Imazapyr 2 SL controls undesirable vegetation in non-cropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks and under paved surfaces.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr (2-[4-(5-hydroxy-4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid])

**INERT INGREDIENTS:**

- 27.8%
- TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 22.6% 2-[4-(5-hydroxy-4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid] or 2 pounds acid per gallon.*

**PRECAUTIONAL LABEL**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION / PRECAUTIONS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION!** Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

**User Safety Recommendations:**

Users Should:

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

DO NOT apply directly to water, or 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 washwaters or rinsate.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Spray solutions of Imazapyr 2 SL should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply Imazapyr 2 SL or spray solutions of Imazapyr 2 SL in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

**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.

**Imazapyr 2 SL** should be used only in accordance with recommendations on the label attached to the container. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Imazapyr 2 SL is an aqueous solution intended to be mixed with water and surfactant(s) for application to non-cropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks, including grazed or hayed areas within these sites.

Imazapyr 2 SL is also recommended for the release of unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass. It may also be used beneath certain paved surfaces. Additionally, Imazapyr 2 SL may be used on grass pastures and rangeland, as well as for establishing and maintaining wildlife openings.

When applied either pre-emergence or postemergence to weeds, Imazapyr 2 SL will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species. Imazapyr 2 SL will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated areas. Postemergence application with a surfactant is the method of choice in most situations, particularly for perennial weeds. For maximum affect, weeds should be growing vigorously at postemergence application and the spray solution should include a surfactant (See ADJUVANT Section for recommendations). Imazapyr 2 SL solutions may be broadcast by using ground or arial equipment, or may be applied as a spot treatment by using low-volume techniques. In addition, Imazapyr 2 SL may be used for stump and cut stem treatments.

Imazapyr 2 SL controls vegetation by absorption through leaves, stems, and roots, from which it is translocated throughout the plant, where it accumulates in rapidly-growing meristematic tissue. Treated plants stop growing soon after treatment. Chlorosis (yellowing of plant tissue) first appears in the newest leaves and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, Imazap yr 2 SL is translocated into and kills underground storage tissues to prevent regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until two weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Applications of Imazapyr 2 SL are rain-fast one hour after treatment.

**PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS**

Imazapyr 2 SL can occasionally affect non-target or untreated plants by root uptake of the herbicide. Injury or loss of non-target plants may result if Imazapyr 2 SL is applied onto or near desirable plants, or to areas where their roots extend, or in areas where treated soil may be washed or moved within their drip line.

**IMPORTANT**

DO NOT use on food crops. DO NOT treat irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation of crops or for domestic purposes. Keep away from fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable plants, or onto areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved within their drip line. DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas where roots of desirable vegetation may extend and be exposed to potential injury and/or mortality from root uptake of Imazapyr 2 SL. DO NOT include desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury or plant death is acceptable. Exercise precautions to prevent spray drift onto desirable plants.

Clean application equipment immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.
AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard. 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. This Standard contains specific instructions 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 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.
- Shoes and socks.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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 (WPS) 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.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the GENERAL INFORMATION section of this label for a description of non-crop sites.

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

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.

Spray drift from applying this product may damage sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. DO NOT apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, high humidity, temperature inversions.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large 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 larger flow rates 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 those oriented perpendicularly. Use the most restrictive nozzle orientation that is compatible with your equipment and to avoid spray drift.
- 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. DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential NOC. 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: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which 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 lay-ers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inver-sion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Applications: Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length – the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzle ori-entation – nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height – without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or taller plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards; including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY IMAZAPYR 2 SL

When used as directed, Imazapyr 2 SL provides preemergence or postemergence control with residual control of the weed species listed below. Annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of Imazapyr 2 SL. For established biennial and perennial vegetation control, postemergence treatments of Imazapyr 2 SL are recommend-ed. The tables below show broadcast rates and indicate relative weed sensitivity. It is important to consider relative weed sensitivity when preparing low volume spray solutions. See LOW VOLUME SECTION of GROUND APPLICATIONS, since low volume treatments apply less Imazapyr 2 SL per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments.

Resistant Biotypes: Some weeds listed below may have naturally-occurring biotypes (plants within a given species that have a slightly different but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of that species) that are not effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (Oust® with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. If naturally-occurring ALS-resistant biotypes are present in the area, Imazapyr 2 SL should be tank-mixed and applied sequentially with a registered herbicide that depends on a different mode of action to ensure control.

GRASSES

Apply 2-3 pints per acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Bluegrass</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf signalgrass</td>
<td>Brachiaria platyphylla</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada bluegrass</td>
<td>Poa compressa</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy brome</td>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue</td>
<td>Festuca spp.</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria spp.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian ryegrass</td>
<td>Lolium multiflorum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass</td>
<td>Sorghum halpense</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky bluegrass</td>
<td>Poa pratensis</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass</td>
<td>Eragrostis spp.</td>
<td>A/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>Dactylis glomerata</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragras</td>
<td>Brachiaria mutica</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>Agropyron repens</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian ryegrass</td>
<td>Poa trivialis</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth brome</td>
<td>Bromus inermis</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaseygrass</td>
<td>Paspalum urvillei</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild oats</td>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchgrass</td>
<td>Panicum capillare</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apply 3-4 pints per acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>GROWTH HABIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beardgrass</td>
<td>Andropogon spp.</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheat</td>
<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>Digitaria spp.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping bentgrass</td>
<td>Dactylis glomerata</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall panicum</td>
<td>Paniceum dichotomiflorum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Reed</td>
<td>Arundo donax</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>Eleusine indica</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichigsaw</td>
<td>Rottboellia exaltata</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junglerice</td>
<td>Echinochloa colonum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass</td>
<td>Eragrostis spp.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidencane</td>
<td>Panicum hemitomon</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Browntop</td>
<td>Paniceum dichotomiflorum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Tawny</td>
<td>Paniceum Tawny</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie thrift</td>
<td>Aristida oligantha</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed canarygrass</td>
<td>Phalaris arundinacea</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanour, Field</td>
<td>Cenchrus incertus</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass</td>
<td>Brachiaria spp.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedograss</td>
<td>Panicum repens</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMAZAPYR 2 SL

Specimen Label

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Bahiagrass | (Paspalum notatum) | P
Bermudagrass | (Cynodon dactylon) | P
Big bluestem | (Andropogon gerardii) | P
Caytai | (Typha spp.) | P
Cogongrass | (Imperata cylindrica) | P
Dallisgrass | (Paspalum dilatatum) | P
Feathertop | (Pennisetum villosum) | P
Pigmyglobe | (Phragmites australis) | P
Prairie cordgrass | (Spartina pectinata) | P
Saltgrass | (Distichlis stricta) | P
Sand dropseed | (Sporobolus cryptandrus) | P
Sprangletop\(^1\) | (Leptochloa spp.) | A
Timothy | (Phleum pratense) | P
Wrestem muhly | (Muhlenbergia frondosa) | P

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**

Apply 2-3 pints per acre^2

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Alligatorweed | (Alternanthera philoxeroides) | A/P
Burdock | (Arctium spp.) | B
Carpetweed | (Mollugo verticillata) | A
Carolina geranium | (Geranium carolinianum) | A
Clover | (Trifolium spp.) | A/P
Common chickweed | (Stellaria media) | A
Common woolweeds | (Ambrosia artemisiifolia) | A
Dandelion | (Taraxacum officinale) | A
Dogfennel | (Eupatorium capillifolium) | A
Filaree | (Erodium spp.) | A
Fleabane | (Erigeron spp.) | A
Hoary vervain | (Verbena stricta) | P
Horseweed | (Conyza canadensis) | A
Indian mustard | (Brassica juncea) | A
Kochia\(^2\) | (Kochia scoparia) | A
Lambquarters | (Chenopodium album) | A
Lespedeza | (Lespedeza spp.) | P
Miners lettuce | (Montia perfoliata) | A
Mullein | (Verbascum spp.) | B
Nettleleaf goosefoot | (Chenopodium murale) | A
Oxeye daisy | (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) | P
Pepperweed | (Lepidium spp.) | A
Pigweed | (Amaranthus spp.) | A
Plantain | (Plantago spp.) | P
Puncturevine | (Triodanis polaris) | A
Russian thistle | (Salsola kali) | A
Smartweed | (Polygonum spp.) | A/P
Sorrel | (Rumex spp.) | P
Sunflower | (Helianthus annuus) | A
Sweet clover | (Melilotus spp.) | A/B
Tansy mustard | (Descurainia pinnata) | A/P
Western ragweed | (Ambrosia psilostachya) | A
Wild carrot | (Daucus carota) | B
Wild lettuce | (Lactuca spp.) | A/B
Wild parsnip | (Pastinaca sativa) | B
Wild turnip | (Brassica campestris) | B
Woolly leafy bursage | (Franseria tomentosa) | P
Yellow wood sorrel | (Oxalis stricta) | P

Apply 3-4 pints per acre^1

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Broom snakeweed\(^3\) | (Gutierrezia sarothrae) | P
Bull thistle | (Cirsium arvense) | B
Burdock\(^\star\) | (Medicago spp.) | A
Chickweed, Mouseear\(^4\) | (Cerastium vulgatum) | A
Clover, Hop\(^5\) | (Trifolium procumbens) | A
Cocklebur | (Xanthium strumarium) | A
Cudweed\(^6\) | (Gnaphalium spp.) | A
Desert Camelthorn | (Acalypha pseudohaloph) | P
Diffuse knapweed | (Centaurea diffusa) | A
Dock | (Rumex spp.) | P
Fiddleneck\(^7\) | (Amsinckia intermedia) | A
Goldenrod | (Solidago spp.) | P
Herbstr\(^8\) | (Lamium amplexicaule) | A/P
Knotweed, prostrate\(^9\) | (Polygonum aviculare) | A/P
Pokeweed | (Phytolacca americana) | P
Purple loosestrife\(^10\) | (Lythrum salicaria) | A
Purslane | (Portulaca spp.) | P
Pushy, Florida\(^11\) | (Richardia scabra) | A
Rocket, London\(^12\) | (Sisymbrium rossio) | P
Rush skeletonweed\(^13\) | (Chondrilla juncea) | B
Saltbush | (Atriplex spp.) | P
Shepherd’s purse\(^1\) | (Capsella bursa-pastoris) | A
Spurge, Annual\(^1\) | (Euphorbia spp.) | A
Stinging nettle\(^1\) | (Urtica dioica) | P
Velvetleaf\(^1\) | (Abutilon theophrasti) | A
Yellow starthistle | (Centaurea solstitialis) | A

Apply 4-6 pints per acre^1

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Arrowwood | (Physocarpus opulifolius) | A
Canada thistle | (Cirsium arvense) | A
Chestnut burr | (Ambrosia trifida) | A
Grey ragtail | (Chrysanthemum maximum) | P
Japanese bamboo/knotweed | (Polygonum cuspidatum) | P
Little mallow | (Malva parviflora) | B
Milkwort | (Polygala spp.) | P
Primrose | (Oenothera biennis) | P
Russian knapweed | (Centauraea repens) | P
Silverleaf nightshade | (Solomonula elaeagnifolium) | P
Sowthistle | (Sonchus spp.) | A
Texas thistle | (Cirsium texanum) | P

VINES AND BRAMBLIES

Apply 1 pint per acre

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Field bindweed | (Convolvulus arvensis) | P
Hedge bindweed | (Calystegia sepium) | A

Apply 2-3 pints per acre^1

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Wild buckwheat | (Polygonum convolvulus) | P

Apply 3-4 pints per acre^1

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Greenbrier | (Smilax spp.) | P
Honeysuckle | (Lonicera spp.) | P
Morning glory | (Ipomoea spp.) | A/P
Poison ivy | (Rhus radicans) | P
Redvine | (Brunnichia cirrhosa) | P
Wild rose | (Rosa spp.) | A
Including: Multiflora rose | (Rosa multiflora) | A
Macaroney rose | (Rosa bracteata) | A

Apply 4-6 pints per acre^1

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
Honeysuckle | (Lonicera spp.) | P
Purple loosestrife | (Lythrum salicaria) | A
Russian knapweed | (Centaurea repens) | P
Sedum | (Sedum spp.) | A

BRUSH SPECIES

Apply 4-6 pints per acre^1

**COMMON NAME** | **SPECIES** | **GROWTH HABIT**
--- | --- | ---
American beech | (Fagus grandifolia) | A
Ash | (Fraxinus spp.) | P
Bald cypress | (Taxodium distichum) | A
Bigleaf maple | (Acer macrophyllum) | P
Black locust | (Robinia pseudoacacia) | P
Black gum | (Nyssa sylvatica) | P
Bosler | (Acer negundo) | P
Brazilian peppertree | (Schinus terebinthifolius) | P
Cherry | (Prunus spp.) | P
Chinaberry | (Melia azadirachta) | P
Chinese tallow-tree | (Sapium sebiferum) | P
Dogwood | (Cornus spp.) | P
Elm\(^1\) | (Ulmus spp.) | P
Hawthorn | (Crataegus spp.) | P
Hickory | (Carya spp.) | P
Honey locust\(^1\) | (Gleditsia triacanthos) | P
Maple | (Acer spp.) | P
Malabar | (Malabar spp.) | P
Mulberry | (Morus spp.) | P
Oak | (Quercus spp.) | P
Persimmon | ( Diospyros virginiana) | P
Pine\(^1\) | (Pinus spp.) | P
Poplar | (Populus spp.) | P

---

\(^1\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^2\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^3\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^4\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^5\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^6\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^7\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^8\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^9\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^10\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^11\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^12\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
\(^13\) Listed as noxious weed as per the Texas Agriculture Code 1960, Chapter 4.
**IMAZAPYR 2 SL**

**Specimen Label**

- **Privet** (Ligustrum vulgare)  
  - **Rate of Imazapyr 2 SL**: 1.0 – 1.5% by volume  
  - **Tank Mix**: Surfactant

- **Red Alder** (Alnus rubra)  
  - **Rate of Imazapyr 2 SL**: 0.5 – 1.0% by volume  
  - **Tank Mix**: Accord at 2 – 3% by volume plus surfactant

- **Red Maple** (Acer rubrum)  
  - **Rate of Imazapyr 2 SL**: 0.5 – 1.5% by volume  
  - **Tank Mix**: Krenite® at 2 – 5% by volume plus surfactant

**ADJUVANTS**

For optimal postemergence performance of Imazapyr 2 SL, the addition of an adjuvant to the spray solution is essential to aid in the deposition and uptake of the herbicide.

**Nonionic Surfactants:** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% to 1% of the total spray volume (0.05% to 0.1% equivalent to 1 to 10 gallons) in accordance with the label instructions. For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with an HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product. Alcohol, fatty acids, and conventional nonionic surfactants, such as ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet these requirements.

**Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends:** Nitrogen-based liquid fertilizers such as 28% N, 32% N, 10-30-0 or ammonium sulfate may be used with Imazapyr 2 SL at 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate. Tank mixes with nitrogen-based fertilizers without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate is not recommended.

**BRUSH CONTROL**

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: Exercise all precautions to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply Imazapyr 2 SL; however, DO NOT apply by fixed wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, if treating open tracts of land where spray drift from fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift, such as helicopters equipped with a Microtilt™ boom, Thru-Valve™ boom or raindrop nozzles, must be used and calibrated. Unless applying with a Microtilt™ boom, use a drift control agent at the recommended label rate. To avoid drift, DO NOT make applications during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions that promote spray drift. Side trimming is not recommended with Imazapyr 2 SL unless death of treated vegetation is acceptable.

Uniformly apply Imazapyr 2 SL in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or silicone-based surfactant (See the ADJUVANT section of this label for specific recommendations). An anti-fog agent may be added, if needed.

**GROUND APPLICATIONS:** To minimize spray drift, select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist, use pressures less than 50 psi and DO NOT apply at high airspeed under gusty or windy conditions (See SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section). Use an anti-fog agent, if needed, and a spray pattern indicator, if desired. Thoroughly clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water. Prolonged exposure of uncoated/unprotected steel (except stainless steel) surfaces to this product may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. Maintaining painted surfaces may prevent corrosion.

**MIXING GUIDE for LOW VOLUME APPLICATIONS**

**SUGGESTED TANK-MIXES AND APPLICATION RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Vegetation</th>
<th>Rate of Imazapyr 2 SL</th>
<th>Tank Mix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixed hardwoods without elm, locust, or pine</td>
<td>1.0 – 1.5% by volume</td>
<td>Surfactant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed hardwoods containing elm, locust, and pine</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.0% by volume</td>
<td>Accord at 2 – 3% by volume plus surfactant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed hardwoods with locust and pine but no elm</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.5% by volume</td>
<td>Krenite® at 2 – 5% by volume plus surfactant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed hardwoods with locust and elm but no pine</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.5% by volume</td>
<td>Escort® at 2 oz./Acre or 2.3 grams/gal. plus surfactant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Tank mixes with products containing 2,4-D have resulted in reduced efficacy of Imazapyr 2 SL.

**OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:**

- Use equipment calibrated to deliver 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. Thoroughly mix 0.5 to 5% (v/v) Imazapyr 2 SL in water plus surfactant (See the ADJUVANT section of this label for recommendations). Use an anti-fog agent at the recommended rate, if needed. For difficult to control brush species (See WEEDS CONTROLLED section for relative susceptibility of weed species), apply the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes but DO NOT apply more than 6 pints of Imazapyr 2 SL per acre. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended. See the MIXING GUIDE below for suggested volumes of Imazapyr 2 SL and water.

**MIXING GUIDE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Solution</th>
<th>Amount Imazapyr 2 SL per Gallon of mix</th>
<th>Amount Imazapyr 2 SL per 4 Gallon Backpack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.6 oz</td>
<td>2.6 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.3 oz</td>
<td>5.1 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.5 oz</td>
<td>10.2 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.6 oz</td>
<td>15.4 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>6.4 oz</td>
<td>25.6 oz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEASURING CHART**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gallon</th>
<th>Backpack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1 pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1 quart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application Tips:** For low volume applications, select appropriate nozzles to avoid over-application. Proper application is critical to ensure desirable results. Optimum results are achieved when the spray covers the crown and approximately 70% percent of the plant. The use of a flat fan nozzle tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less will aid in proper deposition.

Recommended nozzle tip sizes include 4004E or 1504E. For a straight stream and cone pattern, use adjustable cone nozzles such as 5500 X3 or 5504 X4. Attaching a roll-over valve onto a Spraying Systems Model 30 quriet or other similar spray guns allows for the use of both a flat fan and cone tips on the same gun.

**Proper Spray Pattern:** Moisten, but DO NOT drench target vegetation. DO NOT spray to run-off.

**Low Volume with Backpacks:** For brush up to 4 feet tall, spray downward to cover approximately 70% of the plant foliage and the crown.

For brush 4 to 8 feet tall, apply a directed spray in a smooth vertical motion from the crown upward on at least two sides of the target vegetation, making sure to cover the crown when ever possible.

For brush over 8 feet tall, apply a directed spray in a smooth zig-zag motion from the crown upward on at least two sides of the target brush.

**Low Volume with Hydraulic Handgun Application Equipment:** Use same technique as described above for Low Volume with Backpacks.

For broadcast applications, simulate a gentle rain near the top of target vegetation, allowing spray to penetrate the target foliage and contact the crown without run-off onto understory vegetation. DO NOT spray to run-off. Herbicide spray that contacts understory vegetation may result in severe injury or death of understory plants.

**MIXING GUIDE FOR HIGH DENSITY BRUSH**

**AMOUNT OF SPRAY SOLUTION BEING PREPARED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Concentration</th>
<th>Volume Plus Surfactant (fluid volume)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**High Volumes:** For optimum performance when spraying medium to high density brush, use equipment calibrated to deliver up to 100 gallons of finished spray per acre (GPA). Application volumes exceeding 100 GPA may result in excessive spray run-off, causing injury to desirable ground cover species. Thoroughly mix Imazapyr 2 SL at 5 to 6 pints per acre in water and...
IMAZAPYR 2 SL

**Specimen Label**

include a surfactant (See ADJUVANT section for surfactant recommendations). Use an anti- drift agent according to its label, if needed. For hard-to-control species (See WEEDS CONTROLLED section for relative susceptibility of weeds), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes but DO NOT apply more than 6 pints of Imazapyr 2 SL per acre. Uniformly cover the foliage of the target vegetation but DO NOT apply to run-off.

**TANK MIXES FOR BRUSH CONTROL:**

Imazapyr 2 SL may be tank-mixed with Accord®, Roundup®, Krenite®, Escort®, Telbar®, Tordon™, Garlon™ 3A, Banvel® and Vanquish® to provide control of Imazapyr 2 SL-tolerant species. Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes. Tank-mixing with products that contain 2,4-D may reduce the performance of Imazapyr 2 SL.

**INERT EMULSIONS:**

Imazapyr 2 SL can be applied as an inert emulsion (water-in-oil emulsion) to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, thereby delivering more herbicide to the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Refer to the inert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

**CUT STUBBLE:**

Imazapyr 2 SL can be applied within 2 weeks after mechanical mowing or cutting of brush to surface or to burn control. Apply Imazapyr 2 SL at 1 to 2 pints per acre to the cut area. Imazapyr 2 SL may be tank-mixed with Tordon™ 101 to aid in control or suppression of brush. The addition of 5% (v/v) or more of a penetrating agent (surfactant) can aid herbicide uptake through the bark or exposed roots.

Since cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps, ground cover injury may occur. Forage vegetation will recover. **Note** that applications of Imazapyr 2 SL directly to the soil below desirable trees can result in root uptake and cause injury or death to desirable trees.

To reduce potential root uptake by desirable vegetation, allow target brush to first regrow some foliage, then apply Imazapyr 2 SL to brush foliage. See the BRUSH CONTROL section of this label.

**STUMP AND CUT STEM TREATMENTS:**

Imazapyr 2 SL may be used to control undesirable woody vegetation on non-cropland by application to the cambium area of freshly-cut stump surfaces or to fresh cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Applications can be made at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Tree injection and cut stem treatments are most effective in late summer and early fall. **Do Not** over-apply to cause run-off or puddling of spray solution.

**Mixing:** Mix Imazapyr 2 SL as either a concentrate or dilute solution for stump and cut stem treatments. Apply dilute solutions to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Application concentrate solutions to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrate solutions permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large diameter trees. Follow the application directions below to determine appropriate application techniques for each type of solution.

To prepare a dilute solution, mix 8 to 12 fluid ounces of Imazapyr 2 SL with one gallon of water. If temperatures are such that freezing of the spray mixture may occur, antifreeze (ethylene glycol) may be added according to manufacturer's label to prevent freezing. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve herbicide uptake through partially callused cambium tissue.

To prepare a concentrated solution, mix 2 quarts of Imazapyr 2 SL with no more than 1 quart of water.

**APPLICATION WITH DILUTE SOLUTIONS:**

For cut stump treatments: Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Thoroughly wet the entire cambium area (the wood just inside the bark of the stump).

For tree injection treatments: Use standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than one inch intervals between cut edges. Insure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.

For frill or girdle treatments: Use a hatchet, machete or similar implement to make cuts through the bark around the tree at intervals no more than two inches between cut edges. Spray or brush Imazapyr 2 SL solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

**APPLICATION WITH CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS:**

For tree injection treatments: Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site. Make at least one injection cut for every 3 inches of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) on the target tree. For example, a 3 inch DBH tree will receive 1 injection cut while a 6 inch DBH tree will receive 2 injection cuts. On trees requiring more than one injection site, place the injection cuts at approximately equal intervals around the tree.

For frill or girdle treatments: Use a hatchet, machete or similar implement to make cuts at a downward angle through the bark at approximately equal intervals around the tree. Make at least one cut for every 3 inches of DBH on the target tree as described above, then spray or brush Imazapyr 2 SL solution into each cut until thoroughly wet ensuring that the solution does not run out of the cut.

**NOTE:** Injury may occur to desirable woody plants if the shoots extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree.

**TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS WHERE BAREGROUND IS DESIRED**

Imazapyr 2 SL is an effective herbicide for preemergence or postemergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds in non-crop areas where bareground is desired, including areas such as railroad, utility pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, and non-irrigation ditchbanks. Imazapyr 2 SL is particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. Imazapyr 2 SL may be applied at 1.5 to 2 pints per acre or in tank-mixes with Roundup®, Finale®, MSLA, Duron, Karmex®, Pendulum®, Simazine, Banvel®, Vanquish®, or Oust herbicides. The degree and duration of control are dependent on the rate of Imazapyr 2 SL used, the tank-mix partner, the volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall and other herbicide factors.

**POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WITH IMAZAPYR 2 SL USE:**

Imazapyr 2 SL may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes of well-established species. Imazapyr 2 SL may be tank-mixed with products such as Roundup®, Finale®, or MSLA. Tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D have reduced performance of Imazapyr 2 SL. Always follow the more restrictive label when tank-mixing.

**FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE TREES UNDER PAVED SURFACES**

Imazapyr 2 SL can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas, but **Only** in areas where the movement of earth or materials that contain 2,4-D may reduce the performance of Imazapyr 2 SL directly to the soil beneath the treated tree. DO NOT use around or where the treated tree is grafted to those of the treated tree. Also, for trees that root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree. DO NOT allow treated soil to wash or move from treated areas into untreated areas.

**Spot Treatments:** Imazapyr 2 SL may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes of woody vegetation in a bareground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix 0.5 to 5% Imazapyr 2 SL plus an adjuvant in a gallon of water. For increased burndown, tank mix with Roundup®, Finale®, MSLA, or similar products. For extended residual weed control or to improve the weed spectrum, add Pendulum® or Duron®. Always follow the more restrictive label when tank-mixing.

**IMAZAPYR 2 SL USE IN NON-CROPLAND INDUSTRIAL SITES**

**FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES:**

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **Do Not** move soil following Imazapyr 2 SL application.

Apply Imazapyr 2 SL in at least 100 gal. water per acre to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Prepare spray solution by thoroughly mixing 5 to 8 quarts of Imazapyr 2 SL at 6 pints per acre (2.2 fluid ounce per 1000 square feet) into clean water in the spray tank.

If the soil is not moist before treatment, Imazapyr 2 SL should be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a roto tiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch will also provide uniform incorporation. **Do Not** allow treated soil to wash or move from treated areas into untreated areas.

**FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS**

Imazapyr 2 SL may be used on established Common Bermudagrass, Coastal Bermudagrass and Bahiaagrass turf on roadsides, utility rights-of-way and other non-cropland industrial sites to control the weeds listed below. Each application of Bermudagrass with Imazapyr 2 SL will result in a compacted growth habit and seedhead inhibition.

Uniformly apply Imazapyr 2 SL with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water per acre and a spray pressure 20 to 50 psi.

**IMPORTANT:** Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth commences. **Do Not** add surfactant in excess of 1 oz. per 25 gallons of spray solution. **Do Not** apply to grass during its first growing season. **Do Not** apply to grass that is under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes.

**DOSSAGE RATES AND TIMING:**

Bermudagrass: **Apply** Imazapyr 2 SL at 6 to 12 oz. per acre when the Bermudagrass is dormant. **Apply** Imazapyr 2 SL at 6 to 8 oz. per acre after the Bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Applications made during green-up will delay green-up. Include a surfactant in the spray solution.

For broader spectrum or longer preemergence control of annual grasses and small seeded broadleaf weeds, add Pendulum® herbicide at 3.3 to 6.6 lbs. per acre. Consult the Pendulum® label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and precautions.

For control of Johnson grass in Bermudagrass turf, **apply** Imazapyr 2 SL at 8 oz. per acre plus Roundup® herbicide at 12 oz. per acre plus surfactant. For additional control of broadleaf weeds and vines, add Garlon™ 3A to the above mix at 1-2 pints per acre. **Observe all precautions and restrictions on the Garlon™ 3A and Roundup® labels.

Bahiagrass: **Apply** Imazapyr 2 SL at 4 to 8 oz. per acre when the Bahiagrass is dormant or}


after the grass has initiated green-up but has not exceeded 25% green-up. Include a surfac-
tant in the spray solution (See ADJUVANT section for surfactant recommendations).

WEEDS CONTROLLED:
Bedstraw (Galium spp.)
Bishopweed (Buttercup (Ranunculus parviflorus))
Carolina geranium (Geranium carolinianum)
Fescue (Festuca spp.)
Foil (Setaria spp.)
Little barley (Hordeum pusillum)
Seedling johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)
Wild carrot (Daucus carota)
White clover (Trifolium repens)
Yellow woodson (Oxalis stricta)

GRASS GROWTH AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION

Imazapyr 2 SL will suppress growth and seedhead development of certain turfgrasses in
unimproved areas. When applied to desirable turf, Imazapyr 2 SL may result in temporary turf
damage and/or discoloration, depending on environmental conditions. For optimum perfor-
mance, apply Imazapyr 2 SL before culm elongation, either before or after mowing. If applied
before mowing, allow at least three days of active growth before mowing. If following a mow-
ing, allow sufficient time for the grasses to recover before applying Imazapyr 2 SL or injury
may be amplified.

DO NOT apply to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect damaged, etc.) or severe injury or
death may occur.

Bermudagrass: Apply Imazapyr 2 SL at 6 to 8 oz. per acre from early green-up to prior to
seed head initiation. DO NOT use a surfactant for this application.

Cool Season Unimproved Turf: Apply Imazapyr 2 SL at 2 oz. per acre plus 0.25% nonion-
ic surfactant. For increased suppression, tank mix Imazapyr 2 SL with products such as
Campaign® (24 oz. per acre) or Embark® (8 oz. per acre).

Tank-mixes may increase injury to desired turf. Consult each product label for recommended
turf species, use directions and precautions. Tank mixes with products that contain 2,4-D may
decrease the effectiveness of Imazapyr 2 SL.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT store below 10°F.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of
on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR 2.5 GALLON AND 30 GALLON: Triple rinse (or equivalent).
Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in an approved
sanitary landfill, or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning.
If burned, stay out of smoke.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR BULK: When this container is empty, replace the cap and
seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point
of purchase, or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with the pes-
ticide product. DO NOT reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect
carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure
devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this con-
tainer is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking, or obsolete and not
returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied contain-
er and offer for recycling. Disposal of container must be in compliance with state and local
regulations.

IMPORTANT: Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and the CONDITIONS OF SALE
AND WARRANTY before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened
product container at once.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:
Warranty: Vegetation Management, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms
to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the
purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are
beyond the Company’s control. The Company makes no other representation or warranty,
express or implied, concerning the product, including implied warranty of merchantability
or fitness for a particular purpose. No such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or
representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company’s behalf.
Terms of Sale: The Company’s directions for use of this product should be followed careful-
ly. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop
injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors
as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application
(including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company’s con-
trol. All such risks are assumed by the user.
Limitation of Liability: To the extent permissible by law, the exclusive remedy against the
Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for
damages, and to the extent permissible by Law, in no event shall damages or any other recov-
ery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury
or other claim. To the extent permissible by Law, under no circumstances shall the Company
be liable for any special, indirect or consequential damages of any kind, including
loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow
the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this
product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability,
which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of
the Company by an authorized representative.