

2,4-D GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Lima 6

A Selective Weed Killer

For Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds and Brush Control in Corn, Small Grains, Soybeans (Pre-Plant) and Other Listed Crops and in Non-Crop Areas including Fencerows, Lawns, Pastures, Rangelands, and Rights-Of-Way.

See Label for Tank Mixes in Both Crop and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, 2-Ethylhexyl Ester* 88.46%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 11.54%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 58.68% by weight or 5.5 pounds per gallon.

WT. BY %

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-152

EPA Est. No. **DI** 05905-IA-001; **GH** 70815-GA-002; **SC** 39578-TX-001;

VP 07401-TX-001; **MA** 83411-MN-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR 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 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, fladders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton[®] \geq 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate
- Protective eyewear (goggles, safety glasses or face shield)

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT** for additional 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 materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(e-f)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Users should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2,4-D 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 any manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This product must be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label. **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 regulations.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton[®] \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, safety glasses or face shield)

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.

DO NOT enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Lima 6 is a low volatile ester especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity may be injured by a more volatile product. It is recommended for control of listed broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. In cropland, 2,4-D is effective for controlling hard-to-kill weeds including Bindweed, Curly dock, Smartweeds, Tansy ragwort, Thistle, Wild garlic, and Wild onions. For best results, apply **Lima 6** as a water or oil spray during warm weather when young succulent weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. The lower labeled rates will be satisfactory on susceptible, annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions including the very dry areas of the Western States where control is difficult, the higher labeled rates must be used. Deep-rooted perennial weeds including Canada thistle and Field bindweed and many woody plants may require repeated applications for maximum control. If repeat application is needed, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum application rates listed on this label.

Unless otherwise specified in this label, application rates may be 1 - 10 gals. of total spray by air or 5 - 25 gals. by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. In all cases, use the same labeled amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered.

Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply **Lima 6** to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service, or qualified crop consultant for advice.

Aerial applications must be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. Although this product is a low-volatile formulation, at temperatures above 90°F vapors may damage susceptible crops growing nearby.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use this product in or near greenhouses.
- **DO NOT** apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.
- For crop uses, **DO NOT** mix with oil or other adjuvants unless specifically listed on the label. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, **DO NOT** use this product.

To Prepare the Spray

(1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. **Note:** This product in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty. (2) If oil is added, first mix this product and the oil, and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the product is mixed in water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. **DO NOT** allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Lima 6** is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Lima 6** and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Lima 6** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local Sharda USA LLC representative.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground or aerial) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572) for spinning atomizer nozzles. When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572) for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

DO NOT apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for non-target species, non-target crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. **DO NOT** make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

DO NOT apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all State and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications: The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional Requirements for Ground Boom Application: **DO NOT** apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 ft. above the crop canopy.

Additional Requirements for 2,4-D Ester Formulations: 2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. **DO NOT** apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Lima 6 will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Alder	Curly Indigo	Manzanita	Sowthistle
Alfalfa	Dandelion	Marijuana	Spanishneedles
Artichoke	Devil's Claw	Many Flowered Aster	St. Johnswort
Aster	Dock	Marshelder	Starthistle
Austrian Fieldcress	Dogbane	Mexican Weed	Stinging Nettle
Beggartick	Dogfennel	Milkvetch	Stinkweed
Biden	Elderberry	Morningglory	Sumac
Bindweed	Fanweed	Musk Thistle	Sunflower
Bitterweed	Fiddle Neck	Mustard	Sweet Clover
Bitter Wintercress	Flea Bane (Daisy)	Nettle	Tansymustard
Blackeyed Susan	Flixweed	Nutgrass	Tansy Ragwort
Blessed Thistle	Florida Pusley	Orange Hawkweed	Tanweed
Blue Lettuce	Frenchweed	Parsnip	Tarweed
Box Elder	Galinsoga	Pennycress	Texas Blueweed
Broomweed	Goatsbeard	Pennywort	Thistles
Buckbrush	Goldenrod	Peppergrass	Toadflax
Buckhorn	Goosefoot	Pepperweed	Tumbleweed
Bull Thistle	Ground Ivy	Pigweed*	Velvetleaf
Bur Ragweed	Gumweed	Plantain	Vervain
Burdock	Halogeton	Poison Hemlock	Vetch
Burhead	Hawkweed	Poison Ivy	Virginia Creeper
Buttercup	Heal-All	Pokeweed	Wild Buckwheat
Canada Thistle	Hemp	Poorjoe	Wild Carrot
Carpetweed	Henbit	Povertyweed	Wild Garlic
Catnip	Hoary Cress	Prickly Lettuce	Wild Lettuce
Chamise	Honeysuckle	Primrose	Wild Onion
Cherokee Rose	Horsetail	Puncture Vine	Wild Parsnip
Chickweed	Indiana Mallow	Purslane	Wild Radish
Chicory	Indigo	Rabbitbrush	Wild Rape
Cinquefoil	Ironweed	Ragweed	Wild Strawberry
Coastal Redstem Sage	Jerusalem Artichoke	Redstem	Wild Sweet Potato
Cockle	Jewelweed	Russian Thistle	Willow
Cocklebur	Jimsonweed	Sagebrush	Witchweed
Coffeebean	Klamathweed	Salsify	Wormseed
Coffeeweed	Knotweed	Sand Shinnery Oak	Wormwood
Common Sowthistle	Kochia	Shepherd's Purse	Yellow Rocket
Cornflower	Lambsquarters	Sicklepod	Yellow Starthistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds listed elsewhere on this label.
Coyotebrush	Locoweed	Smartweed	
Creeping Jenny	Lupine	Sneezeweed	
Crouton	Mallow	Southern Wild Rose	

- Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of higher rate listed on this product label even under ideal conditions for applications. If repeat application is needed, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum application rates listed on this label.

*Control of Pigweeds in the High Plains areas of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer

Lima 6 may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliage application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions: Fill the spray tank approximately half full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product while agitating the tank. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately, maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. **DO NOT apply during cold (near freezing) weather.** Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored. **DO NOT** allow mixture to stand overnight.

If good, continuous agitation is not maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or clogging of the nozzles is likely to occur. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

CEREAL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye) (Not underseeded with a legume.)

For aerial application on grain, use **Lima 6** in 1 or more gallons of water per acre, and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre. Make application in the Spring when the grain is fully tillered or stooled (usually about 4" - 8" high), but before jointing. **DO NOT** spray before the tiller stage nor from early boot to dough stage.

Rates

Wheat, Barley, Rye	Oats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual Weeds:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Average Conditions - 0.33 - 0.66 pt.• Dry Conditions (Western States) - 0.66 - 1.33 pts.• Perennial Weeds:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Average Conditions - 0.66 pt.• Dry Conditions (Western States) - 0.83 - 1.33 pts.• Pre-Harvest: Average Conditions - 0.66 - 0.75 pt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spring: 0.33 pt.• Fall: 0.33 - 0.5 pt.

Use lower rate of **Lima 6** for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. **DO NOT** treat grains underseeded with legumes, and **DO NOT** spray Winter grains in the Fall. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when grain is in the dough stage. Higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas including under dry conditions especially in Western areas. However, **DO NOT** use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. For the high rates on barley and Spring wheat as well as rye and Winter wheat, consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for specifications or suggestions to fit local conditions.

For Emergency Weed Control in Wheat

For perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1.75 pts. per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. **DO NOT** spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 1.75 pts. per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury. Use lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and must be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. **DO NOT** apply this product to grain in the seedling stage. For aerial application on grain, apply **Lima 6** in 3 - 10 gals. of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre.

Spring Seeded Oats

Use 0.33 pt. per acre with specified amount of water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot- to dough-stage.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern)

Apply 0.16 - 0.83 pt. per acre with specified amount of water after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 0.5 - 0.83 pt. per acre for maximum control, but injury may result. **DO NOT** spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Pre-Harvest Treatments

Apply 0.75 pt. of **Lima 6** with specified amount of water per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

Spring Wheat and Barley - Onset of Tillering Stage

Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. **DO NOT** make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable. Apply 6 - 9 fl. oz. of **Lima 6** per acre in the Spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. **DO NOT** apply from boot to dough stage. Apply 6 - 12 fl. oz. of **Lima 6** per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4" - 8" tall). **DO NOT** apply from boot to dough stage.

Winter Wheat, Barley, and Rye - Onset of Tillering Stage

Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. **DO NOT** make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable. Apply 6 - 12 fl. oz. of **Lima 6** per acre in the Spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. **DO NOT** apply from boot to dough stage.

Barley and Wheat - Control of Wild Garlic and Wild Onion

For improved control of difficult weeds, including Wild garlic and Wild onion, apply 0.66 - 1.33 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, **DO NOT** use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher rates on barley and Spring wheat, consult your local State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Restrictions - Cereal Grains:

- **Post-Emergence:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.8 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **Pre-Harvest:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-harvest application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 pt. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
 - Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

CORN (Field Corn, Popcorn, and Sweet Corn)

Use with specified amounts of water to make per acre applications. Use lower rates of **Lima 6** for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. **DO NOT** cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

Pre-Plant

To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 0.66 - 1.5 pts. of **Lima 6**, 7 - 14 days before planting. **DO NOT** use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops including alfalfa.

Pre-Emergent

Apply 0.5 pt. of **Lima 6** to emerged weeds from 3 - 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. **DO NOT** use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds which have not emerged.

Emergent

Apply 0.75 pt. of **Lima 6** in 10 - 30 gals. of water per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Post-Emergent

Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small, and corn is 4" - 18" tall. As soon as corn is over 8" tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. **DO NOT** apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high (average conditions), use 0.33 pt. per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. For dry conditions in Western States (Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming), use 0.33 - 0.5 pt. of **Lima 6** per acre. Delay cultivation for 8 - 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates up to 0.66 pt. of **Lima 6** per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. **DO NOT** use with atrazine, oil, or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.

Pre-Harvest (Field and Popcorn Only)

After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 0.66 - 1.5 pts. of **Lima 6** in 20 - 50 gals. of water per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds including Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. The high rate will be needed for tough weeds under stress.

Restrictions - Field Corn and Popcorn:

- **Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-plant or 1 pre-emergence application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.45 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 pt. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **Pre-Harvest:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-harvest application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.25 pts. (3 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days
- **Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): DO NOT** use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

Restrictions - Sweet Corn:

- **Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-plant or 1 pre-emergence application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.45 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 pt. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.4 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** apply at a pre-harvest application to sweet corn.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days
- **Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): DO NOT** use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

POTATOES (Red) (Grown for Fresh Market)

Properly timed application of **Lima 6** generally enhances red color, aids in storage retention of red color, improves skin appearance, increases tuber set, and improves tuber size uniformity (fewer jumbos). Crop response may vary depending on variety, stress factors, and local conditions. Consult with Agricultural Extension Service and other qualified crop advisors for local recommendations. Varieties with naturally dark red color generally benefit less from treatment. Apply 1.6 fl. oz. of **Lima 6** per acre in 5 - 25 gals. of water using ground or aerial equipment. The specific spray volume selected must be sufficient for good coverage of plants. Make first application when potatoes are in the pre-bud stage (about 7" - 10" high) and make a second application about 10 - 14 days later. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per crop. **DO NOT** harvest within 45 days of application. Uneven application, or mixture with other pesticides and additives, may increase the risk of crop injury.

Restrictions - Potatoes (Red):

- **Post-Emergence:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 2 post-emergence applications per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.1 pt. (1.6 fl. oz.) of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 pt. (0.14 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
- Minimum of 10 days between applications.
- Permitted forms of 2,4-D include acid, salts, amines, and esters.
- Only for use on potatoes intended for fresh market.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days

SORGHUM (Milo)

For post-emergent control in average conditions, use 0.33 pt.; dry conditions (Western States), use 0.33 - 0.5 pt. with 5 gals. of water by air or 6 - 20 gals. with ground equipment to make per acre applications. Apply to sorghum when crop is 5" - 15" high to top of canopy with secondary roots well-established. If sorghum is taller than 8", use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Rates of up to 0.66 pt. per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher rates. **DO NOT** use with oil. Because temporary injury may occur if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist, use lower rate. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for this information.

Restrictions - Sorghum:

- **Post-Emergence:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 pt. (0.53 lb. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.66 pt. (0.46 lb. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
 - **DO NOT** permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
 - **DO NOT** apply during boot, flowering, or early dough stage.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

SOYBEANS - FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (Pre-Plant Only)

Lima 6 provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. It may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops including those listed on this label. **Lima 6** must only be applied pre-plant to soybeans in situations including reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below.

Application Procedures

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gals. of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gals. of spray mixture per acre for ground equipment.

For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds must be small, actively growing, and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to this product is variable. Consult your local County or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

Mixing Instructions

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of **Lima 6** on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Restrictions - Soybeans:

- **DO NOT** use any tillage operations between application of **Lima 6** and planting of soybeans.
- **DO NOT** use on low organic sandy soils (<1%).
- Apply a maximum of 1 application per year regardless of the treatment rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (0.93 lb. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (0.93 lb. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply this product when weather conditions including temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
- In fields treated with this product, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1" deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.
- **DO NOT** apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.
- **DO NOT** replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.
- **Livestock Grazing Restriction: DO NOT** feed hay, forage, or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock must be restricted from feeding/ grazing of treated cover crops.

Precaution - Soybeans:

- Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with this product may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors including the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Application Use Rates and Timing

Maximum Lima 6 Rate (per acre)	When to Apply (Days prior to planting Soybeans)
11.6 fl. oz. (apx. 0.66 pt.) (0.5 lb. a.e./acre)	NOT LESS THAN 7 DAYS
23.3 fl. oz. (apx. 1.33 pts.) (1 lb. a.e./acre)	NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS

Weeds Controlled

Alfalfa*	Dandelion*	Mustard, Wild	Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Bindweed*	Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Onion, Wild*	Sowthistle, Annual
Bittercress, Smallflowered	Garlic, Wild*	Pennycress, Field	Speedwell
Bullnettle	Horseweed or Marestalk	Peppergrass*	Thistle, Canada*
Buttercup, Smallflowered	Ironweed	Purslane, Common	Thistle, Bull
Carolina Geranium	Lambsquarters, Common	Ragweed, Common	Velvetleaf
Cinquefoil, Common and Rough	Lettuce, Prickly	Ragweed, Giant	Vetch, Hairy*
Clover, Red*	Morningglory, Annual	Shepherd's Purse	Virginia Copperleaf
Cocklebur, Common	Mousetail		

*These species are only partially controlled.

GRASSES**Grass Seed Crops**

Apply 0.66 - 2.66 pts. of **Lima 6** in up to 30 gals. of water per acre by air or ground equipment in Spring or Fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Spray seedling grass only after the 5-leaf stage, using 0.5 - 0.66 pt. per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well-established, higher rates of up to 2.66 pts. can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds.

No-Till Applications

Lima 6 may be used in the broadcast method with a normal boom or with direct pipes set 12" apart in 36-inch rows. When using **Lima 6**, apply at a rate of (0.60 pt.) 9.5 fl. oz. in 10 gals. of water per acre. Maintain uniform pressure and speed when applying.

Grass Cut for Hay

The rates of application per acre per application per site. Use 0.66 - 2.66 pts. of **Lima 6** in sufficient water to give good coverage to 1 acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses.

Precaution - Grass Seed Crops:

- **DO NOT** use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.

Restrictions - Grass Seed Crops:

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply from early boot to the milk stage.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Restrictions - Grass Cut for Hay:

- **DO NOT** use on alfalfa, bentgrass, clover, or other legumes.
- **DO NOT** use on newly seeded areas until grass is well-established.
- **DO NOT** use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed production is desired.
- **DO NOT** cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Pre-Slaughter Interval:** 3 days for meat animals
- **Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI):** 7 days for dairy cattle

FALLOWLAND

Use 1.33 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre for ground application and minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre for aerial application on annual broadleaf weeds and on established perennial species including Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Use lower rate when annual weeds are small (2" - 3" tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. Spray musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. The lower rate can be used in Spring during rosette stage. In Fall or after flower stalks have developed, use highest rate. Spray perennial weeds in bud to bloom stage or in good vegetative growth.

Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble Grain and Corn Fields

Following the harvest of small grains and corn, Wild garlic often produces new Fall growth. This must be sprayed with 2.66 pts. of **Lima 6** in 20 - 40 gals. of water per acre. This is a useful practice as 1 part of a Wild garlic control program. **Restriction: DO NOT** plant any crop for 3 months after treatment.

Restrictions - Fallowland:

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.9 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.8 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment or until weed tops are dead.

ESTABLISHED PASTURE AND RANGELAND

The rates of application per acre per application per site. Use 0.66 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** in sufficient water to give good coverage to 1 acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk Thistle, and Other Broadleaf Weeds

Use 2.66 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** in 10 - 30 gals. of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 1.33 pts. per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass

Apply 1.5 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** in 20 - 100 gals. of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control

Apply 2.66 - 2.9 pts. **Lima 6** per acre making 3 applications, Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

Restrictions - Established Pasture and Rangeland:

- **Post-Emergence:**
 - For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, use 1.45 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, use 1.45 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - For difficult to control weeds and woody plants, use 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - For Spot Treatments, use 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.8 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **DO NOT** use on alfalfa, bentgrass, clover, or other legumes.
- **DO NOT** use on newly seeded areas until grass is well-established.
- **DO NOT** use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed production is desired.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

For program lands, including Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 0.33 - 0.66 pt. per acre when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well-established. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply at a rate of 1.33 - 2.66 pts. per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

Use at least 2 gals. of water per acre by air and 5 gals. of water per acre by ground.

Restrictions - Conservation Reserve Program Areas:

- **DO NOT** harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas.
- **DO NOT** apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN NON-CROP AREAS

ORNAMENTAL TURF

Ornamental Turf including cemeteries, golf courses (aprons, fairways, roughs, and tees), lawns, parks, sport fields, sod farms, turfgrass, and other grass areas.

Use 1.33 - 2 pts. of **Lima 6** in 40 - 180 gals. of water to give good coverage to 1 acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Usually, 2 pts. per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Use higher rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Spray when air temperature is between 50°F - 85°F. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. For optimum results, turf must not be mowed for 1 - 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 - 4 weeks after application of **Lima 6**. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in Spring and early Fall when weeds are actively growing.

Restrictions - Ornamental Turf:

- **DO NOT** reapply within 21 days of a previous application.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded grasses until well-established.
- **DO NOT** exceed specified application dosages for any area.
- **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours.
- **DO NOT** irrigate lawns for 48 hours following application.
- **DO NOT** use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers.
- **DO NOT** use on creeping grasses including bentgrass and St. Augustinegrass, except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well-established.

Restrictions - Ornamental Turf - Post-Emergence:

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 post-emergence application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.4 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pts. (2.8 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per year, excluding spot treatments.

GENERAL WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL

Airfields, ditches, fencerows, hedgerows, industrial sites, rights-of-way, railroads, roadsides, utility power lines, and vacant lots.

Use 1.33 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre. Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. For best results on Musk thistle and Tansy ragwort, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. A second application is usually needed for best results on Bindweed, Nettle, and Thistle. Treat Garlic or Wild onion in early Spring and in Fall when they are young and growing actively. Mix 2.66 pts. of **Lima 6** in 2 qts. kerosene or diesel oil, then add this mixture to 100 gals. of water. Apply 300 - 500 gals. of spray per acre, depending on the stand. The addition of a wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually, 2.66 pts. per acre will give adequate control. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Delay reseeding for 30 days.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk Thistle, and Other Broadleaf Weeds

Use 2.66 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** in 10 - 30 gals. of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 1.33 pts. per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass

Apply 1.5 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** in 20 - 100 gals. of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control

Apply 2.66 - 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre making 3 applications, Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

Control of Wild Southern Rose

On roadsides and fencerows, use 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** plus 4 - 8 oz. of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gals. of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. A maximum of 2 treatments may be made per year. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 2.9 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre per application per site.

Spot Treatment in Non-Crop Areas

To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand or back-pack sprayer, use 2.66 fl. oz. of **Lima 6** per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

Woody Plant Control

To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D including Alder, Buckbrush, Cherokee rose, Elderberry, Japanese honeysuckle, Sumac, Virginia creeper, Wild grape and Willow on non-crop areas including rights-of-way, fence rows, roadsides and along ditch banks, use 1.33 - 2 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre in adequate water (30 - 100 gals.). Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as a Directa-Spra, Wobbler, Mini Wobbler, or Spirometer. Spray brush 5 - 8 ft. tall after Spring foliage is well developed. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 300 - 500 gals. of spray per acre may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 - 8 ft. high.

Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot, dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed for increased effectiveness. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 - 4 ft. tall.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush

On the oak, use 1.5 pts. of **Lima 6** in 5 gals. of oil or in 4 gals. of water plus 1 gal. of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15th and June 15th. On the sagebrush, use 1.5 pts. in 3 gals. of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded, and the brush is actively growing.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush

Use 1.5 - 4.5 pts. in 2 - 3 gals. of oil or in 3 - 5 gals. of oil-water emulsion spray. For Rabbitbrush, the 4.5 pts. rate is usually required. Brush must be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Buckbrush, Chamise, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush, Manzanita, and certain other Chaparral Species

Use 1.5 - 4.5 pts. per acre in 5 - 10 gals. of water. 1 gal. of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed. Consult State or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume, and timing of spray application.

Restrictions - General Weed and Brush Control:

- **Post-Emergence (Annual and Perennial Weeds):**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 2 post-emergence applications per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.9 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **Post-Emergence (Woody Plants):**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 5.8 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Lima 6** per acre per application.
 - **DO NOT** use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass including bentgrass. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed.
 - **DO NOT** use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well-established.
 - Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

FOREST MANAGEMENT USES

Conifer Release

For control of Alder, apply 1 - 1.33 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre in 8 - 25 gals. of water, and apply as a foliage spray. Treat when 75% of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2" in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on exposed firs, but they must overcome this during the second year after spraying. To control susceptible brush species including *Ceanothus* spp., Chinquapin, Madrone, Manzanita, Oak and Tanoak and to release Douglas fir, Grand fir, Hemlock, or Sitka spruce, apply 2 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long. To control Manzanita and Ceanothus in Ponderosa pine, apply 2 qts. of **Lima 6** before pine growth begins in Spring. To increase performance, add 2 - 4 qts. of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at the labeled rate.

After Black Spruce, Jack Pine, Northern conifers, Red Pine, and White Spruce cease growth and "harden off" (usually in mid-July), a spray of 1 - 2 qts. of **Lima 6** in 8 - 25 gals. of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species including Alder, Aspen, Birch, and Willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, **DO NOT** use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your Regional or Extension Forester or State herbicide specialist for specifications to fit local conditions.

Tree Injections (Pine Release)

To control hardwoods, including Elm, Hawthorn, Hickory, Maple, Oak, Pecan, Sumac, and Sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply **Lima 6** undiluted in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.7 mL per injection. Space injections 2" apart edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species including Ash, Blue beech, Dogwood, Hickory, and Red maple, make injections 1" - 1.5" apart edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year however only 1 injection treatment is permitted per year. For best results, injections must be made during growing season, May 15th to October 15th. For dilute injections, mix 0.66 gal. of **Lima 6** in 19 gals. of water.

Dormant Applications (Other than Pine)

For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species including Alder, Cascara, Cherry poplar and Serviceberry, apply up to 2 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre in sufficient diesel, fuel oil or kerosene for good coverage. Application may be made by ground or air and must be made before conifer bud break.

Pine Only

Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 1.33 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. **DO NOT** use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of diesel, kerosene, or other oil, or addition of surfactants to spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury.

Christmas Tree Plantations

For control of labeled broadleaf weeds in Douglas Fir Christmas trees, use 0.66 - 1.33 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre. Apply over the top of Douglas Fir by ground or aerial application equipment only when the trees are dormant, prior to bud break. **DO NOT** spray over the top of pine or true firs (*Abies* spp.). Directed Sprays may be made to weeds in Christmas tree plantations of all conifer species, but the spray must not contact tree foliage as injury may occur. **DO NOT** apply to weakened, diseased, or stressed seedlings since unacceptable injury can occur. **Lima 6** may be mixed with Atrazine for Christmas tree application (refer to the **TANK MIXES** section).

Herbaceous Weed Control

To control over-Wintering susceptible weeds including False dandelion, Klamath weed, Plantain, Tansy ragwort, apply 0.66 - 2 qts. of **Lima 6** in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present. For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 1.33 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre in 8 - 25 gals. of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

Site Preparation

- **As Budbreak Spray:** For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 1.33 - 2.66 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre in 8 - 25 gals. of water, after Alder budbreak but before foliage is 25% full size. Application may be made by air or ground. If desired, diesel, fuel oil or kerosene may be substituted for water as the diluent.
- **As Foliage Spray:** For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 1.33 - 2 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre in 8 - 25 gals. of water, after most Alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, 2 - 4 qts. per acre of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at labeled rates may be added to spray mixture.

Restrictions - Forest Management Uses:

- **Broadcast Application:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 5.8 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) per acre per year.

- **Injection Treatments:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.45 mL of 5.5 lbs. a.e. formulation per injection site.

TANK MIXES

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in the tank mixture. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Lima 6 and Products Containing Bromoxynil for Weed Control on Cereal Grains (Barley, Rye, and Wheat)

Products containing bromoxynil as the active ingredient will control some annual weeds that are resistant to **Lima 6** and may be tank mixed with **Lima 6** for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. First mix **Lima 6** in water, then add the mixing product using the specified labeling rates. Use the higher rates for larger weeds or where weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather. Apply before weeds are 6" high. Use 10 - 20 gals. total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or 5 - 10 gals. total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds.

- **In cereal areas except Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:** Use 0.33 - 0.66 pt. of **Lima 6** plus products containing bromoxynil as the active ingredient using the specified labeling rates.
- **In Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:** Use 0.33 - 0.66 pt. of **Lima 6** plus products containing bromoxynil as the active ingredient using the specified labeling rates.

Lima 6 with Products Containing Dicamba Salts to Provide More Complete Kochia Control

Offers quick burndown. Provides residual activity to control later weed flushes making harvesting easier and reducing post-harvest weed control needs. Controls broader weed spectrum while offering better control of Flixweed, Mustards, Russian thistle, and Wild buckwheat. Controls large weeds. Allows for early treatment. Apply 5.3 fl. oz. of **Lima 6** with a product containing metsulfuron plus a product containing dicamba diethylamine or sodium salt as the active ingredient at the specific labeling rates per area. The tank mix can be applied to Winter wheat and the 4-leaf stage (tillering) prior to joint. It can be applied to Spring wheat from the 4-leaf stage through the 5-leaf stage. Growers who want to rotate to a sensitive crop following wheat and are concerned about carry-over from metsulfuron application can substitute a product containing tribenuron-methyl in the tank mix which allows crop rotation 60 days after application. Use products containing tribenuron-methyl at the specified labeling use rate per acre.

Lima 6 and Products Containing Metribuzin as Knockdown Herbicides for No-Till

Lima 6 with products containing active ingredient Metribuzin may be applied as an early pre-plant surface application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans in minimum or no-till products. Apply 30 days prior to planting at a rate of 1.33 pts. of **Lima 6** (1 lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of the mixing product. When grass herbicide is used in tank mix, apply at the rates specified on that product's label.

Lima 6 and Products Containing Atrazine for Weed Control in Christmas Tree and Forest Plantings

A tank mix of these 2 products can be used to control weeds and thus aid in the establishment of young transplants of Austrian pine, Bishop pine, Blue spruce, Douglas fir, Grand fir, Jeffery pine, Knobcone pine, Loblolly pine, Monterey pine, Nobel fir, Ponderosa pine, Scotch pine, Sitka spruce, Slash pine, and White fir. The mix must be applied between Fall and early Spring, preferably in February or March, while trees are still dormant, or soon after transplanting. Weeds must not be more than 1.5" high. It can be applied with either ground or air equipment. Helicopters have been highly effective for reforestation applications or steep terrain. Uniform application is the key to good weed control. Use 20 - 40 gals. of water per acre for ground applications. When applying by air, use a minimum of 5 gals. of water. When applying more than 5 lbs. of atrazine products, use a minimum of 1 gal. of water for each 1 - 1.5 lbs. of the product. Be sure equipment is properly calibrated. All screens in the spray system - nozzles, and in-line and suction strainers must be 15-mesh or coarser. Use a pump with capacity to maintain a nozzle pressure of 35 - 40 PSI, and sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension in the spray tank. If a nurse tank is used, keep the mixture agitated while awaiting transfer to the spray tank. Mix a product containing atrazine as the active ingredient at the specified labeling rates with 0.66 - 2 qts. of **Lima 6**. The actual rate of the product containing atrazine used must depend on soil type. Soils high in organic matter require higher rates than light to medium soils. Band application to Christmas Trees - Calculate the amount to be applied per acre. The band width in inches, divided by the rows spacing in inches, times the rate per acre for broadcast treatment will equal the amount needed per acre for band treatment. Please read the product label(s) for additional instructions.

Lima 6 and Products Containing Sethoxydim as a Burndown prior to Planting Soybeans

For broad-spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of **Lima 6** with product containing the sethoxydim as the active ingredient may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1.33 pts. of **Lima 6** (1 lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of the mixing product up to 30 days prior to planting.

Lima 6 with Products Containing Imazaquin in Pre-Plant Applications in No-Till Soybeans

For broad-spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of **Lima 6** with herbicides containing the active ingredient imazaquin may be made for the control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 0.5 lb. a.e. of **Lima 6** (approximately 0.66 pt.) per acre up to 7 days prior to planting, or 1 lb. a.e. (approximately 1.33 pts.) per acre up to 30 days prior to planting, with labeled rates of the herbicides used for mixing.

Lima 6 and Products Containing Triclopyr for Tank Mixture in Non-Crop Areas

- **Broadleaf Weed Control:** Use 1.33 - 2.66 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre plus products containing triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester or triclopyr TEA salt as the active ingredient at the specified labeled rates. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem, and bark. This may require 20 - 100 gals. of water per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing.
- **Woody Plant Control Broadcast Foliar Spray:** Use 0.66 gal. of **Lima 6** per acre plus products containing triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester or triclopyr TEA salt as the active ingredient at the specified labeled rates. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem, and bark. This may require 20 - 100 gals. of water per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing.
- **Woody Plant Control High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment:** Mix 0.66 - 2 qts. of **Lima 6** per acre plus products containing triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester or triclopyr TEA salt as the active ingredient at the specified labeled rates. Apply in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem, and bark. Higher spray volumes of 100 - 400 gals. of water per acre may be required depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of plants to be controlled.
- **Woody Plant Control Aerial Application (Helicopter Only):** Use 0.66 gal. of **Lima 6** per acre plus products containing triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester or triclopyr TEA salt as the active ingredient at the specified labeled rates. Apply in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem, and bark. This may require 10 - 30 gals. of water per acre using drift control equipment including Microfoil boom or an effective drift control agent including Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Lima 6 and Products Containing Dicamba, Diethylamine Salt for Tank Mixtures in Non-Crop Areas

- **Annual Broadleaf Weeds:** Use 1.33 - 2.66 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre plus products containing dicamba, diethylamine salt as the active ingredient at the specified labeled rates. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem, and bark. This may require 20 - 100 gals. of water per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Use the higher volumes when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.
- **Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds:** Use 2 - 3 pts. of **Lima 6** per acre plus products containing dicamba, diethylamine salt as the active ingredient at the specified labeled rates. Apply as a broadcast spray. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower rates for biennials less than 3" rosette diameter. Use the higher rate for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3" rosette stage.
- **Woody Plant Control Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage, or Aerial Application:** Use 0.66 gal. of **Lima 6** per acre plus products containing dicamba, diethylamine salt as the active ingredient at the specified labeled rates. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem, and bark (20 - 100 gals. of water per acre) or apply as a high-volume stem foliage spray in enough water to thoroughly wet leaves, stems, and root collars (100 - 400 gals. of water per acre) or apply aerially in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem, and bark. This may require 10 - 30 gals. of water per acre using drift control equipment including Microfoil boom or an effective drift control agent including Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Lima 6 and Products Containing Metsulfuron-Methyl or Sulfometuron-Methyl

To improve control of some target species, **Lima 6** may also be tank mixed with product containing metsulfuron-methyl or sulfometuron-methyl for post-emergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product must be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 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.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS 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. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC 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 directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC 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, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER 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 SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept 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 Sharda USA LLC.

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NOTES

2,4-D GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Lima 6

A Selective Weed Killer

For Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds and Brush Control in Corn, Small Grains, Soybeans (Pre-Plant) and Other Listed Crops and in Non-Crop Areas including Fencerows, Lawns, Pastures, Rangelands, and Rights-Of-Way. See Label for Tank Mixes in Both Crop and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, 2-Ethylhexyl Ester*	88.46%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	11.54%
TOTAL:	100.00%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 58.68% by weight or 5.5 pounds per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID - IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground-water. 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 any manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This product must be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label. **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 regulations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product must be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. **Greater Than 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. **For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 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.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

See label booklet for additional
Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-152 EPA Est. No. **D** 05905-IA-001; **GH** 70815-GA-002; **SC** 39578-TX-001; **VP** 07401-TX-001; **MA** 83411-MN-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gals.* 265 Gals.

* Unless alternate checked

OPEN HERE