FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL | GROUP 1 | HERBICIDE

Freqto

For the Control of Grass Weeds in Landscape Areas, Roadsides, Nurseries, Greenhouses, Flower Beds, Groundcovers, Interiorscapes, Parks, Sports Fields, Golf Courses, Commercial, and Residential Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl (R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate*	24.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*__Freqto__ contains 2 pounds (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you **do not** understand 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 (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-173
EPA Est. No. CS 70815-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

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

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

FIRST AID	
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 INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information on this product contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading

User Safety Requirements

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/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 product 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. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Ground Water Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fluazifop-p-butyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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.

DO NOT use this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT apply more than 1.125 lbs. of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.

For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, shrubs, and bushes, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lb. fluazifop-p-butyl per gallon application solution.

AGRICULTURAL USES: COMMERCIAL SOD FARMS, ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES, TREE FARMS, AND CHRISTMAS TREES.

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 the 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.

Agricultural Uses: Commercial sod farms, ornamentals grown in commercial greenhouses and nurseries, tree farms and Christmas trees.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPR 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; barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

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. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

DO NOT treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. **DO NOT** allow entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information:

- **CAUTION:** Area treated with **Freqto** on (date of application). **DO NOT** enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Freqto is a post-emergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in ornamentals and certain turf grasses. **Freqto** does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass). **Freqto** may be used directly over the top of ornamentals or as a directed spray. See Ornamental Plant Tables for specific plant safety.

Freqto is a systemic herbicide that moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points (meristematic regions) of treated grass weeds.

Freqto is rainfast in 1 hour.

CONTROL SYMPTOMS

Treated grass weeds stops growing soon after application. Treated grass weed plant show symptoms including loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventually die. Symptoms are generally observed within 7 - 14 days after treatment, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions. Complete control occurs from 10 - 21 days following application.

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Freqto is a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Freqto** and other Group 1 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies must be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Freqto** or other Group 1 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 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.

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 including 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 LLC agent.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENT

DO NOT apply when weather conditions may cause drift to non-target areas. Drift may result in injury to adjacent crops and vegetation.

Applications must be made at the lowest height above the target area that still provides uniform coverage of the target. Making applications at the lowest yet effective height reduces exposure of droplets to wind.

Where certain states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- The boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is determined by the interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream and never downward more than 45° produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

For good activity, thorough coverage of all weed plant foliage is important. To achieve optimum weed control, treat young actively growing weeds that are not under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical, or chemical injury.

Timing

To obtain best control of susceptible grass weeds, apply **Freqto** to actively growing grass weeds before they exceed the listed growth stages shown on this label. Refer to the grass weed table for specific directions on weed growth stages.

For best control, use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target grass weeds. Apply in 1 - 2 gallons final spray per 1,000 sq. ft. with spray pressures of 40 - 60 PSI at the nozzle tip. When grass weed foliage is dense, use 60 PSI and a minimum of 2 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. to ensure coverage of grass weed foliage.

DO NOT exceed the maximum application rates for **Freqto**.

Always add a high-quality nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (0.5 - 1 pint per 25 gals.) of the finished spray volume for ground sprays.

FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT USE FLOOD TYPE OR OTHER SPRAY NOZZLE TIPS WHICH DELIVER COARSE, LARGE DROPLET SPRAYS.

FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT APPLY Freqto WITH CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATORS (CDA) OR ANY SIMILAR DEVICES.

Disturbing (including mowing, hand weeding, etc.) treated grass weeds is not advised within 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of **Freqto**, as weeds may be put under stress, reducing weed control. Timely cultivation 2 - 3 weeks before or after applying **Freqto** may assist weed control.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Treat actively growing grass weeds. Treating grass weeds which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury may result in reduced weed control.
- Apply at the directed rate to grass weeds at the specified growth stages as outlined in **Table 1** for best results. Treating grass weeds which have tillered, formed seed heads, or exceeded listed growth stages may require additional treatment.
- Treat when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the listed growth stages for treatment. Use the highest directed rate for grass weeds in that group.
- If irrigation is used, best results may be obtained when **Freqto** is applied within 7 days after irrigation.
- For Best control of perennial grass weed cut up by hoeing, etc., rhizomes or stolons to stimulate maximum emergence of grass weed shoots.

- Some turfgrass crops are highly susceptible to **Freqto**. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.
- For established turf, **DO NOT** reseed desirable grasses to treated areas for 14 days following the application. Wait 30 days to reseed bare ground areas which have been treated.
- **Freqto** may be tank mixed with other pesticides, liquid fertilizers, or any other additives according to this label or if local experience indicates that each product on the tank mix are safe to the treated crop.
- Ornamental injury and/or reduced grass weed control may occur after sequential applications of other herbicides except as specified on this label or on supplemental labeling within 5 days before or after **Freqto** application.
- Before and after each use, thoroughly clean spray tank with water and a commercial tank cleaner.
- Reduced grass weed control may be observed if rainfall or irrigation occurs within 1 hour of application.
- It is advised not to store **Freqto** in or around homes.

REFER TO THE GRASS WEED TABLE FOR SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS ON WEED GROWTH STAGES.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** GRAZE ANIMALS IN TREATED AREAS OR FEED TREATED PLANTS.
- CHEMIGATION: DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER: It is not possible to test every species and variety or cultivar of ornamental or nursery plants under all conditions. Plant resistance of pesticides varies as conditions vary. Plant resistance of **Freqto** at label rates has been found to be acceptable within the ranges specified for the indicated genera and species. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Freqto** can safely be used on plants not specified on this label. The user must determine if **Freqto** can be used safely prior to use.

Freqto may be applied as an over-the-top spray or a directed spray application in ornamentals.

APPLICATION RATES

LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTALS

For landscaped areas in residential, commercial, public, and industrial buildings, field grown ornamentals, greenhouses, nurseries, flower beds, industrial weed control, tree farms, Christmas trees, roadsides, including rights of ways, utility easements, and utility structures.

Freqto can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in many newly transplanted and established dicot ornamentals, trees, shrubs, and ground covers. Refer to **Tables 2**, **3**, **4**, and **5** for specific plant safety.

Apply 16 - 24 fl. oz. (0.250-0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre (0.4 - 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **Freqto** in sufficient water along with 0.25% (8 fl. oz./25 gals.) of a nonionic surfactant. Use only nonionic surfactant on ornamentals. **DO NOT USE A CROP OIL CONCENTRATE WITH FREQTO ON ORNAMENTALS.**

For Control of wild oat *(Avena fatua)*, barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)*, Italian ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*, volunteer barley *(Hordeum vulgare)*, volunteer rye *(Secale cereale)*, and volunteer wheat *(Triticum aestivum)* in Daffodils. Apply 16 fl. oz. (0.250 lb. a.i.) of **Freqto** per acre along with 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1 - 2 quarts/100 gals.) of a high-quality non-ionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent. Apply in 40 - 80 gals. spray volume per acre. Make 1 application pre-bloom.

RESTRICTIONS:

- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, shrubs, and bushes, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lb. fluazifop-p-butyl per gallon application solution.
- Maximum use rate is 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 lbs. of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

NON-CROP AREAS, ROADSIDE, INDUSTRIAL, AND OTHER AREAS

Freqto can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in non-crop areas. Non-crop areas include airports, around residential, commercial, public, and industrial buildings, storage yards, fence lines, parkways, roadsides, rights-of-way, cemeteries, electric transformer stations and sub-stations, pipeline pumping stations.

TANK MIX DIRECTIONS NON-CROP AREAS - WEED CONTROL

Freqto and Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091) may be applied together in a tank mix program for desiccation plus systemic control of grassy weeds.

Tank mix partner labels supersede any directions on this product label in regards to use rates/directions. Users must read and follow all restrictions and directions on tank mix product labels.

Apply 16 - 24 fl. oz. (0.250-0.375 lb. a.i.) **Freqto** with 16 - 32 fl. oz. Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091) per acre. Add 8 - 16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gals. of water.

RESTRICTIONS:

- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, shrubs, and bushes, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lb. fluazifop-p-butyl per gallon application solution.
- Maximum use rate is 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 lbs. of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

Tank Mix Precautions - **Freqto** and Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091):

- Use the full label rate of **Freqto**.
- Always add 8 - 16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gals. of water.
- Due to the very fast desiccation of photosynthesizing plant tissue, Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091) may cause some antagonism of the activity of **Freqto**, which must be translocated to cause its effect.

SPOT TREATMENTS AND DIRECTED SPRAYS (NOT FOR USE ON TURFGRASS)

Mix **Freqto** and a nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but **DO NOT** spray to runoff. Retreat if necessary.

Spot Spray Mixing Directions

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts	
	Freqto	Nonionic Surfactant
1 gal.	0.75 fl. oz. (0.012 lb. a.i.)	0.5 fl. oz.
10 gals.	6.5 fl. oz. (0.102 lb. a.i.)	3 fl. oz.
25 gals.	16 fl. oz. (0.250 lb. a.i.)	8 fl. oz..
50 gals.	32 fl. oz. (0.500 lb. a.i.)	16 fl. oz.

GRASS WEED CONTROL IN DESIRABLE TURFGRASS

For the suppression and/or control of Common Bermudagrass, Hybrid Bermudagrass, and other grass weeds in Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrass in golf courses, residential, commercial, public, and industrial buildings turfgrass areas.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Maximum use rate is 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply to Tall Fescue turfgrass during the Summer.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 lbs. of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

Apply 3 - 6 fl. oz. (0.047-0.094 lb. a.i.) per acre along with 0.25% v/v (0.5 pt./25 gals.) of a nonionic surfactant. Application must be made every 28 days when the grass weeds are actively growing. The higher rates may result in temporary discoloration of the desirable turf with recovery in 10 - 14 days. **DO NOT** apply to Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrasses which are under stress. For best results, make applications in Spring and Fall and avoid treatments during July and August.

Complete control of undesirable grass weeds may take multiple sequential applications over 1 - 2 growing seasons.

Over-Spray Zoysiagrass

Application must be made at a rate of 3 - 4 fl. oz. (0.047-0.062 lb. a.i.) per acre with **Freqto**, and a nonionic surfactant. Applications must be made in late spring (around June 1st) and repeated about every 28 - 30 days. Late-summer application can be reduced to 2 - 3 fl. oz. (0.031-0.047 lb. a.i.) per acre as bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. During hot Summer weather the rates could be increased to 4 - 5 fl. oz. (0.062-0.078 lb. a.i.) per acre. **Note:** The 5 fl. oz. (0.078 lb. a.i.) per acre rate could cause temporary turf discoloration.

Over-Spray Tall Fescue Turfgrass

Application rate must be 5 - 6 fl. oz. (0.078-0.094 lb. a.i.) per acre. Application must be made during warm weather in early Spring (April, May) when bermudagrass is breaking dormancy. This must be repeated in Fall (September, October) when bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. Applications during the hot months of Summer should be avoided. **Note:** This application will show slight discoloration to desirable turfgrass. Tall Fescue turfgrass should recover within 10 - 14 days. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications. Use a minimum of 30 gals. of water per acre.

Grass Weed Control in Fine Fescue Turfgrass (Chewings, Hard and Creeping Red Fescue)

Apply at 8 - 16 fl. oz. (0.125-0.250 lb. a.i.) per acre with a nonionic surfactant to actively growing grass (monocot) weeds. Application can be repeated after 28 days. Applications at the boot stage may reduce Fine Fescue seedheads. Use a minimum of 30 gals. water per acre. Only Fine Fescues are tolerant to these rates of **Freqto**.

Turf Renovation for Control of Bermudagrass

Apply at 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre of Freqto with 2 - 3 lbs. a.i. per acre of glyphosate for control of existing vegetation. A second application must be made after 3 - 4 weeks for optimum control of bermudagrass. **DO NOT** seed into treated area for 30 days after last application of **Freqto**. Treated area can be sprigged 7 days after last application.

Table 1. Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Controlled by Freqto

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Stage (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	2 - 8
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*	4 - 8
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Southern	*Digitaria ciliaris*	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Tropical	*Digitaria bicornis*	2 - 8
Downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*	2 - 8
Fall Panicum	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	2 - 8
Field Sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus*	2 - 8
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*	2 - 8
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*	2 - 8
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria lutescens*	2 - 8
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	2 - 8
Guineagrass, seedling	*Panicum maximum*	6 - 12
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*	2 - 8
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*	2 - 8
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*	8 - 18
Johnsongrass, Seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	8 - 18
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*	2 - 8

(continued)

Table 1. Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Controlled by Freqto *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Stage (Inches)
Kikuyugrass*	*Pennisetum clandestinum*	4 - 8
Prairie cupgrass	*Eriochloa contracta*	2 - 8
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*	6 - 10
Rabbitfootgrass	*Polypogon monspeliensis*	2 - 8
Red Rice	*Oryza sativa*	2 - 8
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	2 - 8
Sorghum almum	*Sorghum almum*	2 - 8
Southern Sandbur	*Cenchrus echinatus*	2 - 8
Southwestern cupgrass	*Eriochloa gracilis*	2 - 8
Texas Panicum	*Panicum texanum*	2 - 8
Torpedograss**	*Panicum repens*	3 - 10
Volunteer Cereals		
V. Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*	2 - 8
V. Corn	*Zea mays*	2 - 8
V. Milo	*Sorghum bicolor*	2 - 8
V. Oats	*Avena sativa*	2 - 8
V. Rye	*Secale cereals*	2 - 8
V. Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	2 - 8
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*	2 - 8
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	2 - 8
Wild oats	*Avena fatua*	2 - 8
Wirestem muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*	4 - 12
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	2 - 8
Woolly cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*	2 - 8

Note: For best results, apply before tillering and/or herding.
*Not for use in California.
**Use 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre per application. Up to 3 applications may be needed for complete control.

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	*Abelia grandiflora*	Birch, Eastern white	*Betula pendula**
Acacia, Jim wheat	*Acacia schaffneri*	Bird, Giant of paradise	*Strelitzia nicolai*
Acacia, Shoe-string	*Acacia stenophylla*	Bird of paradise	*Caesalpinia gilliesii*
Acacia, Willow	*Acacia saligna*	Bird of Paradise	*Strelitzia reginae*
Acacia, Willow-leafed	*Acacia salicina*	Bittle bush	*Encelia farinosa*
Ageratum sp.	*Ageratum* sp.	Bottle-brush	*Callistemon lanceolatus*
Almond, Flowering	*Prunus triloba*	Bougainvillea sp.	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Aloe, Barbados	*Aloe barbadensis*	Boxwood, Common	*Buxus sempervirens*
Aloe vera	*Aloe vera*	Boxwood, Japanese	*Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica*
Aloe zanzibarica	*Aloe zanzibarica*	Boxwood, Korean	*Buxus microphylla koreana*
Alyssum sp.	*Alyssum* sp.	Buckthorn, Tallhedge	*Rhamnus frangula*
Ash, American Mountain	*Sorbus americana**	Burningbush, Compact	*Kochia scoparia f. trichophylla*
Ash, Arizona	*Fraxinus velutina*	Bush, Lily-of-the-Valley	*Pieris japonica*
Ash, Green	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica**	Bush, Purple hopseed	*Dodonaea viscosa purpurea*
Ash, White	*Fraxinus americana**	Cactus, Barrel	*Ferocactus* sp.
Asparagus, Myres	*Asparagus densiflorus*	Cactus, Cholla	*Opuntia Cholla*
Asparagus, Sprenger	*Asparagus densiflorus*	Cactus, Hedgehog	*Echinocactus* sp.
Aucuba	*Aucuba japonica*	Cactus, Saguaro	*Carnegiea gigantea*
Aucuba japonica variegata	*Aucuba japonica variegata*	Caesalpinia cacalaco	*Caesalpinia cacalaco*
Aurea	*Philadelphus coronarius*	Camelia	*Camelia japonica*
Banana, Ethiopia	*Musa maurelli*	Camelia, Sasanqua	*Camelia sasanqua*
Banksia	*Rosa Banksiae*	Cape weed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Barberry, Mentor	*Berberis mentorensis*	Carissa tuttlei	*Carissa tuttlei*
Barberry, Redleaf Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii**	Cassia, African	*Cassia didymobotrya*
Bearberry, Red	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	Cassia, Feathery	*Cassia artemisioides*
Begonia, Scarletta	*Begonia Semperflorens cultorum**	Cassia sturtii	*Cassia sturtii*
Bellflower	*Campanula carpatica*	Centaurea, Dusty miller	*Centaurea cineraria*

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Century plant	*Agave americana*	Crossandra	*Crossandra nilotica*
Cerastium, Snow in summer	*Cerastium tomentosum*	Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Ceratoria, Carob tree	*Ceratonia siliqua*	Crown Vetch	*Vicia* sp.
Cercis, Red bud	*Cercis canadiensis*	Cypress, Allum lawson	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Cherry, Australian bush	*Syzygium paniculatum*	Cypress, Cripps hinoki false	*Chamaecyparis obtusa*
Cherry, Brush	*Eugenia myrtifolia*	Cypress, Italian	*Cupressus sempervirens*
Cherry, Carolina	*Prunus caroliniana compacta*	Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum* x *superbum*
Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*	Daisy, White africans	*Osteospermum fruticosum alba*
Cleyera	*Cleyera* spp.	Daylily	*Hemerocallis hybrids*
Cleyera	*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*	Deutzia, Slender	*Deutzia gracilis*
Clover, Pink	*Polygonum capitatum*	Dianthus, Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Coffee	*Coffea arabica*	Dogwood, Cornelia cherry	*Cornus mas*
Coleus	*Coleus* x *hybridus**	Dogwood, Flaviramea	*Cornus sericea*
Coleus, Jade wizard	*Coleus* x *hybridus*	Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus florida*
Coolibah, Gum-barked	*Eucalyptus microtheca*	Dogwood, Red twig	*Cornus sericea*
Coreopsis, Threadleaf	*Coreopsis verticillata*	Dumbcane, Giant	*Dieffenbachia amoena*
Coronet, Orange	*Calendula officinalis**	Emerald mound	*Lonicera xylosteum*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster microphyllus*	Eranthemum, Purple false	*Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster repens*	Erythrina, Fastigiata	*Erythrina fusca*
Cotoneaster apiculata	*Cotoneaster apiculata*	Erythrina, Swamp immortelle	*Erythrina fusca*
Cotoneaster, Coral beauty	*Cotoneaster dammeri*	Escallonia fradesii	*Escallonia fradesii*
Cotoneaster, Royal beauty	*Cotoneaster dammeri*	Escallonia rubra	*Escallonia rubra*
Cotoneaster, Spreading	*Cotoneaster divaricatus*	Euonymus fortunei	*Euonymus fortunei*
Cotoneaster, Willowleaf	*Cotoneaster salicifolius franch*	Euonymus, Siebold	*Euonymus alata*
Crabapple, Showy	*Malus floribunda*	Euonymus, Silver king	*Euonymus japonica*
Cranesbill	*Geranium pratense*	Euonymus, Spreading	*Euonymus kiautschovicus*
Creeper, Blue star	*Isotoma* spp.	Euryops	*Euryops pectinatus*

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Evergreen, Fransher	*Aglaonema commutatum*	Gazania gold rush	*Gazania splendens*
Evergreen, Painted	*Aglaonema crispum*	Gazania uniflora leucolaena	*Gazania uniflora leucolaena*
Evergreen, Silver queen	*Aglaonema commutatum*	Geranium	*Pelargonium domesticum*
Evergreen, Treubii ribbon	*Aglaonema commutatum*	Geranium, Ivy	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Fatshedera	*Fatshedera lizei*	Geranium, Smash Hit Red	*Pelargonium* x *hortorum**
Fern, Desert tree	*Lysiloma thornberi*	Gimlet, Narrow-leaf	*Eucalyptus spathulata*
Fern, Leatherleaf	*Rumohra adiantiformis*	Gladiolus, Debbie, Jennie, Mahoganny, stargazer	*Gladiolus* x *hortulanus*
Fern, Sword	*Nephrolepis exaltata*	Grapefruit	*Citrus paradisi*
Fig, Creeping	*Ficus repens*	Grapholly, Oregon	*Magnolia* sp.
Fig, Exotica weeping	*Ficus benjamina*	Grass, Red fountain	*Pennisetum setaceum*
Fig, Trailing hottentot	*Carpobrotus chilensis**	Gum, Desert	*Eucalyptus rudis*
Fir, Balsam	*Abies balsamea**	Gum, Red	*Eucalyptus rostrata*
Fir, Concolor	*Abies concolor*	Gum, Red box	*Eucalyptus polyanthemus*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis**
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*	Hawthorn, Yedda/Indian	*Raphiolepis umbellata*
Firethorn	*Pyracanths graberi*	Heather, Scotch	*Calluna vulgaris*
Firethorn, Mojave	*Pyracanths koidzumii* x *coccinea*	Hemlock, Eastern	*Tsuga canadensis*
Firethorn, Scarlet, Lalandei	*Pyracanths coccinea*	Hen and chickens	*Sempervivum tectorum*
Firethorn, Variegated	*Pyracanths angustifolia*	Hesperaloe parviflora	*Hesperaloe parviflora*
Flower, Spider	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*	Hibiscus, Althea	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Forsythia intermedia	*Forsythia intermedia*	Hibiscus, Chinese	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Forsythia spp.	*Forsythia* spp.	Holly, American	*Ilex opaca*
Forsythia, weeping	*Forsythia suspensa*	Holly, Dwarf buford	*Ilex cornuta*
Forsythia x intermedia	*Forsythia* x *intermedia*	Holly, Fosteri	*Ilex* x *attenuata*
Gardenia, dwarf	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Holly, Japanese	*Ilex crenata*
Gardenia, Tahitian	*Gardinia taitensis*	Holly, Meserve	*Ilex* x *Meserveae*
Gay feather	*Liatris spicata*	Hollyhock	*Alcea rosa*

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Honey locust/shade master	*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*	Jojoba	*Simmondsia chinensis*
Honeysuckle, Bush	*Diervilla lonicera*	Juniper, Admiral	*Juniperus horizontalis**
Honeysuckle, Cape	*Tecomaria capensis*	Juniper, Cologreen	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Honeysuckle, Marrow	*Lonicera* x *morrowii*	Juniper, Red ceder	*Juniperus virginiana*
Hosta, Variegated	*Hosta lanciflora*	Lantana, Bush	*Lantana camera*
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	*Hydrangea quercifloraе*	Lantana, Purple (trailing)	*Lantana sellowiana*
Hydrangea, Panicle	*Hydrangea paniculata*	Lantana, Twistwood	*Viburnum lantana**
Iberis, Candytuff	*Iberis sempervirens*	Lantana, Wayfaring tree	*Viburnum lantana**
Ice plant, Purple trailing	*Mesembryanthemum drosanthemum productus*	Laurel, Indian	*Ficus microcarpa nitida*
Ice plant, Red spike	*Mesembryanthemum lampranthus spectabilis*	Laurel, Indian	*Ficus nitida*
Ice plant, Rose	*Mesembryanthemum drosanthemum hispidum*	Legume, O'Conners	*Trifolium fragiferum*
Indigo, Firecracker, Mexican	*Justicia spicigera*	Lentago, Nannyberry	*Viburnum lentago**
Inkberry, Compact	*Ilex glabra*	Leptospermum laevigatum	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
Iris	*Iris* spp.	Ligustrum, Amur River	*Ligustrum amurense*
Ironwood	*Olneya tesota*	Ligustrum, Privet/California	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera canariensis*	Ligustrum, Texas privet	*Ligustrum texanum*
Ivy, Ellen Danica, grape	*Cissus rhombifolia*	Ligustrum, Vicari	*Ligustrum* x *Vicari*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*	Ligustrum, Wax	*Ligustrum lucidum*
Ivy, Hahn's	*Hedera helix hahnii*	Lilac, James McFarlane	*Syringa villosa*
Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*	Lilac, Korean	*Syringa patula*
Jacaranda	*Jacaranda acutifolia*	Lily, Kaffir	*Clivia miniata*
Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana	*Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana*	Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan	*Agapanthus africanus*
Jasmine, Star	*Trachelospermum jasminoides*	Linden, Little-leaf	*Tilia cordata**
Jasmine, Asiatic	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*	Liriope	*Liriope spicata*
Jessamine, Carolina	*Gelsemium sempervirens*	Liriope, Green/Variegated	*Liriope muscari*

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Pachysandra, Japanese	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Magnolia, Star	*Magnolia stellata*	Pagoda flower	*Clerodendrum speciosum*
Mahonia	*Mahonia aquifolium*	Palibin	*Syringa meyeri*
Mahonia, King's Ransom	*Mahonia wagneri**	Palm, Canary Island date	*Phoenix canariensis*
Maple, Flame amur	*Acer ginnala**	Palm, Chinese fan	*Livistona chinensis*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*	Palm, Golden fruited (small)	*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*
Maple, Norway	*Acer platanoides*	Palm, Mediterranean fan	*Chamaerops humilis*
Maple, Silver	*Acer saccharinum**	Palm, Mexican fan	*Washington robusta*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*	Palm, Pygmy date	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Marigold	*Calendula* sp.	Palm, Queen	*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* sp.	Palm Queen	*Cocos plumosa*
Mesquite, Chilean	*Prosopis chilensis*	Palm, Sago	*Cycas revoluta*
Morningglory, Bush	*Convolvulus cneorum*	Palm, Windmill	*Chamaerops excelsa*
Myoporum, Prostrate	*Myoporum parvifolium*	Palo Verde, green	*Parkinsonia aculeata*
Myrtle, Crepe	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Panax, Parsley	*Polyscias fruticosa*
Myrtle, Wax	*Myrica cerifera*	Passion vine	*Passiflora pfordtii*
Oak, Live	*Quercus virginiana*	Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris**	Pepper, Brazilian	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Oak, Silk	*Grevillea robusta*	Periwinkle	*Vinca major*
Ocotillo	*Fouquieria splendens*	Periwinkle, Myrtle, dwarf	*Vinca minor*
Odocanthus sp.	*Odocanthus* sp.	Petunia spp.	*Petunia* spp.
Oleander, Pink, variegated, petite	*Nerium oleander*	Philodendron selloum	*Philodendron selloum*
Olive, Osmanthus, tea	*Osmanthus fragrans*	Philodendron, "Micans" velvetleaf	*Philodendron oxycardium*
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Photinia	*Photinia* x *fraseri*
Olive tree	*Olea europaea*	Phyllostachys, Golden bamboo	*Phyllostachys aurea*
Ongerops, Acacia	*Acacia redolens*	Physocarpus, Abbotswood	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Orange, Sour	*Citrus aurantium*	Physocarpus, Dwarf Ninebark, Nanus	*Physocarpus opulifolius*

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Physocarpus, Gold drop	*Physocarpus fruticosa*	Plant, Caricature	*Graptophyllum pictum*
Physocarpus, Jackmanni	*Physocarpus fruticosa*	Plant, Mirror	*Coprosma baueri*
Pilea, Creeping Charlie	*Pilea nummulariifolia*	Plant, Ti	*Cordyline terminalis*
Pine, African fern	*Podocarpus gracilior*	Plant, Variegated mirror	*Coprosma repens*
Pine, Black/Austrian pine	*Pinus nigra*	Plant, Waffle plant/metallic	*Hemigraphis* sp.
Pine, Canary Island	*Pinus canariensis*	Plum, Natal	*Carissa grandiflora*
Pine, Dwarf Swiss mountain	*Pinus mugo*	Plumbago, Cane	*Plumbago capensis*
Pine, Eastern white	*Pinus strobus*	Plumosa	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Pine, Loblolly	*Pinus taeda**	Polystichum capense	*Polystichum capense*
Pine, Longleaf	*Pinus palustris**	Portulaca, Sunglo	*Portulaca grandiflora**
Pine, Mexican border	*Pinus strobiformis*	Potentilla, Gold drop, Primrose beauty	*Potentilla fructosa*
Pine, Norfolk Island	*Araucaria heterophylla*	Potentilla verna	*Potentilla verna**
Pine, Pitch	*Pinus rigids**	Protea	*Protea compacts**
Pine, Pond	*Pinus serotina**	Protea	*Protea eximia**
Pine, Red	*Pinus resinosa*	Protea	*Protea repens**
Pine, Sand	*Pinus clause**	Protea, Giant/King	*Protea cynaroides*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*	Protea, Oleander-leaved	*Protea neriifolia**
Pine, Shortleaf	*Pinus echinata**	Pygym, Crimson	*Berberis thunbergii**
Pine, Slash	*Pinus elliottii*	Pyracanths, Lodense	*Pyracanths koidzumii*
Pine, Spruce	*Pinus glabra**	Quince, Flowering	*Chaenomeles speciosa**
Pine, Table-Mountain	*Pinus pungens**	Radiator plant	*Peperomia scandens*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*	Rhododendron	*Rhododendron formosa*
Pine, Western/Ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*	Rhododendron, Amoenum	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Pine, Yew	*Podocarpus macrophylla*	Rhododendron, Blaauw's pink	*Rhododendron* spp.
Pink lady	*Raphiolepis indica*	Rhododendron, Boule de neige	*Rhododendron* spp.
Plant, Candelabra	*Euphorbia lactea*	Rhododendron, Chionoides	*Rhododendron catawbiense*

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Rhododendron, Coral bells	*Rhododendron obtusum*	Rhododendron, Pink pearl	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Delaware Valley white	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, President Lincoln	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Elizabeth Gable	*Rhododendron catawbiense*	Rhododendron, Prize	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, English roseum	*Rhododendron catawbiense*	Rhododendron, Purple elegans	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Fashion	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Purple gem	*Rhododendron* sp.
Rhododendron, Gerard's rose	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Purple splendor	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Gibraltar	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Red ruffle	*Rhododendron* sp.
Rhododendron, Gloria	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Red wing	*Rhododendron* sp.
Rhododendron, Greeting	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Road runner	*Rhododendron* sp.
Rhododendron, Gumpo pink	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Rose greeley	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Gumpo white	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Rosebud	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, H. H. Hume	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Roseum elegans	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Hahm red	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Roseum superbum	*Rhododendron catawbiense*
Rhododendron, Herbert	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Royalty	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Hino red	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Rutherfordiana Constances	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Kaempo	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Salmon spray	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Kluis sensation	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Snow	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Korean azalea/Poukhanense	*Rhododendron yedoense*	Rhododendron, Stewartstonian	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Less dark purple	*Rhododendron catawbiense*	Rhododendron, Sweethart	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Massasoit	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Tabor	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Mother's Day	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, Tradition	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhododendron, Pericat	*Rhododendron* spp.	Rhododendron, White cascade	*Rhododendron* spp.

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Rhododendron, White catawba	*Rhododendron catawbiense*	Spirae, Billiard	*Spiraea* x *billiardi*
Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"	*Rhododendron* "Gable Hybrid"	Spirae, Coccinea	*Spiraea japonica**
Ruellia californica	*Ruellia californica*	Spirae, Crispa	*Spiraea* x *bumalda*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.	Spirae, Froebelii	*Spiraea* x *bumalda*
Rose, Hybrid tea	*Rosa hybrida*	Spirae, Gold Flame	*Spiraea* x *bumalda*
Rose, Rock	*Cistus hybridus*	Spirae, Snowmound	*Spiraea nipponica*
Rosemary dwarf	*Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus*	Spirae, Thunberg	*Spiraea thunbergii*
Rubber tree	*Ficus elastica decora*	Spirea, False	*Astilbe* x *arendsii*
Sage, Texas	*Leucophyllum frutescens*	Sprengeri	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Sally, Moneywort/Wandering	*Lysimachia nummularia*	Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Saltbush	*Atriplex* spp.	Spruce, Dwarf Alberta, Black Hills, Densata	*Picea glauca*
Salvia greggii	*Salvia greggi*	Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Sandwort	*Arenaria verna*	Spruce, Serbian	*Picea omorika*
Sansevieria, Hahnii/ Mother-in-law's tongue	*Sansevieria trifasciata*	Statice, Annual	*Statice sinuata*
Sansevieria, Moon Glow	*Sansevieria* spp.	Strawberry, Ornamental	*Fragaria chiloensis*
Santolina, Lavender cotton	*Santolina chamaecyparissus*	Sumac, fragrant	*Rhus aromatica*
Schefflera, Manila Ripple	*Schefflera arboricola*	Sumar, African standard	*Rhus lancea*
Schinus, California pepper	*Schinus molle*	Sweetgum, American	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sedum	*Sedum spectabile*	Sycamore	*Platanus* spp.*
Sedum, Brown bean	*Sedum guatemalense*	Tecoma, Yellow Bells	*Tecoma stans angustata*
Sedum, Green stone crop	*Sedum brevifolium*	Thuja, Berkman's	*Thuja orientalis*
Sedum x rubrotinctum	*Sedum* x *rubrotinctum*	Thuja, Emerald green	*Thuja occidentalis*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus**	Thuja, Globosa	*Thuja occidentalis*
Snapdragon, Yellow floral carpet	*Antirrhinum majus*	Thuja, Pyramidalis	*Thuja occidentalis*
Spirae, Anthony Waterer	*Spiraea* x *bumalda*	Thuja, Techny	*Thuja occidentalis*

(continued)

Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Thuja, Techny American arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	Willow, Basket	*Salix purpurea*
Thuja, White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	Willow, Desert	*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*
Thuja, Woodwardii	*Thuja occidentalis*	Willow, Purple	*Salix purpurea**
Trachelospermum asiaticum	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*	Willow, Tortuosa corkscrew	*Salix matsudana*
Tree, Firewheel	*Stenocarpus sinuatus*	Willow, Weeping	*Salix babylonia**
Tree, Golden-rain	*Koelreuteria paniculata**	Willow, Wheelers dwarf, variegated	*Pittosporum Tobira*
Tree, New Zealand Christmas	*Metrosideros excelsus*	Willow, White	*Salix alba*
Tree, Pagoda	*Sophora japonica**	Xylosma senticosa	*Xylosma senticosa*
Tree, Varnish	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	Yarrow, Common	*Achillea millefolium*
Tree, Yellow oleander	*Thevetia peruviana*	Yarrow, Coronation gold, fernleaf	*Achillea filipendulina*
Viburnum, Arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*	Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon/Tall	*Ilex vomitoria*
Viburnum, Compact cranberrybush	*Viburnum trilobum*	Yarrow, Coronation gold, fernleaf	*Achillea filipendulina*
Viburnum, Doublefile/ tomentosum	*Viburnum plicatum*	Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon/Tall	*Ilex vomitoria*
Viburnum, Japanese snowball	*Viburnum japonicum*	Yew, Dense	*Taxus* x *media*
Viburnum, Judd	*Viburnum* x *juddi*	Yew, Hicks	*Taxus* x *media*
Viburnum, Nanum	*Viburnum opulus*	Yew, Japanese	*Taxus cuspidata*
Viburnum, Spandankwa	*Viburnum suspensum*	Yew, Thayeri	*Taxus* x *media*
Viburnum, Willowwood	*Viburnum* x *rhytidophylloides*	Yucca	*Yucca filamentosa*
Weigelia, Newport red	*Weigelia florida*	Yucca, Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*
Weigelia, Pink	*Weigelia florida*	Yucca, Weeping dagger	*Yucca pendula*
Welleri	*Buxus sempervirens*	Zinnia sp.	*Zinnia* spp.
Willow, Australia	*Geijera parviflora*		
*Not applicable in California.			

Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when **Freqto** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Bamboo, Heavenly	*Nandina domestica*	Juniper, Blue Rug	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Bottle-brush, Weeping	*Callistemon viminalis*	Juniper, Broadmoor	*Juniperus sabina*
Bugle Weed	*Ajuga variegata*	Juniper, Grey Owl	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cactus, Prickly pear	*Opuntia* sp.	Juniper, Hughes	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Cats Claw, Yellow trumpet	*Begonia tweediana*	Juniper, Maney	*Juniperus chinensis*
Ceanothus Griseus	*Ceanothus griseus*	Juniper, Nana	*Juniperus chinensis*
Cinquefoil, Spring	*Potentilla verna*	Juniper, Old Gold	*Juniperus chinensis*
Columbine	*Aquilegia hybrida*	Juniper, Pathfinder	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandi*	Juniper, Pfitzeriana	*Juniperus chinensis*
Dracaena, Massangeana	*Dracaena fragans*	Juniper, Prostrata	*Juniperus chinensis*
Dracaena, Tricolor	*Dracaena marginata*	Juniper, Robdsta	*Juniperus chinensis*
Eureka	*Rhododendron obtusum*	Juniper, San Jose	*Juniperus japonica*
Fetterbush	*Leucothoe axillaris*	Juniper, Scandia	*Juniperus sabina*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*	Juniper, Skyrocket	*Juniperus virginiana*
Gallery	*Gladiolus* x *hortulanus*	Juniper, Spearmint	*Juniperus chinensis*
Gamolepis Chrysanthemoides	*Gamolepis chrysanthemoides*	Juniper, Tamariscifolia	*Juniperus sabina*
Gazania Ringens	*Gazania ringens*	Juniper, Variegata	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Grass, Green fountain	*Pennisetum setaceum*	Juniper, Webberi	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Grass, Mondo	*Ophiopogon japonicum*	Juniper, Welchii	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Green carpet	*Herniaria glabra*	Juniper, Wiltonii	Juniperus horizontalis
Guava, Pineapple	*Feijoa sellowiana*	Juniper, Youngtown Compacta	Juniperus horizontalis
Gum, Lemon-scented	*Eucalyptus citriodora*	Kurume	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Honeysuckle, Japanese	*Lonicera japonica*	Lantana, White	*Lantana montevidensis x*
Indica	*Rhododendron indicum*	Lilac	*Syringa chinensis*
Juniper, Arcadia	*Juniperus sabina*	Maki	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Juniper, Blue Pacific	*Juniperus conferta*	Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*

(continued)

Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Oleander	*Nerium oleander standard*	Protea, Pincushion	*Leucospermum cordifolium**
Oyster Plant	*Rhoeo spathacea*	Ruellia	*Ruellia ciliosa*
P.I.M.	*Rhododendron* spp.	Snowball, Chinese	*Viburnum macrocephalum*
Philodendron sp.	*Philodendron* spp.	Spirea, Vanhoutte	*Spirea* x *vanhouttei*
Plumeria, Temple Tree	*Plumeria acuminata*	Star plant, Lavender	*Grewia caffra*
Privet, Japanese	*Ligustrum japonicum*	Sunglow	*Rhododendron obtusum*
Protea	*Banksia prinotes**	Tree, Strawberry	*Arbustus unedo*
Protea	*Banksia victoria**	Variegated Ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Protea	*Banksia speciosa**	Willow	*Salix caroliniana*
*Not applicable in California.			

Table 4. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when **Freqto** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays).

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Acacia	*Acacia latifolia*	Desert Broom	*Baccharis sarothroides*
Acacia Sweet	*Acacia farnesiana*	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus nicholii*
Bleeding Heart	*Dicentra spectabilis*	Fiddlewood	*Citharexylum spinosum*
Blueberry Tifblue	*Vaccinum ashei*	Hearts and Flowers	*Aptenia cordifolia*
Bottle Tree	*Brachychiton populneum*	Hibiscus	*Hibiscus lepenk*
Carrot Wood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Ice Plant white (trailing)	*Mesembryanthemum delosperma alba*
Cassia	*Cassia condyloma*	Ivy Swedish	*Plectranthus australis*
Cherry Mazzard	*Avium* prunum*	Jade Plant	*Crassula argentea*
Cordyline	*Cordyline stricta*	Janet Craig/Warnecki	*Dracaena deremensis*
Coromandel	*Asystasia gangetica*	Juniper, Armstrongii	*Juniperus chinensis*
Croton Chinese crenate	*Excoecaria cochinchinensis*	Juniper, Burkii	*Juniperus virginiana*

(continued)

Table 4. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals. *(continued)*

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Juniper, Excelsa Stricta	*Juniperus scopulorum*	Rhododendron, Hinode giri	
Juniper, Spiny Greek	*Juniperus scopulorum*	Rhododendron, Karen	*Rhododendron poukhanenes*
Justicia Red	*Odontonema strictum*	Rubber Plant baby	*Peperomia obtusifolia*
Kings Crown	*Justicia carnea*	Shrimp Plant	*Justicia brandegeana*
Knotweed Pinkhead	*Polygonum capitatum*	Shrimp Plant yellow	*Pachystachys lutea*
Magnolia Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Slipper Flower	*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*
Pothos/Marble Queen	*Epipremnum aureum*	Sonoran Palo verde	*Cercidium praecox*
Primrose, Mexican evening	*Oenothera berlandieri*	Thunbergia Laurel-leaved	*Thunbergia laurifolia*
Rhododendron, Formosa	*Rhododendron indicum*	Umbrella Plant	*Cyperus alternifolius*
Rhododendron, Hersey red	*Rhododendron obtusum*	White Shrimp plant	*Justicia betonica*
Rhododendron, Hino pink			
*Not applicable in California.			

Table 5. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity greater than 50% when **Freqto** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Birch River	*Alsophila australis*	Juniper, Prince of Wales	*Juniperus* spp.
Chandelier Plant	*Kalanchoe tubiflora*	Juniper, Sea green	*Juniperus chinensis*
Compacta	*Euonymus alata*	Katherine Dykes	*Physocarpus fruticosa*
Falsecypress boulevard	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*	Lavender-Scallops	*Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi*
Fern Australia tree	*Acalypha godseffiana heterophylla*	Periwinkle Madagascar	*Catharanthus roseus*
Grass Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*	Purple Heart	*Setcreasea purpurea*
Juniper, Bar Harbor	*Juniperus* spp.	Spider Plant	*Chlorophytum comosum*
Juniper, Blue chip	*Juniperus horizontalis*	Wandering Jew	*Zebrina pendula*
Juniper, Blue Haven	*Juniperus scopulorum*		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER 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 incineration.

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 incineration.

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 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.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

OPEN HERE

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	GROUP 1	HERBICIDE

Freqto

For the Control of Grass Weeds in Landscape Areas, Roadsides, Nurseries, Greenhouses, Flower Beds, Groundcovers, Interiorscapes, Parks, Sports Fields, Golf Courses, Commercial, and Residential Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl (R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate*	24.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*__Freqto__ contains 2 pounds (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) per gallon. Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID - 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 INHALED:** • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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. **IF SWALLOWED:** • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **HOTLINE NUMBER** - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information on this product contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN** - Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION - Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - This product 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. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. **PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS** - Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** - It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL - DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **CONTAINER 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 incineration. **CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.**

See label booklet for complete 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. 83529-173

EPA Est. No. CS 70815-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

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

Net Contents: 1 Gallon