

Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

- Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- 1) Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
 - 2) Chemical resistant gloves, such as nitrile laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
 - 3) Shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been charged or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washing, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
- Engineering Controls:** Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or a craft in a manner that meets the equivalent to listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(j)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should: 1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, or using the toilet, or using the toilet. 2) Put on clothing immediately a pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 3) 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

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intermittent areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Endangered Species Concerns: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify its habitat is a violation of Federal law.

SOUTHERN AG[®] GRASS KILLER contains VANTAGE[®] HERBICIDE

Grass Killer is a selective, broad spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in ornamentals, nonfood, and noncrop sites listed on this label.

Active Ingredient:

Sethoxydim: [2-[1-(ethoxymethyl)butyl]-5-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)pentan-1-yl]..... 13.0%
Inert Ingredients: 87.0%
Total: 100.0%
*Equivalent to 1.0 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon



**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
CAUTION**

See inside of label for Additional Precautionary Statements, complete Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

Distributed by:

Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc.
Pamlico, FL 34220 Hendersonville, NC 28733
EPA Reg. No. 7969-88-829 22 EPA EST. NO. 0295-FE-1
Net Contents Liquid: 1 Pint (.474 liters)

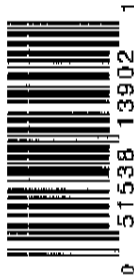
FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any food to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment advice.

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 hazard 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. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the User's possession during application.

Follow directions on side of label to open.



P U L L D O W N S L O W L Y

Table 1. Application Rates for Grass Control

Grass	Grass Killer (Rate)
Barnyardgrass, Coastal and Highland Beringrass, Beachleaf Signalglass, Large and Small Crabgrass, Downy Brome, German Velvetgrass ¹ , Goosegrass ² , Rhizome and Seedling Johnsongrass, Junglerice, Lovegrass, Seedling Orchardgrass, Browder Parrot, Fall Parnum and Texas Parrot, Quackgrass, Annual Ryegrass ³ , Field Sandbar, Shattercane ⁴ , Wickeys, Red Sorghum, Seedling Tall Fescue, Volunteer Barley, Volunteer Oats, Volunteer Rye, Volunteer Wheat, Wild Oats, Wild Proso Mills, Volunteer M. Hy, Witchgrass, Weedy Cyngrass	Grasses up to 6" height: 0.8 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet Grasses up to 12" height: 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet

¹ up to 4' ² in Seeding Centipede grass and fine fescue, use 1.5 pints/10.5 fluid ounces. ³ up to 6", ⁴ up to 6".
⁵ Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM

Table 2. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see Appendix for the complete list of grasses controlled)	Concentration of Grass Killer in Spray Solution
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.5%
Perennial grasses	2.25%
Use 1.5% for wheat stem mummy	2.25%

Table 3. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Grass Killer to be Added
1 gallon	1.5% w/v
3 gallons	2.25% w/v
5 gallons	3 fl. oz.
Use 1.5% for wheat stem mummy	9 fl. oz.
	14.5 fl. oz.

III. Additives

No additives or adjuvants are recommended for use with Grass Killer. Compatibility test for Tank Mix Components
Add components in the following sequence using 250cc containers for each component or a teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.
1) Water: For 20 gallon spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2) Products in PVA bags: Open opening in the water-soluble PVA bag just large enough to use a teaspoon for measuring purposes. Use the opened water-soluble PVA bag first when preparing spray solution. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3) Water-dispersible products: Dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4) Water-soluble products: Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5) Emulsifiable concentrates: (Grass Killer) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6) Water-soluble additives: Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
7) Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
8) Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, no fine particulate residues to the bottom, nor thick (clabbed) texture. Do not use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

IV. Mixing Order

1) Water: Begin by adding thoroughly clean spray tank half full of clean water.
2) Products in PVA bags: Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3) Water-dispersible products: Dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
4) Water-soluble products 5) Emulsifiable concentrates (Grass Killer) 6) Water-soluble additives 7) Remaining quantity water. Maintain consistent agitation during application.

V. Tank Mixing Application

Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to Crop-Specific Information for more details. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Separate applications should be made if all target grass weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time. Tank mixing Grass Killer with some post-emergence broadleaf herbicides has shown some reduction in ability to control some grassy weeds that would otherwise be controlled and therefore may require a higher rate of Grass Killer. However, do not exceed the maximum rate per application as listed in Table 5. If regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grasses emerges, reapply Grass Killer according to recommended rates in Table 4.

Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicide may be tank mixed with Grass Killer according to the instructions on the respective product labels: Sulfur AS⁵
Physical compatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Grass Killer with oil or pesticide (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, air miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Southern Ag does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on this labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using either their recommended tank mixes.

VI. General Restrictions and Limitations

All Crops

Maximum seasonal use rate: See Crop-Specific Information for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours. Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the Grass Killer label.

Do not use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.
Do not apply Grass Killer with another pesticide whose label cautions against use with additives, surfactants, or oil adjuvants.
Do not use selective application equipment such as restricted entry sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.

Stress: Do not apply by gasses or crop under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control will probably result. Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
Rainfast Period: Grass Killer is rainfast 1 hour after application.
Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment.

VII. Crop-Specific Information

Christmas Tree and Deciduous Tree Farm

Grass Killer may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in Christmas and deciduous tree farms. If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed in the Appendix, the user may determine if Grass Killer can be used safely prior to broad use by applying the recommended use rate of Grass Killer to the target plant on a small test area under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Table 4. Christmas Trees

Common Name: Fr	Balsam, Douglas, Fraser, Grand, Noble, Norway, Red, Shasta, Turkish, and White Hemlock (Canada), Pine (Australian, Lodgepole, Monterey, Ponderosa, Scotch, Southern Longleaf), Virginia, and White) Spruce (Black Hills, Colorado Blue, Norway, and White)
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Nonbearing Food Crops, Ornamental and Nursery Plantings, Rights of Way, Nonfood Crop Areas, Noncrop Areas, and Fallow Land

Apply Grass Killer to nonbearing food crops, nursery plants, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, cut flowers, and ground covers including those listed in the Appendix. In the application area are not listed in the Appendix, Grass Killer may be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. Grass Killer may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-way, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop storage yards, and other areas listed in section I. General information. Repeat application in re-growth areas until regrowth occurs.

Tree Farms

ESTABLISHED TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION: Grass Killer may be used in tree farms to suppress the growth of tall fescue when grown as a desired ground cover. Tall fescue must be actively growing at the time of application from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 80° F. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of Grass Killer.

Timing: Apply Grass Killer to tall fescue after it has had 4-6 inches of new growth before the emergence of seedheads and before conifer seed bed. Application from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 80° F. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of Grass Killer.

Rate: Apply 3-3.75 pints of Grass Killer per acre (0.6-0.7 ounces per 1,000 square feet). For greater fescue suppression, up to 60-70 ounces of Grass Killer can be used per acre (1.4 ounces per 1,000 square feet). Local environmental differences or growth differences at the time of application to tall fescue may cause results to be different from those desired. Users of Grass Killer are advised to begin using Grass Killer at the minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Wildflowers

Grass Killer may be used to control grass in native wildflowers on roadsides and in natural areas. Grass Killer will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, reducing the aesthetic value and the resulting potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of Grass Killer applications such as those listed in the Appendix. However, apply Grass Killer prior to blooming.

Application Timing: Apply Grass Killer to grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. Apply Grass Killer 4-6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but always base the application timing on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to the Annual Grass Control with Grass Killer and Pre-emergent Grass Control with Grass Killer tables. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season.

Appendix

Tree Species Tolerant to Grass Killer

Acacia (Korrie Leaf), Albervillea (Eastern), Blackmarrs, Chenail's, Ash (Green Mountain, White), Basswood (American), Blackiron's (Colorado), Juniper (Savin), Shore, Tam), Lantana (Purple Trailing), Laurel, Birch (Asian, White, European White, Paper, River, Black or Red), Black Locust, Bottle-brush, Bottle Tree, Brisbane Box Tree, Calliput Tree, Carob Tree, Carnot Wood, Catalpa (Southern), Cherry (Black), Cherry (Cardinal), Crabapple (Flowering), Cypress (False, Leyland & Yaupon), Inuitbark (Red), Jaccaranda, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Larch (European), Laurel (driftan), Linden (Lindbladh), Locust (Korey), Locust, Magnolia (Southern), Maple (Red), Japanese Silver, Minnesota Tree (Oak), Myoporum, New Zealand Christmas Tree, Oak (Water, Wilky), Olive Tree (Russian), Oriolus Tree (Purple), Osage Orange, Palm (Madagascar), Pinyon Pine, Pygmy Date, Queen, Saigo, Windmill, Palo Verde (Green), Paulownia Royal, Pear (Common, Evergreen, Luscious), Pepper (Brazilian), Pine (Japanese, Canary Island, Caribbean Slash, Italian Stone, Jack, Japanese Black, Loblolly, Myrtle, Ponderosa, Western Yellow, Red, Scotch, Shone, Slask, Southern, Virginia, White, Japanese, Yew), Plum (Wild), Poplar (Hybrid), Poplar (Yellow, Tulip Tree), Purpleleaf (Bailey Acacia), Redwood (Coast), Sandbary (Western), Sunshin Plant, Silk Tree, Spruce (Black Hills, Colorado Blue, Norway, White), Strawberry Tree, Sumac (Standard, African), Sweet Gum, Sycamore, Tea Tree (Australian), Tipu Tree, Walnut (Black), Weeping Fig (Exotic), Willow (Australian, Desert, Peppermint), Yule (Bushy), Yew (English).

Shrub Species Tolerant to Grass Killer

Abelia (Glossy), Acacia (Bailey, Farts Leaf, Prostrate), Sydney Golden Wattle, andromeda, Athorvicia (Oriental), Arrowwood (Southern), Azalea (Mistle hybrid & Northern Light hybrid), Bamboo (Poverty), Barberry (Japanese, Korean, Redleaf), Blood of Paradise Bush, Boxwood (Common, African, Japanese), Buckhorn (Glossy, Ader), Camellia, Cedar (Eastern Red), Cherry (Brush, Manch, Nanking), Cinchoberry sp., Copper Plant (Caribbean), Calceolaria (Barberry), Cranberry, lowland Pink, Coyote Bush, Crabtree Bush (American, Golden), Craple Myrtle, Currant (Aplene), Dogwood (Red, Osage), Ebraegius, Escallonia, Eucrymus (Evergreen, Winged), Fig (Orange,

Indi, Frathum, Forsythia (Cheerstem), Fox (New Zealand), Fuchsia (Australian), Gasteria, Gardenia (Dwarf), Gold Vine (Guinea), Hakia, Hawthorn (Indian), Hibiscus (Blue, Chinese) Holly (Dwarf Burford), Honey-suckle (Bush, Cape), Hydrangea, Jasmine (Asian, Creeping, Ozark, Rocky Mountain), Juniper (Savin, Shore, Tam), Lantana (Purple Trailing), Laurel, Lemnate Berry, Lilac (Common Purple), Linop (Green, Variegated), Mickey Mouse Bush, Mirror Plant, Mock Orange, Mountain Yucca, (Carmel Creeping), Myrtle (Dwarf), Nerodia Heavenly Bamboo), Nannyberry, Nolebark, Oleander, Oriolus (Rockrose), Oregon Grape, Osmanthus (Folly Leaf, Sweet Olive), Palm (Baba), Parrot Grass, Prolina (Fossil) Pink Lady, Pink Powder Puff, Pinus (Mintegrated Japanese), Plum (Orange), Podocarpus (Yew), Princess Flower, Privet (Glossy), Japanese Waxleaf, Texas, Purple Hop Bush, Pyracantha, Rhododendron, Azalea, Sandbary (Purpleleaf), Sanvoberry (Allegheny, Saskatoon), Silver King, Sky Flower (Brazilian) Strawberry Bush, Sprinkle Tree, Spirea, Star Plant (Lavender), Tea Tree (Australian, New Zealand), Texas Ranger, Toyon (California Holly), Trumpet Vine (Pink), Vactoria, Viburnum (Japanese, Sandarwood), Weeping Tree, Weeping Fig (Exotic), Whiskey Dwarf (Variegated), Yellow Beets, Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow, Yew

Ornamentals and Bedding plants tolerant to

Grass Killer

Alysum, Aparagus, (Myers, Sprenger), Aster (New York, Sobies), Baby's Breath, Begonia, Bellflower (Tussock), Bittersweet, American Black-eyed Susan, Bleeding Heart, Butterfly Weed, Boxer Vines, Cactus (Bam), Candytuft, Carmel, Cassia (Fountain), Chrysanthemum (Maquarrie), Cock-scomb, Coleus, Cornflower (Purple), Coralbells, Coreopsis, Cup of Gold Vine, Dazzle Dayla, Daisy Bush (Blue), Daisy (Shasta), Daylily, Dianthus, Draggert (False), Dusch Miller, Fern (Sprenger, Asparagus), Fuchsia (Blue), Frothing tobacco, Fountain Grass (Red), Gazania, Geranium (Martha Washington), Gerbera Daisy, Gum, Gladiolus, Healer (False), Honey-suckle (Yar, Fly, Japanese, Norfolk, Italian), Honeysuckle Bush (Purple), Impatiens (in (Brazil), Ivy (Grape), Jackson-the-Bride, Lake Plant, Jasmine (Madagascar), Lamb's Ear, Lavender (English, French, Cotton), the-Kille, (Petal Pink), Lily-of-the-Valley, Lobelia (Mango), Mirror Plant (Variegated), Moneywort, (Creeping Jenny), Moss (Pine, Sandwort), Pansy (Lithium-Jump-Up), Peony (Ornamental), Penwinkle (Madagascar), Petunia, Phlox (Prescott), Pleistain Lily, Purple Loosestrife, Paspalum (Sage, Sea Fisks (Thrift), Sedum (Stonecrop), Shrimp Plant, Sky Flower (Brazilian), Small vine, Soapstone, Spectabil (Spine), Spice (Peruvian), Stock, Sweet Grass, Sweet William, Transal Daisy, Trumpet Vine (Blood red, Lavender, Pink), Tulip, Verbena, Weeping Yew, Weiteia, Yarrow (var. Geese Queen) (Dieharian), yellow Trumpet, Zinnia.

(Appendix Continued)

Ground covers tolerant to Grass Killer

African Beard, Apricot (var: Red Apple), Bergenia (Winter-blooming), Bit-
toned, Capeweed, Carpetweed (Horsebit), Chickweed (Spring), Coyote bush
(var: Twin Peaks), Croomatch, Cushion Bush, Daisy (Fraser African, Freeway)
Daisy (White African), Gazania (Fraser), Green Carpet, Ivy (Boonville)
Ivy (English), Ivy (Garden), Lantana (Lantana), Lay-hill (Big Blue), Lippia,
Mandarin Grass, Nicotiana, Pachysandra, Penwink, Plumbeago (Dwarf), Pork
and Beans, Posa (Ice Plant, Rosemary (Dwarf), Purple Wreath, St. Johnswort
(Creeping), Stonecrop (Sedum), Verbena, Verbena (Blue)

Wildflowers tolerant to Grass Killer

African daisy, Baby blue eyes, Baby's breath, Beard-aker butter,
Beet's eye, Black-eyed Susan, Blackfoot, Blue Fescue, Bluebell, Bulb's weed,
Candelabra, California poppy, Catclaw, Candytuft, Carrion, Catchfly, Choozy,
Chinese houses, Columbine, Corn poppy, Cornflower, Cosmos, Creeping daisy,
Dandelion, Dandelion phlox, Dwarf geranium, Fireweed, Five spot corn-
flower, Foxglove, Godetia, Grayhead oxalis, Hand fescue, Indian blanket,
Indian pansy, Jewels of Opal, Johnny-lump-up, Lance-leaved coreopsis,
Lamb's ear, Larkspur, Lychnis, Moss verbena, New England aster, North-
pink, Oxeye daisy, Patience, Perennial lupine, Plains coreopsis, Poor man's
weather glass, Praline aster, Purple coneflower, Purple heart, Queen Anne's
lace, Red ribbon, Rock larkspur, Saffron, Sand daisy, Scarlet, Queen Anne's
lace, Red ribbon, Rock larkspur, Saffron, Sand daisy, Scarlet, Queen Anne's
lace, Sweet William, Sweet William, Sweet William, Sweet William, Sweet
William, Sweet William, Sweet William, Sweet William, Sweet William,
Waltflower, White yellow

In limited testing with the following plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Trees: Red Oak, White Oak
Shrubs: Azalea (var: Snow), Potentilla (var: laciniata), K. Van Dyke, Privet,
(Japanese)
Ornamentals: Snow-in-summer

Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to Grass Killer

Air plants, Apples, Apricots, Asparagus, Avocado, Blackberries, Blueberries,
Cherries, Citrus, Cranberries, Dates, Figs, Grapes, Grapefruit, Lemons,
Limes, Macadamias, Nectarines, Olives, Oranges, Peaches, Peanuts (Pen-
nalt), Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas, Peas,
Pears, Tangerines, Watermelons

Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.

Weeds listed in this label

Barnyardgrass, Barnyardgrass (Wheatgrass), Bentgrass (Highland/Colo-
rid), Bermudagrass (Wheatgrass), Bluegrass (Annual), Broadleaf
Spikegrass, Bromus (Downy), Centipede Grass, Crabgrass (Large,
Smooth), Cynodorus (Woody), Fescue (Fms. Chewings, Greening, Red,
Hard, Railroad, Sheep, Tall, Foxtail (Blair) (Pigeongrass), Green, Yellow),
Goosegrass, Johnsongrass, Jarrovia, Lovegrass, Lovegrass, Pail-
cum (Barnyard, Fall, Texas), Cynodorus, Red Spangletop, Ryegrass
(Annual), Sandbur (Field), Smartweed (Wild), Torpedograss,
Vealgrass (Summer), Volunteer Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Wild Oats, Wild
Proso Millet, Winter Annuals, Wildgrass

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 50° F or above 100° F. Store in a
fireproof safe away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or
foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticides wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from
this product may be disposed of on the or an approved waste disposal
facility. Do not dispose of excess pesticide, spray machine, or insecticide
in a relation of federal law. These wastes cannot be disposed of according
to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide
regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA
Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent).
Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or purchase and dispose of in
a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local author-
ities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

In Case of Emergency: In case of large-scale spillage regarding this
product, avoid contact, isolate area, and keep out of animals and unprote-
cted persons. Continue spill and call CHEMTREC 800-424-9663. In case of
medical emergency regarding this product, call: 1) Your local doctor for
immediate treatment, 2) Your local poison control center (hospital).

Storage and Disposal for Homeowners Use

Storage: Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or
dilute spray in food, feed or drink containers. Avoid contamination of feed
and foodstuffs. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage
area. Do not store diluted spray.

Disposal: If Empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or other
for recycling if available. If Partly Filled: Call your local solid waste
agency or call 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Always place
unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts
based on field tests and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable
and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate
all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury,
infectiousness or other unintended consequences may result because
of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or
use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of
which are beyond the control of Southern Agricultural Insecticides
Corporation ("Southern Agriculture") or the Seller. All such risks
shall be assumed by the Buyer. Southern Agriculture warrants that this
product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is rea-
sonably fit for the purposes claimed in the Directions For Use,
subject to the inherent risks referred to above. Southern Agriculture
MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF
FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED WARRANTY. NO CASE SHALL SOUTHERN AG-
RICULTURE OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUEN-
TIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM
THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. Southern Agricul-
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it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may
be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized
representative of Southern Agriculture.

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