



Special Local Need

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

ASULAM HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 34704-904

EPA SLN No. WA- 110003

POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN SPINACH GROWN FOR SEED

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

WEEDS	RATE	INSTRUCTIONS
Pigweed Shepherds-purse	1.5 to 3.0 pints/acre	Apply Asulam Herbicide as a water mix spray. For ground application, use 15 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Aerial application is prohibited. Use the lower rate on spinach with 2-4 true leaves, and the higher rate on spinach with 4-6 true leaves. A nonionic surfactant may be added to the tank mix at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v) to increase efficacy. Spray adjuvants containing fertilizer, such as urea ammonium nitrate, are not recommended.

RESTRICTIONS / PRECAUTIONS

- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
- Do not apply more than 3.0 pints of Asulam Herbicide per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply more than once per growing season.
- Do not apply Asulam Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.
- This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in

ground water contamination. Surface water contamination may occur in areas with poorly draining soils and little or no buffers or in areas where drainage systems flow directly to surface water.

- All spinach seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
- No portion of the spinach seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- Spinach seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
- Spinach seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance:

Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.aspx>. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

This label for Asulam Herbicide expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2016.

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24(c) Registrant:



Loveland Products, Inc. P.O. Box 1286 Greeley, CO 80632