7720-78-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Manganese oxide (Mn₃O₄) (1317-35-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision date : 9/20/2019
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Eye Irrit. 2B	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H228	Flammable solid
H232	May form combustible dust concentrations in air
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H320	Causes eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life

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H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

- NFPA Health Hazard** : 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.
- NFPA Fire Hazard** : 0 - Materials that will not burn.
- NFPA Reactivity** : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



IMPORTANT: LESCO urges each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and is based on our current knowledge. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his or her activities comply with all federal, state, provincial and local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. It is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for safe use of this product.

The SDS serves different purposes than, and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY, THE EPA APPROVED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). Use, storage and disposal of pesticide products are regulated by the EPA under the authority of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through the product labeling, and all necessary and appropriate precautionary, use, storage, and disposal information is set forth on that labeling.

It is a violation of federal law to use a pesticide product in any manner not prescribed on the EPA-approved label.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)



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.)



**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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or on clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>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.</p> <p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillates - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</p>	

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

*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.

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© Checkered Flag/Label Design is a registered trademark of PBI-Gordon Corporation.

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



**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.

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	PBI Gordon Corporation	PBI Gordon Corporation
P.O. Box 860350	P.O. Box 860350	P.O. Box 860350
Shawnee, KS 66286	Shawnee, KS 66286	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 (MCP)	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	Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992).
Other Information	

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	Odor	Esters
Appearance	Liquid	Odor threshold	No information available
Color	Amber		
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 (MCP) 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, MCP, 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 (MCP) 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 Description	274, 335, 969
	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-chlorophenoxypropionic acid (MCP)				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

<u>NFPA</u>	Health hazards 2	Flammability 1	Instability 0	Physical and Chemical Properties -
<u>HMIS</u>	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

LESCO®

PEEL HERE
TO OPEN →

PRE-M® AquaCap™ Herbicide

For use as a preemergence weed control herbicide in
turfgrass, landscape or grounds maintenance,
noncropland areas, and ornamental production

Active Ingredient: pendimethalin:	
N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine	38.7%
Other Ingredients:	61.3%
Total:	100.0%

1 gallon contains 3.8 lbs of microencapsulated pendimethalin in an aqueous carrier.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product,
call day or night 1-800-424-9300.

See inside for complete **Precautionary Statements, First Aid, Directions For Use, Condition of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.



#59025333

Net Contents: 2.5 gal (9.46 L)

TM

EPA Reg. No. 241-416-10404

EPA Est. No. 241-MO-001

Manufactured for: **LESCO, Inc.** • 1385 East 36th Street • Cleveland, OH 44114-4114

LESCO and Pre-M are registered trademarks and the sweeping design is a trademark of LESCO Technologies LLC. AquaCap is a trademark of BASF Corporation. (121418)

FIRST AID

If in eyes

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

HOTLINE

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, 1-800-424-9300.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to these products are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

LESCO, Inc. does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

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 requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT apply **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures.

Not for use for commercial seed production.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL 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.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store below 15° F. Extended storage at temperatures below 15° F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals dissolve.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Disposal

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully and completely. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and/or User assume all risks of ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences or damages that may result from conditions outside or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. including but not limited to, such factors as manner of use or application, weather or weather conditions outside the range considered normal at the application site or for the time period in which the product is applied, the presence of other materials, incompatible products, or other influencing factors

which are beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and/or User, and Buyer and/or User agrees to hold LESCO, Inc. harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

LESCO, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal use conditions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. and Buyer and/or User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, LESCO, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER AND/OR USER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF LESCO, INC. FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF LESCO, INC. REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT, OR IF NOT ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE, REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL LESCO, Inc., BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES.

LESCO, Inc. offers this product, and Buyer and/or User accepts it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of LESCO, Inc.

General Information

Mode of Action

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with the plant cellular division or mitosis and cell elongation in the growing points of shoots and roots of susceptible weeds. When susceptible weeds germinate in the treated area, they contact the herbicide and both shoot and root growth stops. Translocation of the herbicide within the plant is limited. Affected weeds die shortly after growth is stopped, usually before emergence from the soil.

Weeds Controlled

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before herbicide activation, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide**) for the control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** label.

The efficacy of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** at the specified rates.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grasses	
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervis</i>
Sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Broadleaf Weeds	
Burweed, lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>

Table 1. Weeds Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broadleaf Weeds (continued)	
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

Application Use Sites

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** for preemergence control of grass and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate **in any turfgrass site** (golf courses, lawns, sod farms and other turf areas) and **landscape ornamental maintenance areas**. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairie grass areas, and sod farms.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide can be applied for general grounds maintenance in areas such as parking lots, driveways and roadsides, alleyways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, markers and fence lines, and mulch beds. It may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate **in any noncropland area** such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way; highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts; bridge abutments and approaches; utility substations; petroleum tank farms; pumping installations; storage areas; fence rows; windbreaks and shelterbelts; paved or gravel surfaces; and established wildflower plantings where weed control is desired.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide can also be used **in bulb plantings, nonbearing fruit and nut tree nurseries, conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries, and tree plantations for site preparation and maintenance**. Applications can be made, but are not limited to, plant species listed on this label such as trees, shrubs, groundcovers, perennials, bulbs, ornamental grasses, and bedding plants.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide can be used **in and around field, liner, and container ornamental production**.

Application Instructions

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may be used with herbicides registered for postemergence use in managed turf sites, landscape ornamentals, and in other noncropland areas. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates, and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas. The efficacy of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** will improve if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** or **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** tank mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Overapplication can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants and increase the possibility of plant damage from **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide**.

Mixing Instructions

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix or a sequential application with other herbicides registered for use in a given crop. Refer to the companion label for weeds controlled in addition to **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** alone.

When using tank mixtures or sequential applications with **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide**, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer and agitate. Before mixing **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** or **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** tank mixtures in liquid fertilizer, refer to appropriate label sections for recommended uses in liquid fertilizer, application instructions, and compatibility determinations.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide Alone

When using **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** alone, add **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to the partially filled tank while agitating; then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide Tank Mixes

Add the tank mixture ingredients in the following order:

1. **Wettable Powder (WP) formulations** - Make a slurry of the WP in water (1:2 ratio). Add the slurry slowly into the partially filled tank while agitating.
2. **Dry Flowable/Water Dispersible Granule (DF/WDG) formulations** - Add the granules to the partially filled tank while agitating. Make a slurry of the granules in water before adding to liquid fertilizer.
3. **Flowable (F) formulations** - Add the F formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
4. Add **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to the partially filled tank while agitating.
5. **Water-soluble Concentrate (WSC) formulations** - Add the WSC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
6. **Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulations** - Add the EC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

Fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer while agitating.

Maintain continuous agitation while adding herbicides and until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Backpack Sprayer

Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with clean water and add the required amount of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to the sprayer. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate once again.

During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential before spraying is resumed.

Liquid Fertilizers

Before mixing, always test small quantities with a simple jar test. Add the required amount of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to a half-filled spray tank while agitating; then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

Spraying Instructions

Ground Application

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Suggested spray volumes are 20 to 200 gpa for professional turfgrass, landscape and ornamental applications, and 10 to 200 gpa for all other noncrop applications such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way, or soft-residual bareground applications. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed. Treated turfgrass should be dry before entering to avoid staining onto nontreated surfaces.

Aerial Application

Uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Exercise caution to minimize drift. **DO NOT** apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. Use a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial application to agricultural field crops:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Observe more stringent state regulations, if applicable. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the aerial drift reduction advisory information.

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **WIND; TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY; and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**).

Controlling droplet size:

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

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Turfgrass

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** for preemergence control of grasses and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate in any turfgrass site (golf courses, lawns, sod farms and other turf areas) and landscape ornamental maintenance areas. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairie grass areas, and sod farms.

The efficacy of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

To prevent establishment of weeds along the edges of treated area, it may be necessary to overlap the spray 3 to 6 inches onto sidewalks or driveways, etc., to ensure effective application rates in these especially vulnerable sites. Where temporary discoloration of pavement is to be avoided, **DO NOT** rub or scrub surface. Rinse area immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining. Treated turfgrass should be dry before entering to avoid staining onto nontreated surfaces.

Turfgrass Tank Mixes

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in nonresidential turfgrass. For annual grass control, applications can be made with **Drive® 75 DF herbicide**, **Drive® XLR8 herbicide**, or **MSMA** to control emerged weeds.

Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using **Trimec® herbicide**, **Three-Way™ herbicide**, 2-4,D and other similar products.

Before tank mixing, use a simple jar test to ensure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide**. Follow those that are most restrictive.

Turfgrass Restrictions

- Use on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. On turf that has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turf recovery before application.
- On newly planted areas, application should not be made until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrass may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.
- **DO NOT** use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.
- Delay reseeding or winter overseeding treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** application.
- Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

Table 2. LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide Residential, Golf Course, Commercial, and Other Nonresidential Turfgrass Uses for Preemergence Weed Control¹

Cool Season Turfgrass	Weed	Product per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)	Product per acre (pts)	Comment
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	barnyardgrass crabgrass evening primrose fall panicum foxtail hop clover knotweed oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> prostrate spurge purslane	All Turf Uses: 1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/A (0.86 to 1.1 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	Initial application before weed germination in spring			
	goosegrass	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only²: 1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control after 5 to 8 weeks.
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Nonresidential Turf Uses Only: 1.1 to 2.3	3.1 to 6.3	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	chickweed corn speedwell cudweed henbit lawn burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses: 1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pts/A (1.1 to 1.6 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
Bentgrass or established <i>Poa annua</i> ³ (1/2-inch high or taller)	barnyardgrass crabgrass evening primrose fall panicum foxtail hop clover knotweed oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> prostrate spurge purslane	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees): 1.1	3.1	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/A (0.86 to 1.1 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees): 1.1	3.1	Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) for extended goosegrass control after 5 to 8 weeks.
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	chickweed corn speedwell cudweed henbit lawn burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees): 1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination.

Table 2. LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide Residential, Golf Course, Commercial, and Other Nonresidential Turfgrass Uses for Preemergence Weed Control¹ (continued)

Warm Season Turfgrass	Weed	Product per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)	Product per acre (pts)	Comment
Bahiagrass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, tall <i>Paspalum</i> , seashore St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	barnyardgrass crabgrass evening primrose fall panicum foxtail hop clover knotweed oxalis <i>Poa annua</i> prostrate spurge purslane	Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only: 1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/A (0.86 to 1.1 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks if necessary.
	goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees): 1.1	3.1	An additional application of 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application. Apply before weed germination in spring. Make a second application at 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) 5 to 8 weeks later.
	chickweed corn speedwell cudweed henbit lawn burweed <i>Poa annua</i>	All Turf Uses: 1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pts/A (1.1 to 1.6 fl ozs/1000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.

¹ **DO NOT** exceed a maximum of 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts)/A or 1.6 fl ozs/1000 sq ft product **per application** for use on residential and sod farm turfgrass. **DO NOT** exceed a maximum rate of 6.3 pints (3.1 quarts)/A or 2.3 fl ozs/1000 sq ft product **per application** for use on golf course turfgrass, commercial, or other nonresidential turfgrass.

² Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks, and playgrounds.

³ **DO NOT** use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

Handheld Spray Equipment Application

Use **Table 2. LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide Residential, Golf Course, Commercial, and Other Nonresidential Turfgrass Uses for Preemergence Weed Control** to determine the amount of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to apply per 1000 square feet. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other handheld equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **Mixing Instructions** section of this label.

Weeds Controlled

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide will not control established weeds. If weeds should germinate before activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may be used with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide**) for control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** label.

Landscape and Grounds Maintenance

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Areas to be treated, such as mulch beds, parking areas and roadsides, fencelines and borders, and around statutory or monuments, should be free of emerged weeds before application. To remove emerged weeds, either cultivate or tank mix **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

Not all ornamental species or cultivars of species can be tested for plant safety. Refer to the list of ornamental plant species found in this label (**Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**). **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may be used on plant species not listed on this label; however, testing a small number plants at the specified rate and evaluating for suitability before a broad-use application is advised. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates. Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with stone, wood, or other porous surfaces because staining may occur. Rinse surfaces immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining.

Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** at the specified rates:

Length of Control (months)	LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide (qts/A)	Required to Treat 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)
Short term (2 to 4)	2.1	1.6
Long term (6 to 8)	4.2	3.2

*For all turfgrass weed control rates, refer to **Table 2. LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide Residential, Golf Course, Commercial, and Other Nonresidential Turfgrass Uses for Preemergence Weed Control**.

For extended weed control, repeat applications of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** can be made.

Ornamental Plantings and Tree Plantations including Noncropland Areas

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** for grounds maintenance in noncropland areas, for preemergence control of the weed species listed in and around established tree plantations for site preparation, and for maintenance of conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and pulpwood and fiber farms. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** can also be used in Christmas trees and nonbearing fruit and nutcrops and vineyards established, or bulb and wildflower field plantings, in and around established ornamentals planted in noncropland areas such as highway rights-of-way and utility substations. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates.

Applications at Planting or to Established Trees

When applying at planting, it is important to achieve slit closure to prevent **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit, or root stunting may occur. Refer to **Landscape and Ornamental Plantings Instructions and Restrictions** chart before application.

For postemergence weed control, tank mix combinations of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** plus **Segment™ herbicide**, **Roundup® herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Determine rates for tank mix compounds from the product labels of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** and partner herbicides before use. Use caution to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum; however, use of combinations may restrict **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** use in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before application and follow those that are most restrictive.

Ornamental Bulbs

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed in the **Perennials** section in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species** (crocus, daffodil [narcissus], gladiolus, lily, tulip, etc.). Apply **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** before, during, or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

Wildflowers

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed in the **Perennials** section in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**. The perennial species noted¹ (black-eyed Susan, California poppy, coreopsis, oxeye daisy, etc.) have been evaluated for plant tolerance to applications of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** at 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** no sooner than 4 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but before weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds. Refer to all label restrictions before application.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties that exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may vary greatly. Careful testing on desirable species is recommended to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

Nonbearing Fruit and Nutcrops and Vineyards

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be applied for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds on the following nonbearing crops:

Almond	Olive
Apple	Peach
Apricot	Pear
Cherry	Pecan
Citrus	Pistachio
Fig	Plum
Grape	Prune
Nectarine	Walnut, English

Noncropland

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way; highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts; utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, windbreaks and shelterbelts.

Industrial (Unimproved) Turf

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide will provide preemergence control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1. Weeds Controlled** that might germinate in established grass in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, or lots.

Apply before weeds germinate. A postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, **Drive® 75 DF herbicide**, **Drive® XLR8 herbicide**, **Segment™ herbicide**, MSMA, or similar products may be tank mixed to control established weeds. Apply according to label instructions for the respective products and follow the most restrictive wording.

Total Vegetation Control

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be tank mixed with **Arsenal® herbicide**, **Sahara® DG herbicide**, **Plateau® herbicide**, **Segment**, **Roundup PRO® herbicide**, **Karmex® herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, **Oust® herbicide**, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bareground or total vegetation control. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. **DO NOT** tank mix with **Arsenal**, **Sahara DG**, or **Plateau herbicides** in California.

Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions.

For kochia control, combinations of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** with **Arsenal** or diuron are recommended if control has been a problem for other herbicides.

Landscape and Ornamental Plantings Instructions and Restrictions¹

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Landscape plantings ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply to newly transplanted ornamentals until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. Use the lowest labeled rate when making applications to annuals. Repeat applications can be made for extended landscape weed control.
Ornamental bulbs ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be applied to bulb species listed on the label. Apply before bulb emergence.
Wildflowers ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be applied in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label. Refer to specific instructions for rate and plant tolerance. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply at 4 weeks after wildflowers have germinated, but before weed seed germination.

¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** or injury may occur.

² Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1 to 2 months for plant damage before full-scale application.

³ **DO NOT** treat plants grown for food or feed. **DO NOT** use treated plants for food or feed.

Spraying Instructions

Ground Application

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in suggested spray volumes of 20 to 200 gpa for ornamental applications to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed using a heavy spray of water.

Handheld Spray Equipment Application. Use **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** to determine the amount of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to apply per 1000 square feet. The amount of water used for application is not critical, but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other handheld equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in the **Mixing Instructions** section of this label.

Aerial Application

Uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Exercise caution to minimize drift. **DO NOT** apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. Use a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

Weeds Controlled

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before herbicide activation, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow.

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide**) for control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** label.

The efficacy of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

Commercial Ornamental Production

Application Use Sites

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide can be used in and around field, liner, and container ornamental production.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**. However, not all varieties or strains of the plant species listed have been tested. Refer to ornamental instructions and restrictions in this label before any application of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide**. Unintentional consequences such as crop injury may result because of certain environmental or growing conditions, manner of use, or application. Therefore, before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for plant damage before full-scale application.

Application Instructions

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** with herbicides registered for postemergence use in ornamentals and vegetation control sites. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates, and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas.

The efficacy of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** will improve if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** or **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** tank mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Overapplication can result in crop-stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants and increase the possibility of plant damage from **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide**.

Spraying Instructions

Ground Application

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in suggested spray volumes of 20 to 200 gpa for ornamental applications to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed using a heavy spray of water.

Handheld Spray Equipment Application. Use **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** to determine the amount of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to apply per 1000 square feet. The amount of water used for application is not critical, but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other handheld equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in the **Mixing Instructions** section of this label.

Aerial Application

Uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Exercise caution to minimize drift. **DO NOT** apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. Use a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

Production Ornamentals Instructions and Restrictions¹

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly transplanted field-grown nursery stock ^{2,3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT make over-the-top applications at time of field transplanting. Use shielded sprayer until plantings have been established for one (1) year or more in the field. DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide could come into contact with the roots. DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Ornamental bulbs ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be applied to bulb species listed on the label. Apply before bulb emergence.
Newly transplanted container-grown nursery stock ^{2,3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide could come into contact with the roots. For container-grown ornamentals, delay first application of the product to bareroot liners for two (2) weeks after transplanting. DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Established container or field-grown nursery stock ^{2,3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. If newly budded or grafted rootstock, apply with a shielded sprayer. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide could come into contact with the roots.

Production Ornamentals Instructions and Restrictions¹ (continued)

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Bareground for container placement	Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base); then water in. Replace containerized ornamentals onto pad.
Greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures	DO NOT apply in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures.
¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide or injury may occur. ² Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1 to 2 months for plant damage before full-scale application. ³ DO NOT treat plants grown for food or feed. DO NOT use treated plants for food or feed.	

Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates.

Ornamental Tank Mixes

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing **Segment™ herbicide**, **Roundup® herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, **Ornamec® herbicide**, **Gallery® herbicide**, **Princep® herbicide**, and other similar products. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of ornamental plants.

Before tank mixing, use a simple jar test to ensure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide**. Follow those that are most restrictive.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** in and around Christmas tree plantations. Apply **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** at planting or to established trees. When applying at planting, it is important to achieve slit closure to prevent **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur.

For postemergence weed control, tank mix combinations of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** plus **Segment**, **Roundup**, **Finale**, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Determine rates for tank mix combinations from the product labels of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** and partner herbicides before use. Use caution to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum; however, use of combinations may restrict **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** use in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before application. Follow those that are most restrictive. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** application rates.

Vegetation Control in Ornamental Production

Use **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as sign posts, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, and windbreaks and shelterbelts. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may be tank mixed with **Segment™ herbicide**, **Roundup PRO® herbicide**, **Karmex® herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bareground or total vegetation control. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites for LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** application rates.

Weeds Controlled

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before herbicide activation, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** may be used with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale**) for the control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** label.

The efficacy of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide may be used on plant species not listed on this label. Determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate. Evaluate treated plants 1 to 2 months following treatment for possible injury.

LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**. Refer to ornamentals instructions and restrictions before application. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates.

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bedding Plants	
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Alyssum ¹	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
Anemone, poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia</i> spp.
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
Begonia ¹	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Cabbage, ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Cast-iron plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
China aster ¹	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>
Crocoshia, montebrertia	<i>Crocoshia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Dahlia ¹	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dusty miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatis</i> spp.
Gazania, treasure flower	<i>Gazania rigens</i>
Gazania, trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Kale, ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss rose ¹	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mum, garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Periwinkle ¹	<i>Vinca major</i>
Periwinkle, rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Petunia ¹	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Plumosa cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Portulaca ¹	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Salvia ¹	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Statice ¹	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Vinca ¹	<i>Vinca major</i>

¹ Application of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** should not be made sooner than four weeks after transplanting for these annuals. Use the lower labeled rate.

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ground Covers	
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Baby sun rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Beach strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Coyotebrush, dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>
Daisy, trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Iceplant, large leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, geranium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Manzanita, bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morningglory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Red apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
St. Johnswort, creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sand strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Verbena, Peruvian	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vervain	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vetch, crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornamental Grasses	
Beach grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>
Fescue, blue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed, giant	<i>Arundo</i> spp.
Ribbon grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennials	
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe (False spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Avens	<i>Geum triflorum</i>
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Bellflower, willow	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>
Bird of paradise	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
Black-eyed Susan ¹	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket flower ¹	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Blanket flower ¹	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
California poppy ¹	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calla lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna, common garden	<i>Canna generalis</i> 'Lucifer'
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Chinchinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Clover, crimson ¹	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> 'McKana Giant'
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia x hybrida</i>
Coreopsis (Tickseed) ¹	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Crinum lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daffodil (Narcissus)	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Fairy duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
Fern, asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, hay-scented	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
Fern, leatherleaf ²	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fortnight lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Geum	<i>Geum</i> spp.
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennials (continued)	
Heather, dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Indian blanket ¹	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Iris, Japanese	<i>Iris kaempferi</i>
Lantana, weeping	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Leopard's bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Liriope, big blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Mugwort, Western	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Orchid, peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Oxeye daisy ¹	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Palm, areca	<i>Chyrsalidocarpus lutescens</i>
Palm, pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenae</i>
Palm, Washington	<i>Washington robusta</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Purple coneflower ¹	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purple gay-feather	<i>Liatriis pycnostachya</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Rodgersia	<i>Rodgersia henricie</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Shasta daisy ¹	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium latifolia</i>
Statice, German	<i>Goniolimon tartaricum</i>
Sweet flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Tickseed ¹	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Texas bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Wonder flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow ¹	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

¹ These plants have shown tolerance to **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** applications of 4.2 pints/A (2.1 quarts/A) in wildflower plantings established from seed.

² Applications of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs	
Abelia, glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Alder, witch	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>
Aucuba, gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.
Bamboo, heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Blue indigo bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>
Bottlebrush, lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster, bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Deutzia, slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dogwood, red twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, golden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Forsythia, border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fragrant olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Fuchsia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs (continued)	
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Honeysuckle, bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Hopseed bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. <i>pfitzer</i>
Juniper, shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Leucothoe, coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Lilac, cut-leaf	<i>Syringa laciniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mock orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Myrtle, compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Myrtle, wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Palm, European fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Phlox, prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs (continued)	
Privet, California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Privet, glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Privet, variegated	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>
Privet, waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Quince, flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Spice plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Spiraea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Sweet bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Verbena, lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yew ¹	<i>Taxus media</i>
Yew, Japanese ¹	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Southern ¹	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Yucca, Adam's needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>

¹ Applications of **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** should not be made during spring growth or injury to terminals may occur.

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees	
Alder, European black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arboretum, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.
Ash, red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, white	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Buckeye, red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, white	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood, silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Elm, winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>
Eucalyptus (Silver-dollar) tree	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>
Fir, balsam	<i>Abies balsamae</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, white	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.
Fringe tree	<i>Chlonenthus retusus</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees (continued)	
Gum, black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Gum, sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Haw, black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Lilac, common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, Japanese tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Magnolia, saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Oak, chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, swamp chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Oak, water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, white	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Palm, date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Palm, fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Palm, pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees (continued)	
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Italian stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Plum, purple leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poplar, black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Redcedar, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Red ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> 'Rosea'
Redwood, dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce, Colorado blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Trachycarpus	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

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81045392-2009-04-194-0050 (121418)

NOTES



For use as a preemergence weed control herbicide in turfgrass, landscape or grounds maintenance, noncropland areas, and ornamental production

Active Ingredient: pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine	38.7%
Other Ingredients:	61.3%
Total:	100.0%

1 gallon contains 3.8 lbs of microencapsulated pendimethalin in an aqueous carrier.

EPA Reg. No. 241-416-10404 EPA Est. No. 241-MO-001

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/
PRECAUCIÓN**

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

FIRST AID

If in eyes

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

HOTLINE

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, 1-800-424-9300.

See booklet for complete **Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Condition of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

Manufactured for:

LESCO, Inc. • 1385 East 36th Street • Cleveland, OH 44114-4114

LESCO and Pre-M are registered trademarks and the sweeping design is a trademark of LESCO Technologies LLC. AquaCap is a trademark of BASF Corporation.

#59025333

Net Contents: 2.5 gal (9.46 L)

(121418)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

LESCO, Inc. does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

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 requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT apply **LESCO Pre-M AquaCap Herbicide** in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures.

Not for use for commercial seed production.

AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions For Use section for information about this standard.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store below 15° F. Extended storage at temperatures below 15° F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals dissolve.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Disposal

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.



Safety Data Sheet

LESCO Pre-m Aquacap Herbicide

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1. Identification

Product identifier used on the label

LESCO Pre-m Aquacap Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

Recommended use*: crop protection product, herbicide
Unsuitable for use: Uses other than recommended

* The "Recommended use" identified for this product is provided solely to comply with a Federal requirement and is not part of the seller's published specification. The terms of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) do not create or infer any warranty, express or implied, including by incorporation into or reference in the seller's sales agreement.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company:
LESCO, Inc.
1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, PA 44114, USA

Telephone: +1 800 347-4272

Emergency telephone number

24 Hour Emergency Response Information

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Other means of identification

Substance number: 171005
Molecular formula: C13 H19 N3 O4
Synonyms: pendimethalin

2. Hazards Identification

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

Classification of the product

Repr.	2 (unborn child)	Reproductive toxicity
Aquatic Acute	2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute
Aquatic Chronic	2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic

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Skin Sens. 1 Skin sensitization

Label elements

Pictogram:



Signal Word:
Warning

Hazard Statement:

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H361 Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (Prevention):

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection or face protection.
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapour or spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statements (Storage):

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Labeling of special preparations (GHS):

CONTAINS ISOCYANATES. INHALATION OF ISOCYANATE MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHLESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. OVEREXPOSURE WELL ABOVE THE PEL MAY RESULT IN BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASMS AND PULMONARY EDEMA. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, RESULTING IN ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTIONS INCLUDING WHEEZING, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING. ANIMAL TESTS INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION.

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Herbicide

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3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

pendimethalin

CAS Number: 40487-42-1

Content (W/W): 38.7 %

Synonym: N-(1-Ethylpropyl)-2,6-dinitro-3,4-xylylidine; Pendimethalin

4. First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First aid providers should wear personal protective equipment to prevent exposure. Remove contaminated clothing. Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. In case of intoxication, call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice, taking the packaging or the label of the product.

If inhaled:

Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air, seek medical attention.

If on skin:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water

If in eyes:

Wash affected eyes for at least 15 minutes under running water with eyelids held open, consult an eye specialist.

If swallowed:

Rinse mouth and then drink 200-300 ml of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Immediate medical attention required.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: orange-red coloured urine caused by dye (not associated with methemoglobinemia) Information, i.e. additional information on symptoms and effects may be included in the GHS labeling phrases available in Section 2 and in the Toxicological assessments available in Section 11., (Further) symptoms and / or effects are not known so far

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physician

Treatment:

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

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5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:
foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide, water spray

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards during fire-fighting:
carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxide,
If product is heated above decomposition temperature, toxic vapours will be released. The substances/groups of substances mentioned can be released in case of fire.

Advice for fire-fighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:

Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Contain contaminated water/firefighting water. Do not allow to enter drains or waterways.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Take appropriate protective measures. Clear area. Shut off source of leak only under safe conditions. Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater. Contain contaminated water/firefighting water.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Dike spillage. Pick up with suitable absorbent material. Place into suitable containers for reuse or disposal in a licensed facility. Spilled substance/product should be recovered and applied according to label rates whenever possible. If application of spilled substance/product is not possible, then spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal. After decontamination, spill area can be washed with water. Collect wash water for approved disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING, AND PACKAGING WORKERS. PESTICIDE APPLICATORS & WORKERS must refer to the Product Label and Directions for Use attached to the product for Agricultural Use Requirements in accordance with the EPA Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR part 170. Ensure adequate ventilation. Provide good ventilation of working area (local exhaust ventilation if necessary). Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep container tightly sealed. Protect contents from the effects of light. Protect against heat. Protect from air. Handle and open container with care. Do not open until ready to use. Once container is opened, content should be used as soon as possible. Avoid aerosol formation. Avoid dust formation. Provide means for controlling leaks and spills. Do not return residues to the storage containers. Follow label warnings even after container is emptied. The

Safety Data Sheet

LESCO Pre-m Aquacap Herbicide

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substance/ product may be handled only by appropriately trained personnel. Avoid all direct contact with the substance/product. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid inhalation of dusts/mists/vapours. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Protection against fire and explosion:

The relevant fire protection measures should be noted. Fire extinguishers should be kept handy. Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Sources of ignition should be kept well clear. Avoid extreme heat. Keep away from oxidizable substances. Electrical equipment should conform to national electric code. Ground all transfer equipment properly to prevent electrostatic discharge. Electrostatic discharge may cause ignition.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Segregate from incompatible substances. Segregate from foods and animal feeds. Segregate from textiles and similar materials.

Further information on storage conditions: Keep only in the original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from ignition sources, heat or flame. Protect containers from physical damage. Protect against contamination. The authority permits and storage regulations must be observed.

Protect from temperatures below: -5 °C

Changes in the properties of the product may occur if substance/product is stored below indicated temperature for extended periods of time.

Protect from temperatures above: 40 °C

Changes in the properties of the product may occur if substance/product is stored above indicated temperature for extended periods of time.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Users of a pesticidal product should refer to the product label for personal protective equipment requirements.

No substance specific occupational exposure limits known.

Advice on system design:

Whenever possible, engineering controls should be used to minimize the need for personal protective equipment.

Personal protective equipment

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING, AND PACKAGING WORKERS:

Respiratory protection:

Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) TC23C Chemical/Mechanical type filter system to remove a combination of particles, gas and vapours. For situations where the airborne concentrations may exceed the level for which an air purifying respirator is effective, or where the levels are unknown or Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH), use NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Hand protection:

Chemical resistant protective gloves, Protective glove selection must be based on the user's assessment of the workplace hazards.

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Eye protection:

Safety glasses with side-shields. Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:

Body protection must be chosen depending on activity and possible exposure, e.g. head protection, apron, protective boots, chemical-protection suit.

General safety and hygiene measures:

Wear long sleeved work shirt and long work pants in addition to other stated personal protective equipment. Work place should be equipped with a shower and an eye wash. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Personal protective equipment should be decontaminated prior to reuse. Gloves must be inspected regularly and prior to each use. Replace if necessary (e.g. pinhole leaks). Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Store work clothing separately. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift. No eating, drinking, smoking or tobacco use at the place of work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	liquid
Odour:	faint odour, nutty
Odour threshold:	Not determined due to potential health hazard by inhalation.
Colour:	yellow to brown
pH value:	approx. 7 - 9 (21 °C) (measured with the undiluted substance)
Melting point:	approx. 0 °C Information applies to the solvent.
Flash point:	> 230 °F
Flammability:	not applicable
Lower explosion limit:	As a result of our experience with this product and our knowledge of its composition we do not expect any hazard as long as the product is used appropriately and in accordance with the intended use.
Upper explosion limit:	As a result of our experience with this product and our knowledge of its composition we do not expect any hazard as long as the product is used appropriately and in accordance with the intended use.
Autoignition:	354 °C (DIN EN 14522)
SADT:	> 75 °C
Density:	approx. 9.79 lb/USg (68 °F)
Vapour density:	not applicable
Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow):	not applicable
Thermal decomposition:	235 °C, 900 kJ/kg (DSC (OECD 113)) (onset temperature) Not a substance liable to self-decomposition according to UN transport regulations, class 4.1.

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Viscosity, dynamic:	128 mPa.s (20 °C)	(OECD 114)
Solubility in water:	dispersible	
Molar mass:	281.31 g/mol	
Evaporation rate:	not applicable	
Other Information:	If necessary, information on other physical and chemical parameters is indicated in this section.	

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Oxidizing properties:
not fire-propagating

Chemical stability

The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

The product is chemically stable.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur. No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Avoid prolonged storage. Avoid electro-static discharge. Avoid contamination. Avoid prolonged exposure to extreme heat. Avoid extreme temperatures.

Incompatible materials

strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products:

No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated., Prolonged thermal loading can result in products of degradation being given off.

Thermal decomposition:

235 °C, 2.5 K/min (DSC (OECD 113))
(onset temperature)

Not a substance liable to self-decomposition according to UN transport regulations, class 4.1.

11. Toxicological information

Primary routes of exposure

Routes of entry for solids and liquids are ingestion and inhalation, but may include eye or skin contact. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Acute toxicity

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Assessment of acute toxicity: Relatively nontoxic after single ingestion. Relatively nontoxic after short-term inhalation. Relatively nontoxic after short-term skin contact.

Oral

Type of value: LD50
Species: rat (female)
Value: > 2,000 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 423)
No mortality was observed.

Inhalation

Type of value: LC50
Species: rat
Value: > 5.2 mg/l (OECD Guideline 403)
Exposure time: 4 h
An aerosol was tested.
No mortality was observed.

Dermal

Type of value: LD50
Species: rat
Value: > 5,000 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 402)

Assessment other acute effects

Assessment of STOT single:
Based on the available information there is no specific target organ toxicity to be expected after a single exposure.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Irritation / corrosion

Assessment of irritating effects: Not irritating to the eyes. May cause slight irritation to the skin.

Skin

Species: rabbit
Result: Slightly irritating.

Eye

Species: rabbit
Result: non-irritant
Method: OECD Guideline 405

Sensitization

Assessment of sensitization: Sensitization after skin contact possible.

Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA)

Species: mouse
Result: sensitizing
Method: OECD Guideline 406

Aspiration Hazard

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components. No aspiration hazard expected.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

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Repeated dose toxicity

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: pendimethalin

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: No substance-specific organotoxicity was observed after repeated administration to animals. Adaptive effects were observed after repeated exposure in animal studies.

Genetic toxicity

Assessment of mutagenicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components. Mutagenicity tests revealed no genotoxic potential.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment of carcinogenicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: pendimethalin

Assessment of carcinogenicity: In long-term studies in rats the substance induced thyroid tumors. The effect is caused by an animal specific mechanism that has no human counter part. In long-term studies in mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed.

Reproductive toxicity

Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components. The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect.

Teratogenicity

Assessment of teratogenicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: pendimethalin

Assessment of teratogenicity: Indications of possible developmental toxicity/teratogenicity were seen in animal studies.

Experiences in humans

Pendimethalin is a strongly orange-red compound - virtually an aniline dye. Cases have been described of orange-yellow colouration of urine following heavy exposure of workers to the dust of pendimethalin. Despite its structure as both a nitro-compound and aromatic amine, exposure to pendimethalin is NOT associated with methemoglobinemia.

Other Information

Misuse can be harmful to health.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure

Individuals with pre-existing diseases of the respiratory system, skin or eyes may have increased susceptibility to excessive exposures.

12. Ecological Information

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Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity
Assessment of aquatic toxicity:
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Very toxic (acute effect) to aquatic organisms.

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (96 h) 20.36 mg/l, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (OECD Guideline 203, static)

Aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (48 h) > 100 mg/l, *Daphnia magna* (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static)

Aquatic plants

EC50 (72 h) 1.49 mg/l (growth rate), *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (OECD Guideline 201)

EC10 (72 h) 0.14 mg/l (growth rate), *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (OECD Guideline 201)

EC50 (7 d) 19.25 mg/l (growth rate), *Lemna gibba* (OECD guideline 221)

No observed effect concentration (7 d) 1.0 mg/l (growth rate), *Lemna gibba* (OECD guideline 221)

Assessment of terrestrial toxicity

Acutely harmful to terrestrial organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O)

Information on: pendimethalin

Not readily biodegradable (by OECD criteria).

Mobility in soil

Assessment transport between environmental compartments

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: pendimethalin

The substance will slowly evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface.

Following exposure to soil, adsorption to solid soil particles is probable, therefore contamination of groundwater is not expected.

Additional information

Other ecotoxicological advice:

The ecological data given are those of the active ingredient. Do not release untreated into natural waters.

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13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:

Pesticide wastes are regulated. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If pesticide wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container disposal:

Rinse thoroughly at least three times (triple rinse) in accordance with EPA recommendations. Consult state or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures such as container recycling. Recommend crushing, puncturing or other means to prevent unauthorized use of used containers.

RCRA: D028

The waste codes are manufacturer's recommendations based on the designated use of the product. Other use and special waste disposal treatment on customer's location may require different waste-code assignments.

14. Transport Information

Land transport

USDOT

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Sea transport

IMDG

Hazard class:	9
Packing group:	III
ID number:	UN 3082
Hazard label:	9, EHSM
Marine pollutant:	YES
Proper shipping name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains PENDIMETHALIN)

Air transport

IATA/ICAO

Hazard class:	9
Packing group:	III
ID number:	UN 3082
Hazard label:	9, EHSM
Proper shipping name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains PENDIMETHALIN)

Further information

DOT: This product is regulated if the amount in a single receptacle exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ). Please refer to Section 15 of this SDS for the RQ for this product.

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

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Registration status:

Crop Protection TSCA, US released / exempt

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Refer to SDS section 2 for GHS hazard classes applicable for this product.

State regulations

<u>State RTK</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>
PA	107-06-2	1,2-dichloroethane
NJ	40487-42-1	pendimethalin

Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act, CA Prop. 65:

BASF Risk Assessment, CA Prop. 65:

Based on an evaluation of the product's composition and the use(s), this product does not require a California Proposition 65 Warning.

NFPA Hazard codes:

Health: 2 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 1 Special:

Labeling requirements under FIFRA

This chemical is a pesticide product regulated 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 workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label.

CAUTION:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Hazards to humans and domestic animals.

Causes moderate eye irritation.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

16. Other Information

SDS Prepared by:

BASF NA Product Regulations

SDS Prepared on: 2023/04/15

We support worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

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END OF DATA SHEET

Specimen Label



Gallery[®] SC

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

TMTrademarks 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
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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 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 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 coarse 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

aster, slender
bursage, annual
burweed, lawn
celery, wild
chickweed, common
clover, white
cudweed, purple
fiddleneck, coast
filaree, redstem
fleabane, blackleaved
fleabane, dwarf
groundcherry, lanceleaf
Henbit
knotweed, prostrate
lambquarters, common
mallow, little
mustard, Indian
mustard, wild
nightshade, black
pepperweed, Virginia
pigweed
pineappleweed
plantain, slender
purslane, common
radish, wild
ragweed, common
rocket, London
shepherd's-purse
sibara
smartweed, Pennsylvania
sowthistle, annual
speedwell, purslane
telegraphplant
thistle, Russian

Scientific Name

Symphyotrichum divaricatum
Ambrosia acanthicarpa
Soliva sessilis
Cyclosporum leptophyllum
Stellaria media
Trifolium repens
Gnaphalium purpureum
Amsinckia menziesii var. *intermedia*
Erodium cicutarium
Conyza bonariensis
Conyza ramosissima
Physalis angulata
Lamium amplexicaule
Polygonum aviculare
Chenopodium album
Malva parviflora
Brassica juncea
Sinapis arvensis
Solanum nigrum
Lepidium virginicum
Amaranthus spp.
Matricaria discoidea
Plantago heterophylla
Portulaca oleracea
Raphanus raphanistrum
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Sisymbrium irio
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Sibara virginica
Polygonum pensylvanicum
Sonchus oleraceus
Veronica peregrina
Heterothea grandiflora
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

aster, heath
bittercress, little
bittercress, hairy
brassbuttons, southern
carrot, wild
chamber-bitter
chickweed, mouseear
dandelion
eclipta
galinsoga, hairy
geranium, Carolina
horseweed (or marestalk)
ladysthumb
lespedeza, Japanese
lettuce, prickly
mallow, common
mayweed, chamomile
morningglory, ivyleaf
mustard, black
pennywort
plantain, bracted
plantain, broadleaf
plantain, buckhorn
pokeweed, common
rockpurslane, redmaids
sida, prickly
sorrell, red
speedwell, thymeleaf
spurge, hyssop
spurge, spotted
sweetclover, yellow
tansymustard, green
woodsorrel, yellow

Scientific Name

Symphyotrichum ericoides
Cardamine oligosperma
Cardamine hirsuta
Cotula australis
Daucus carota
Phyllanthus urinaria
Cerastium fontanum ssp. *vulgare*
Taraxacum officinale
Eclipta prostrata
Galinsoga quadriradiata
Geranium carolinianum
Conyza canadensis
Polygonum persicaria
Lespedeza striata
Lactuca serriola
Malva neglecta
Anthemis cotula
Ipomoea hederacea
Brassica nigra
Hydrocotyle spp.
Plantago aristata
Plantago major
Plantago lanceolata
Phytolacca americana
Calandrinia ciliata
Sida spinosa
Rumex acetosella
Veronica serpyllifolia
Chamaesyce hyssopifolia
Chamaesyce maculata
Melilotus officinalis
Descurainia pinnata ssp. *brachycarpa*
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	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
fescue, rattail	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
knotweed, silversheath	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
mullein, turkey	<i>Croton setigerus</i>
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
ox tongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>
parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
pimpernel, scarlet	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
spurge, petty	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
willowweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>

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	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Cynanchum laeve</i>
morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>

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	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
bentgrass, colonial	<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>
bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
fescue, chewing	<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutata</i>
fescue, creeping red	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
fescue, sheeps	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinaceae</i>
ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>

Established Warm Season Turfgrass¹

bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
centipedegrass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>
fescue, tall (growing in warm season areas)	<i>Festuca arundinaceae</i>
Seashore paspalum	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>
St. Augustinegrass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
zoysiagrass	<i>Zoysia japonica</i>
zoysiagrass	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>

¹Sprigged 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
<i>Ajuga</i> spp.	bugleweed or ajuga
<i>Brassica</i> spp.	mustard
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	purple coneflower
<i>Euonymus alatus 'Compacta'</i>	dwarf burning bush
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	spurge
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp. (those cultivars not listed as tolerant on this label)	hydrangea
<i>Iberis</i> spp.	candytuft
<i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Prince of Wales'</i>	Prince of Wales juniper
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	cajeput tree
<i>Rhododendron caroliniaum</i>	Carolina rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	roseum elegans rhododendron
' <i>Roseum elegans</i> '	
<i>Sedum</i> spp. (those cultivars not listed as tolerant on this label)	stonecrop
<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	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
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	balsam fir	C, F
<i>Abies concolor</i>	white or concolor fir	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>Acoelorrhapha whrightii</i>	Everglades palm	C, F
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	silk tree	C, F
<i>Alsophila australis</i>	Australian tree fern	C, F
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	king palm	C, F
<i>Areacastrum romanzoffianum</i>	queen palm	C, F
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk island pine	C, F
<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	red bauhinia	C, F
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	C, F
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	paper birch	F
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	C, F
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	bottle tree	C, F
<i>Bucida buceras</i>	black olive	F
<i>Butia capitata</i>	Blue pindo palm	C, F
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	carob	F
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	redbud	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	filicoides-fernspray cypress	F
	gracilis-slender hinoki cypress	F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	sawara-false cypress	F
	squarrosa-moss cypress	F
<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	cat palm	F
	palm	C, F
<i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>	palm	C, F
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	parlor palm	C, F
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Mediterranean fan palm	C, F
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Pink dawn chitalpa tree	C, F
<i>Cornus florida</i>	cloud nine dogwood	C, F
	flowering dogwood	C, F
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	kousa dogwood	C, F
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	green hawthorn	F
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese cryptomeria	C, F
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrot wood	F
<i>Cupressus arizonicus</i> or <i>glabra</i>	Arizona cypress	F
<i>Cupressus ariz 'Blue Pyramid'</i>	blue pyramid cypress	C, F
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Emerald Isle'</i>	emerald isle leyland cypress	C, F
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Naylor's Blue'</i>	Naylor's blue leyland cypress	C, F
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	C, F
<i>Cupressus sempervirens 'Glauca'</i>	glauca Italian cypress	C, F
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	sago palm	C, F
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	C, F
<i>Elaeagnus x ebbengei 'Gilt edge'</i>	gilt edge elaeagnus	C, F
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	red gum eucalyptus	F

Trees (Cont.)

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

Shrubs (Cont.)

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

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method ¹
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	burford holly	C, F
	dwarf burford holly	C, F
	needlepoint holly	C, F
	carissa holly	C, F
	Chinese holly	C, F
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	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
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Steeds'	steeds Japanese holly	C, F
	stokesii Japanese holly	C, F
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	compacta-compact inkberry holly	C, F
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	nordica-inkberry holly	C, F
<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>	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
<i>Ilex x 'Nellie Stevens'</i>	Nellie R. Stevens holly	C, F
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	C, F
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	nana-dwarf yaupon holly	C, F
	pendula-weeping yaupon holly	C, F
	yaupon holly	C, F
<i>Illicium annisatum</i>	mystery gardenia	C, F
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Henry's garnet sweetspire	C, F
<i>Ixora collinea</i>	ixora	C, F
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Gold Coast'	gold coast juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	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
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	emerald sea shore juniper	C, F
	shore juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	parsonii juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	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
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	nana-dwarf Japanese garden juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus prostrata</i>	prostrata juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	broadmoor juniper	C, F
	foemina-hicks juniper	C, F
	savin juniper	C, F
	tamariscifolia-tam juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	emerald green juniper	F
	wichita blue juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	blue juniper	C, F
	blue star juniper	C, F
	parsonii juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	grey owl juniper	C, F
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel	C, F
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	C, F
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas sage	C, F
<i>Leucophyllum laevigatum</i>	chihuahan sage	C, F
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	coast leucothoe	C, F
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	drooping leucothoe	C, F
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet	C, F
	wax privet	C, F
	yellow tip privet	C, F
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	C, F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	F
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Howard privet	C, F
	wax leaf privet	C, F
<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	golden vicary privet	F
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> 'Lodense'	lodense common privet	C, F
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fountain palm	F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Method ¹
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	winter honeysuckle	C, F
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	flowering woodbine	C, F
	serotina woodbine	C, F
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	trumpet honeysuckle	C, F
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	sizzling pink fringe flower	C, F
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> var. <i>rubrum</i> 'Razzlebern'	razzleberri fringe flower	C, F
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compactum'	dwarf Oregon hollygrape mahonia	C, F
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	leather leaf mahonia	C, F
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	creeping mahonia	C, F
<i>Mandevilla splendens</i> 'Red Riding Hood'	red riding hood mandevilla	F
<i>Metrosideros collina</i>	springfire lehua	C, F
<i>Michelia figo</i>	banana shrub	C, F
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	southern waxmyrtle	C, F
<i>Myrica pennsylvanica</i>	bayberry	C, F
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	putah creek	C, F
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	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
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	hardy red oleander	C, F
	oleander	C, F
	ruby lace oleander	C, F
<i>Osmanthus x fortunei</i>	fortune's osmanthus	C, F
<i>Osmathus fragrans</i>	sweet olive osmanthus	C, F
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> 'Rubrum'	purple fountain grass	C, F
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	pigmy date palm	C, F
<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	fraser photinia	C, F
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	dwarf ninebark	C, F
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	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
	forest flame lily-of-the-valley	C, F
<i>Pieris x 'Forest Flame'</i>	mugo pine	C, F
<i>Pinus mugo</i> var. <i>mugo</i>	golf ball pittosporum	C, F
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolia</i> 'Golf Ball'	green pittosporum	C, F
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	wheeler's dwarf pittosporum	C, F
	blue cape plumbago	F
<i>Plumbago ariculata</i>	plumbago	C, F
<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	yewpine	C, F
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	sweet pea shrub	C, F
<i>Polygala fruticosa</i>	tassel fern	C, F
<i>Polystichum polyblepharum</i>	cinquefoil	F
<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	cinquefoil	C, F
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	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
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	cinquefoil	C, F
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	spring cinquefoil	C, F
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	dwarf flowering almond	C, F
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto luykens'	otto luykens English laurel	C, F
<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino cherry	C, F
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	strawberry guava	C, F
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Lalandei'	lalandei firethorn	C, F
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	lolendei monrovia pyracantha	C, F
	monon pyracantha	F
	red elf hybrid pyracantha	F
	rutgers hybrid pyracantha	C, F
	Santa Cruz pyracantha	C, F
	victory pyracantha	F
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	charisma-monruce raphiolepis	C, F
	enchantress-moness raphiolepis	F
	raphiolepis (India hawthorn)	C, F
	Snow Indian hawthorne	C, F
	springtime-Monme raphiolepis	F
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i> 'Ballerina'	ballerina Indian hawthorn	C, F
<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>	roundleaf raphiolepis	C, F
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	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
<i>Rhododendron campylocarpum</i>	butterfly rhododendron	F
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum x daurium</i>	PJM rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	catawba album rhododendron	C, F
	catawba rhododendron	C, F
	Lord Roberts rhododendron	C, F
	rocket rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron caucasicum x ponticum</i>	cunningham white rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	cannon's double azalea	C, F
	golden flare azalea	C, F
	Klondike azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron forrestii repens</i>	gomer waterer rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron forrestii x griersonianum</i>	Elizabeth rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron griffithianum</i>	Jean Marie rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron impeditum</i>	rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>	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
<i>Rhododendron kaempferi</i>	blue danube azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	coral bells azalea	C, F
	hino crimson azalea	C, F
	hino pink azalea	C, F
	Mildred azalea	C, F
	snow azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	rhodie max (rosebay)	C, F
<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	rhododendron	F
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Coral bells azalea	C, F
	hino crimson azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	chionoides rhododendron	C, F
	daphnoides rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	dwarf scarlet wonder rhododendron	C, F
	tribly rhododendron	C, F
	unique rhododendron	C, F
	vulcan rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron sassthigiatim x carolinianum</i>	ramapo rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron satzuki</i>	gumpo pink azalea	C, F
	higasa azalea	F
	reijn azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>	Red ruffle azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron spp. hybrids</i>	American rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron spp. hybrids</i>	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
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	African sumac	C, F
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac	C, F
<i>Rosa x 'Flower carpet'</i>	red groundcover rose	C, F
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	ramanas rose	C, F
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	F
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	dusty miller	F
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Japanese skimmia	C, F
<i>Skimmia revesiana</i>	reeve's skimmia	C, F
<i>Solanum rantonetii 'Royal purple'</i>	Paraguay nightshade	C, F
<i>Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'</i>	Anthony Waterer spiraea	C, F
<i>Spiraea x cinerea 'Grefsheim'</i>	first snow spiraea	C, F
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	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
<i>Spiraea nipponica</i>	Snowmound Nippon spirea	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

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

¹C=container grown, F=field grown

Groundcovers/Perennials

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

Groundcovers/Perennials (Cont.)

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

Groundcovers/Perennials (Cont.)

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

¹C=container grown, F=field grown

Field-Grown Non-Bearing Trees and Vines¹

Common Name

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

¹Apply 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.

TMTrademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

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 “TMTrademarks 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 1.0 Revision Date: 01/13/2022 SDS Number: 800080005721 Date of last issue: -
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

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Propylene glycol	57-55-6	$\geq 3 - < 10$
ethanol	64-17-5	$\geq 0.1 - < 0.3$
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.

GALLERY™ SC

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
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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 absorbent.
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 over-pressurization 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET



GALLERY™ SC

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

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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

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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-

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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)

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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.

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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).

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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