

Surflan[®] Flex T&O



An optimized preemergence surface-applied herbicide for the control of many annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in ornamentals, turf, Christmas tree plantations, and non-cropland areas and industrial sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

oryzalin: 3,5-dinitro-*N*⁴, *N*⁴-dipropylsulfanilamide 34.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 66.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 3.2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

Patent Pending.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-308

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Shake Well Before Using.



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Net Contents: _____ **Gallons**

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**Precautionary Statements
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Mixers and loaders must wear a chemical-resistant apron in addition to other PPE.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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 pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, 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 wash waters. Cover or incorporate spills.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all directions for use carefully before applying.

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

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 24 hours. **Exception:** If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Workers may enter treated areas without required PPE during the reentry interval following 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation, if they are performing tasks that do not involve contact with the soil subsurface; otherwise, PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- 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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Keep all persons, children and pets out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose of as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.

[for containers less than or equal to 5 gallons] 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.

[for containers greater than 5 gallons] Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows: Triple rinse: 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. Turn the container over on its 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.

Pressure rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip.

[all sizes] Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Use Information

SURFLAN FLEX herbicide is an optimized preemergence, surface applied herbicide for the control of many annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. SURFLAN FLEX controls susceptible annual weeds by disrupting plant growth processes during seed germination. SURFLAN FLEX may be applied in liquid sprays of water or liquid fertilizer, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control existing vegetation or improve the spectrum of weeds controlled. SURFLAN FLEX alone does not control established weeds.

Ornamental uses: ornamentals (trees, shrubs, groundcovers/perennials, flowers, nonbearing trees and vines), ornamental bulbs, turf grasses.

Other uses: Christmas tree plantations, established trees grown for pulp, non-cropland areas and industrial sites.

SURFLAN FLEX is orange in color and may cause temporary discoloration of sprayed surfaces. If this discoloration is undesirable, it may be altered by using a commercially available colorant such as Blazon or removed by spraying surface with water or washing with an industrial cleaner immediately after application. SURFLAN FLEX may also be applied with colorants, such as Mulch Magic or Nu-Mulch.

SURFLAN FLEX may be applied before or after transplanting of the crop. If applied prior to transplanting: (1) minimize disturbance of surface soil when transplanting to prevent loss of weed control; and (2) minimize exposure of the roots of transplants to treated soil to avoid any possibility of crop injury.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

- Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.
- Poor weed control may result if directions are not carefully followed.
- Do not over-apply SURFLAN FLEX. Over-application may result in crop injury and in residues that exceed established tolerances, or in excessive soil residue that may injure rotational crops.
- Do not plant any root crop for 12 months following a SURFLAN FLEX application.
- Do not use SURFLAN FLEX on soils containing more than 5% organic matter.
- Apply SURFLAN FLEX directly to a debris and clod free soil surface in orchards or vineyards.
- For orchard crops, including citrus, pome fruits, stone fruits, and tree nuts, apply product only as a strip treatment in the tree rows; do not apply to row middles or drive rows.
- Do not aerially apply this product.
- Avoid spray drift to non-target areas when applying SURFLAN FLEX. Spray drift may result in reduced emergence of non-target plants adjacent to the treated area.

Weeds and Grasses Controlled

Annual Grasses

Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
barnyardgrass (watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
brachiaria (signalgrass)	<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.
crabgrass (large crabgrass) (smooth crabgrass)	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
foxtails (bottlegrass) (bristlegrass) (giant foxtail) (green foxtail) (pigeongrass) (robust foxtail) (yellow foxtail)	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
guineagrass (narrowleaf panicum)	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Goosegrass (silver crabgrass)	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
johnsongrass (seedling only)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
junclerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
lovegrass, Mexican	<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i>
lovegrass, orcutt	<i>Eragrostis orcuttiana</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
panicum, fall (spreading panicgrass)	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
panicum, Texas (buffalograss) (Coloradograss)	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
ryegrass, annual (Italian)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
bittercress	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>
carpet weed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium chilense</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Florida pusley (Florida purslane) (Mexican clover) (pusley)	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>

Annual Broadleaf Weeds (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
pigweeds (carelessweed) (prostrate pigweed) (redroot pigweed) (rough pigweed) (smooth pigweed) (spiny pigweed) (spring pigweed) (tumble pigweed)	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rockpurslane, desert	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

SURFLAN FLEX provides partial control or suppression of:

Common Name	Scientific Name
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
milkweed, climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cynanchoides</i>
morningglory, annual	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.
mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
prickly sida (teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
smartweed, annual	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
teaweed (prickly sida)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
wheat, volunteer	<i>Triticum</i> spp.

Soil Preparation

SURFLAN FLEX controls weeds growing from seed. SURFLAN FLEX does not control emerged or established weeds, weeds growing from stolens, rhizomes, or root pieces. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of emerged weeds. Mix weed residues, prunings, and trash thoroughly into the soil or remove prior to treatment. In field applications, the soil should be in good tilth and free of clods at the time of application.

Activation and Cultivation

At least 1/2 to 1 inch rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is required to activate SURFLAN FLEX and move the herbicide into the zone of weed germination. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch or more is needed to activate SURFLAN FLEX on fine-textured, high organic matter soils. If weeds begin to emerge, a shallow cultivation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches will destroy existing weeds and place SURFLAN FLEX in the zone of weed germination.

Mixing Directions

SURFLAN FLEX – Used Alone:

SURFLAN FLEX may be applied in clean water or most liquid fertilizer materials. Prior to mixing SURFLAN FLEX in liquid fertilizer, refer to “Testing for Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers” for test procedures to determine compatibility with the fertilizer product to be used. The combination of SURFLAN FLEX with solution and suspension-type fertilizers provides annual weed control equal to SURFLAN FLEX applied in water. Individual state regulations relating to liquid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale.

Mixing Order – Used Alone:

- Start with a clean spray tank.
- Fill the sprayer with clean water to 1/3 to 1/2 of the total spray volume desired.
- Start agitation.
- Shake the container well and add the correct amount of SURFLAN FLEX.
- Continue agitation and finished filling the spray tank with clean water to total spray volume.
- Maintain continuous agitation from mixing through application.

Precaution: Do not allow the mixture to siphon back into the water source.

SURFLAN FLEX – Used in a Tank Mix:

To broaden the spectrum of weed control, SURFLAN FLEX may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products registered and applied with water or most liquid fertilizer materials, provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) A (jar) test is performed to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Performance and risk of carryover from tank mixed products used in combination with SURFLAN FLEX at specified rates is the same as when each product is used separately.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been thoroughly cleaned.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of SURFLAN FLEX and other products. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order – Tank Mixing with Water:

- Fill the spray tank to 1/4 to 1/3 of the total spray volume.
- Start agitation.
- Add different formulation types in the following order, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product (allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products):
 1. Dry flowables;
 2. Wettable powders;
 3. SURFLAN FLEX (and other aqueous suspensions);
 4. Flowables and water-based solutions;
- Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume.
- 5. Then add emulsifiable concentrates
- Finish filling the spray tank.
- Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be re-suspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to re-suspend than when originally mixed.

Precaution: Do not allow the mixture to siphon back into the water source.

Tank Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer:

Prior to mixing SURFLAN FLEX with other products in liquid fertilizer, refer to the tank mix product manufacturer's label to determine if application in liquid fertilizer is recommended. Also refer to "Testing for Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers" for testing procedures to determine tank mix compatibility with the liquid fertilizer product to be used. The combination of SURFLAN FLEX with solution and suspension-type fertilizers provides annual weed control equal to SURFLAN FLEX applied in water. Individual state regulations relating to liquid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale. Read and follow all label instructions for each material to be added to the spray tank.

Vigorous continuous agitation is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tank. To prevent foaming, keep the end of the fill pipe below the surface of the water in the spray tank during filling to prevent air from being stirred or splashed into the mixture.

Mixing Order – Tank Mixing With Liquid Fertilizer:

- Fill the spray tank to 3/4 of the total spray volume required.
- Start agitation.
- Add different formulation types in the following order, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product. (Allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products):
 1. Dry flowables;
 2. Wettable powders;
 3. SURFLAN FLEX (and other aqueous suspensions);
 4. Flowables and water-based solutions;
 5. Emulsifiable concentrates
- Finish filling spray tank.
- Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be re-suspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled materials may be more difficult to re-suspend than when originally mixed.

Precaution: Do not allow the mixture to siphon back into the water source.

Premixing: When tank mixing, initial mixing and dispersion of certain dry flowable or wettable powder products may be improved by premixing with water (slurrying). Follow product label instructions for each material. Adding the slurried material to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen will help assure good initial dispersion. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Equipment Cleaning:

If a buildup of material occurs on the walls of the spray tank, remove it between fillings by washing with soap and water and rinsing thoroughly. Clean tanks, lines, screens, and nozzles thoroughly after each use.

Testing for Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers

SURFLAN FLEX alone or in combination with dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP), aqueous suspension (AS), flowable (F), liquid (L), solution (S) or emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations may not combine properly with some liquid fertilizer materials. Always test small quantities of such mixtures before full-scale mixing. Follow the testing procedure below to determine if a compatibility agent is needed or which compatibility agent works best in your liquid fertilizer plus herbicide mixture.

Testing Procedure:

1. Add 1 pint of liquid fertilizer to 1-quart glass jar.
2. Add 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls of DF, WP, SURFLAN FLEX, other AS formulations, F, or L formulations, depending on mixing ratio required, to the liquid fertilizer. Close the jar and shake until evenly dispersed after addition of each formulation. If dry flowable or wettable powder formulations do not disperse well, it may be necessary to slurry the materials in a small amount of water before addition to the liquid fertilizer.
3. After dispersing the materials in step 2, add any S formulations to the jar and shake well. Finally, add EC formulations to the mixture and shake well. Observe the jar for about 10 minutes. If materials rise to the surface and form a thick layer that will not re-disperse when agitated, a compatibility agent is needed. If the mixture is easily re-dispersed with slight agitation, a compatibility agent is not required. Good agitation, however, must be provided to maintain dispersion in the spray tank from mixing through application.
4. If the need for a compatibility agent is demonstrated in step 3, use the following procedure: Using a clean clear plastic or glass container, repeat step 1 above and add 1/2 teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the liquid fertilizer mixture. Shake well and then repeat steps 2 and 3. An effective compatibility agent will cause the mixture to remain uniformly mixed with little or no separation for 1/2 hour or longer. If slight separation occurs, 2 to 3 inversions of container should be sufficient to uniformly re-disperse the mixture. If layers form that will not disperse, try adding additional compatibility agent or use an alternative compatibility agent to achieve a uniform mixture.

Use a clean jar in each test. A compatible mixture will have a uniform appearance and will be relatively easy to re-disperse with gentle agitation of the jar.

Compatibility Agents:

Use a phosphate ester-type surfactant designed for use with liquid fertilizers mixed at rates as low as 1 1/2 to 2 pints per ton of liquid fertilizer. This type of surfactant usually doesn't work well as compatibility agent for tank mixes in plain water. Add the compatibility agent just before adding herbicides. Read and follow label directions for the compatibility agent.

Ornamental Plantings

SURFLAN FLEX is for use on certain landscape container- and field-grown established ornamental plants including:

- trees;
- shrubs;
- ground covers/perennials,
- flowers;
- non-bearing fruit and nut trees;
- non-bearing vineyards;
- production of ornamental bulbs (See “Ornamental Bulbs” section for special use directions).

Apply SURFLAN FLEX as a preemergence treatment to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in “Use Information” section.

Follow all instructions provided in the “Use Information” and “Precautions and Restrictions” sections of this label.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system for use on ornamentals.

Treatment of Plant Species Not Listed on the Label for SURFLAN FLEX: Users who wish to use SURFLAN FLEX on plant species not listed on this label may determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of such plants at a labeled rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, observe the treated plants for any sign of herbicidal injury during 30-60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of SURFLAN FLEX on plant species not listed on this label.

Special Use Precautions:

Apply only to established plants that have been transplanted into their growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.

Rooted liners should be removed from their original growing containers and placed in new containers at least two weeks prior to treatment or injury may occur.

To avoid possible injury, do not apply SURFLAN FLEX to:

- Seedling beds, cutting beds, or transplant beds of nursery, forest or Christmas trees.
- Unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- Pots less than four inches wide.
- Ground covers until they are established and well rooted.
- Ornamental plantings where there is likelihood of runoff onto lawn areas.
- Areas containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.

On container grown ornamentals where weed seed germination continues for extended periods of time, do not make repeat applications of SURFLAN FLEX for at least 90 days or crop injury may occur.

Applications of SURFLAN FLEX over the top of plants with newly forming buds may cause injury. In this situation a directed spray is recommended.

For soils treated with SURFLAN FLEX during the previous season, plant only the ornamental species listed on this label or injury may occur.

Ice Plant: When establishing unrooted ice plant on coarse-textured soils in landscape plantings, do not exceed the 2 quart per acre rate of SURFLAN FLEX or crop injury may occur.

Note: Injury on the following plant species has been observed following applications of SURFLAN FLEX and use is not recommended:

Deutzia gracilis (slender deutzia)

Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)

Thuja occidentalis ‘*Techny*’ (Techny arborvitae)

Tsuga canadensis (eastern hemlock)

Begonia spp. (begonia)

Coleus hybridus (coleus)

Broadcast Application Rates

Labeled Use Site	Length of Control	SURFLAN FLEX		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (qt/acre)
		(qt/acre)	(fl oz/1,000 sq ft)		
Landscape Ornamentals	2 - 4 months	2.0 - 2.5 qts/A	1.5 - 1.90 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	2 months	10 qts/A
	3 - 6 months	3.0 - 3.75 qts/A	2.2 - 2.75 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	4 months	11 qts/A
	7 - 8 months	4.0 - 5.0 qts/A	3.0 - 3.75 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	4 months	15 qts/A
Field-grown and container-grown ornamentals	2 - 4 months	2.0 - 2.25 qts/A	1.5 - 1.90 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	3 months	10 qts/A
	3 - 6 months	3.0 - 3.75 qts/A	2.2 - 2.75 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	3 months	11 qts/A
	7 - 8 months	4.0 - 5.0 qts/A	3.0 - 3.75 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	3 months	15 qts/A

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of SURFLAN FLEX plus glyphosate, and many other labeled herbicides may be used to control undesirable vegetation in ornamental areas. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use. Tank mix of SURFLAN FLEX plus glyphosate will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for glyphosate and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for SURFLAN FLEX. Refer to the label for glyphosate for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Precautions: Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate over the top of ornamental plants.

Extreme care must be exercised to prevent sprays containing glyphosate from coming in contact with foliage and stems of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because severe damage or death may result. If spraying with glyphosate in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage and stems of desirable plants.

Application Methods

Ground Application: Apply SURFLAN FLEX as a directed spray to the soil surface or over the top of plants. Use only a properly calibrated, low-pressure, herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. Use screens no finer than 50 mesh in nozzles and in-line strainers. Apply the appropriate rate of SURFLAN FLEX, as outlined in “Broadcast Application Rates of the Ornamental Plantings” section of this label. In all cases, use sufficient water volume to obtain uniform coverage and deliver the desired rate of SURFLAN FLEX to the treated area. The volume of water used is not critical, as long as the desired rate of SURFLAN FLEX is delivered uniformly across the area treated. When calibrating, determine the volume of water delivered by the sprayer to a given area (1,000 sq ft, 1 acre, etc.). Then mix the desired rate of SURFLAN FLEX in the amount of water required to cover the entire area to be treated. As the amount of water used (spray volume) decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to ensure proper calibration and uniform application. Maintain continuous agitation from mixing through application. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application.

Hand Held or Backpack Sprayer Application: The amount of water used to apply SURFLAN FLEX herbicide is not critical, but should be sufficient for uniform coverage of the target area. Calibrate by determining the volume of water required to treat 1,000 square feet. Use this calibration volume to determine the amount of water and SURFLAN FLEX herbicide needed to treat the target area (see the following calibration example).

Note: Sprayer calibration (volume of spray needed to treat 1,000 square feet) will vary with each individual operator.

Steps in Calibration:

1. Mark an area of 1,000 square feet (i.e. 20 by 50 feet, or 25 by 40 feet).
2. Place the sprayer on a level surface and add water noting the final level of water in the spray tank.
3. Spray the marked area with a sufficient volume of water to provide uniform coverage. Refill the sprayer to the same level as before measuring the amount of water added. The measured water added to the sprayer is the volume needed to cover 1,000 square feet.
4. Determine the application rate (fl oz/1,000 sq ft) for SURFLAN FLEX from the “Crop Specific Use Directions” section of this label.
5. To each volume of water used, as measured in step 3, add the amount of SURFLAN FLEX as determined in step 4.

Example: If the sprayer used 2 gallons of water to cover 1,000 square feet and the desired application rate of SURFLAN FLEX is 3 fluid oz/1,000 square feet, then you would add 3 fluid ounces of SURFLAN FLEX to every 2 gallons of water to be used.

Plant Species

SURFLAN FLEX may be used on the following established plant species (note limitations on culture methods):

Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Fir, balsam	F	
<i>Abies concolor</i>	Fir, white	F	
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fir, fraser	F	
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Fir, grand	F	
<i>Abies veitchi</i>	Fir, Vietch	F	
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Fir, alpine	F	
<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	Albus-flowering maple	F	
	Luteus-flowering maple	F	
	Roseus-flowering maple	F	
	Tangerine-flowering maple	F	
	Vesuvius red-flowering maple	F	
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Flame maple	F	
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red sunset maple	F	
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	F	
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Maple	F	
<i>Alsophila australis</i>	Australian tree fern	C,F	
<i>Areacastrum romanzoffianum</i>	Queen palm	F	
<i>Betula nigra</i>	Birch, river	F	
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	F	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Birch, white	F	
<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Black olive	F	
<i>Carya</i> spp.	Pecan, ornamental	C,F	
<i>Cedrus, atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	C,F	
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	C,F	
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	F	
<i>Cercidium floridum</i>	Palo Verde, blue	F	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	C,F	
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Falsecypress, Lawson	F	
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Filicoides-fernspray cypress	F	
	Gracilis-slender Hinoki cypress	F	
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara-false cypress	F	
	Squarrosa-moss cypress	F	
<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	Cat Palm	F	
<i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>	Palm	F	
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Parlor palm	F	
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus, ornamental	C,F	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood, flowering	F	
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria, Japanese	C,F	
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrot wood	F	
<i>Cupressus arizonica (glabra)</i>	Cypress, Arizona	C,F	
<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	Arizona cypress	C,F	
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	C,F	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cypress, Italian	C,F	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Tasmanian tree fern	C,F	
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	C,F	

Trees (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Red gum eucalyptus	F	
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Eucalyptus, mealy	F	
	Silver dollar eucalyptus	F	
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Eucalyptus, narrow-leaved	F	
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Eucalyptus, red ironbark	F	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Ficus	F	
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	F	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo (Maidenhair tree)	C,F	
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	F	
<i>Heteromeles arbutiflora</i>	Toyon	F	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Redcedar, Eastern	F	
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain tree	F	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum, American	C,F	
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	F	
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple	F	
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	F	
<i>Picea abies</i>	Pendula-weeping Norway spruce	F	
	Repens-spreading Norway spruce	F	
	Spruce, Norway	F	
<i>Picea englemanni</i>	Spruce, Englemann	F	
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Spruce, white	F	
	Conica-dwarf Alberta spruce	F	
<i>Picea glauca conica</i>	Dwarf Alberta spruce	F	
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Spruce, black	F	
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Glauca-Colorado blue spruce	F	
	Hoopsii-Hoop's blue spruce	F	
	Koster-Koster blue spruce	F	
	Spruce, Colorado	C,F	
<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone pine	F	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine	F	
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine, beach pine	F	
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	Eldarica pine	F	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	C,F	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	F	
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	C,F	
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	F	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine	F	
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese black pine	F	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	F	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Califorina sycamore	F	
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	Podocarpus	F	
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	F	
	Cottonwood (grown for pulp)	F	
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Laurelcherry, Carolina	F	
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Dwarf flowering almond	C,F	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Laurelcherry, English	F	
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	Cherry, Mahaleb	F	
<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	Yoshino flowering cherry	F	
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	F	

Trees (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	F	
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	F	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak		C,F
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak		C,F
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Babylon weeping willow	F	
	Corkscrew willow	F	
<i>Schinus molle</i>	California pepper tree	F	
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Redwood, coast	F	
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	F	
<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	Mahogany	F	
<i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>	Yellow tab	F	
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Linden, little leaf		C,F
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	F	
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California laurel	F	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	F	

Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy abelia	F	
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Acacia, prostrate	F	
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant	F	
<i>Agave macroculmis</i>	Agave	F	
<i>Anisodonteia hypomandarum</i>	Cape mallow		C,F
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i>	Manzanita, Stanford	F	
<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	Astilbe/false spirea		C,F
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyotebush	F	
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Aurea-golden Japanese barberry		C,F
	Crimson pygmy barberry		C,F
	Atropurea-redleaf Japanese barberry		C,F
	Barberry, Japanese		C,F
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Barbara Karst	F	
	California gold	F	
	Scarlet O'Hara	F	
	Texas dawn	F	
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly bush		C,F
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Littleleaf boxwood	F	
<i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i>	Boxwood, Japanese		C,F
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood, common		C,F
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Bottlebrush, lemon		C,F
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Cassia, feathery	F	
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Jerseytea, redroot		C,F
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Wild lilac		C,F
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Flowering quince		C,F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Kosteri cypress	F	
	Nana-dwarf Hinoki cypress	F	
	Torulosa cypress	F	
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Squarrosa Minima cypress	F	
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp.	Filifera-thread cypress	F	

Shrubs (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm		F
<i>Clethra</i>	Summersweet	C,F	
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera, Japanese	C,F	
<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	Pink breath of heaven	C,F	
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Sibirica-Siberian dogwood		F
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Dogwood, kousa	C,F	
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Flaviramea-yellowtwig dogwood		F
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Praecox-early cotoneaster		F
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cotoneaster, cranberry	C,F	
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster, brightbead		F
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	Cotoneaster, Pyrenees		F
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Cotoneaster, bearberry	C,F	
<i>Cotoneaster himalayan</i>	Himalayan cotoneaster		F
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster, rock	C,F	
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Cotoneaster, parney	C,F	
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Cotoneaster, rockspray		F
<i>Cotoneaster salicifolia</i>	Willowleaf cotoneaster	C,F	
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	Hollandia-warminster broom		F
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Lena-Scotch broom		F
<i>Dasyllirion wheeleri</i>	Sotol, desert spoon		F
<i>Deutzia crenata</i>	Nakiana-dwarf deutzia		F
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hopseedbush, clammy		F
	Hopseed bush		F
<i>Escallonia exoniensis</i>	Escallonia	C,F	
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Euonymus, winged		F
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Canadale gold euonymus	C,F	
	Emerald'n gold euonymus	C,F	
	Euonymus, stringybark	C,F	
	Wintercreeper	C,F	
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Euonymus, evergreen	C,F	
	Silver king euonymus		F
<i>Euonymus kiatschovica</i>	Spreading euonymus		F
<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>	Bigleaf wintercreeper	C,F	
<i>Fatshedera lizei</i>	Fatshedera	C,F	
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese aralia	C,F	
<i>Felicia amelloides</i>	Blue marguerite	C,F	
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Forsythia, border		F
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	C,F	
<i>Genista pilosa</i>	Woadwaxen		F
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinesis</i>	Ross Estey-hibiscus		F
	Hibiscus, Chinese		F
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon, Red Bird		F
	Rose of Sharon, Red Heart		F
	Rose of Sharon, Woodbridge		F
	Rose-of-Sharon (Shrubalthea)		F
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangea, French	C, F	
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Hydrangea, Oakleaf	C, F	

Shrubs (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Balkans holly		F
	Gold coast holly		F
	Holly, English		F
<i>Ilex aquipernyi</i>	San Jose holly		C,F
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Dwarf Burford holly		C,F
	Holly, Chinese		C,F
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta-dwarf Japanese holly		C,F
	Convexa holly		C,F
	Helleri-Heller's Japanese holly		C,F
	Holly, Japanese		C,F
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Nordica-inkberry holly		F
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Blue boy holly		F
	Blue girl holly		F
	Ebony magic holly		F
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Nana-dwarf yaupon holly		C,F
	Pendula-weeping yaupon holly		C,F
	yaupon holly		C,F
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Media-old gold juniper		C,F
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Emerald sea shore juniper		F
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Huntington blue juniper		C,F
	Wiltonii-blue carpet juniper		C,F
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Nana-dwarf Japanese garden juniper		C,F
<i>Juniperus prostrata</i>	Prostrata juniper		C,F
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Broadmoor juniper		F
	Foemina-Hicks juniper		F
	Tamariscifolia-Tam juniper		F
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Emerald green juniper		F
<i>Juniperus spp.</i>	Juniper		C,F
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue juniper		F
	Blue star juniper		F
	Parsonii juniper		F
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp plant		C,F
<i>Justicia spicigera</i>	Honeysuckle, Mexican		F
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Laurel, mountain		F
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle		C,F
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	English lavender		C,F
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Leucothoe, coast		F
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Leucothoe, drooping		F
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Privet, amur		C,F
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Privet, Japanese		C,F
	yellow tip ligustrum		C,F
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet, glossy		C,F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet		F
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Howardi privet		F
	Wax leaf privet		F
<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>	Privet, golden		C,F
	Vicary golden privet		C,F
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fountain palm		F

Shrubs (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter honeysuckle		F
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Flowering woodbine		F
	Serotina woodbine		F
	Trumpet honeysuckle		F
<i>Lorpetalum chinense</i>	(No common name)	C,F	
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape		F
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Myoporum, prostrate		F
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle, true	C,F	
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C,F	
	Harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C,F	
	Heavenly bamboo (Nandina)	C,F	
	Nana compacta-heavenly bamboo	C,F	
	Nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo	C,F	
	Woods dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C,F	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Hardy red oleander	C,F	
	Oleander	C,F	
	Ruby lace oleander	C,F	
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus, holly-leaf		F
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese spurge	C,F	
<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	Mockorange	C,F	
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Pigmy date palm		F
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Fraser's photinia	C,F	
	Photinia	C,F	
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-valley		F
	Snowdrift lily-of-the-valley		F
	Temple bells lily-of-the-valley		F
	Valley rose lily-of-the-valley		F
	Andromeda	C,F	
	Pittosporum	C,F	
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Pittosporum	C,F	
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Green pittosporum		F
	Japanese pittosporum		F
	Tobira		F
	Wheeler's dwarf pittosporum		F
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	Arborvitae, Oriental	C,F	
<i>Plumbago ariculata</i>	Blue cape plumbago		F
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Yewpine	C,F	
<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	Cinquefoil		F
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Cinquefoil	C,F	
<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	Protea		F
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, scarlet	C,F	
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Lolendei Monrovia pyracantha	C,F	
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Monon pyracantha	C,F	
	Red elf hybrid pyracantha	C,F	
	Rutgers hybrid pyracantha	C,F	
	Santa Cruz pyracantha	C,F	
	Victory pyracantha	C,F	
<i>Pyracantha skoidzumi</i>	Firethorn, formosa	C,F	
<i>Pyracantha, fortuneana</i>	Firethorn	C,F	

Shrubs (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Enchantress-Moness raphiolepis		F
	Raphiolepis (India hawthorn)	C,F	
	Springtime-Monme raphiolepis		F
<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>	Roundleaf raphiolepis		F
<i>Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri</i>	Eastercactus	C,F	
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame azalea		F
<i>Rhododendron campylocarpum</i>	Butterfly rhododendron		F
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> <i>x daurium</i>	PJM rhododendron		F
	Catawba album rhododendron	C,F	
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Catawba rhododendron	C,F	
	Lord Roberts rhododendron	C,F	
	Rocket rhododendron	C,F	
	Elizabeth rhododendron		F
<i>Rhododendron forrestii</i> <i>x griersonianum</i>	America rhododendron		F
	English Roseum rhododendron		F
Rhododendron hybrid spp.	Nova Zembla rhododendron		F
	Scintillation rhododendron		F
	Rhododendron		F
	Formosa azalea	C,F	
<i>Rhododendron impeditum</i>	Waucubusa azalea	C,F	
	Rhododendron		F
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	Formosa azalea	C,F	
	Waucubusa azalea	C,F	
	Coral bells azalea	C,F	
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	Hino crimson azalea	C,F	
	Hino pink azalea	C,F	
	Snow azalea	C,F	
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rhodie max (rosebay)	C,F	
<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	Rhododendron		F
<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>	Gumpo pink azalea		F
	Higasa azalea		F
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azalea	C,F	
	Rhododendron	C,F	
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. hybrids	Carror azalea	C,F	
	Girard Roberta azalea		F
	Golden flare exbury azalea		F
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	Sumac, African	C,F	
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Ramanas rose		F
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary		F
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Dusty miller	C,F	
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Bridal wreath		F
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac, common	C,F	
<i>Syzygium paniculata</i>	Brush cherry	C,F	
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Yew, Japanese		F
<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew		F

Shrubs (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Arborvitae, American	C,F	
	Emerald arborvitae	F	
	Globosa-globe arborvitae	F	
	Little giant-dwarf arborvitae	F	
	Nigra-dark American arborvitae	F	
	Pyramidalis arborvitae	F	
	Rheingold arborvitae	F	
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Aureus nana-dwarf golden arborvitae	F	
	Minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae	F	
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red Cedar, Western	F	
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star jasmine, Chinese	F	
<i>Veitchia merrilli</i>	Christmas palm	F	
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Koreanspice viburnum	C,F	
<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	David viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum judd</i> (V X Judii)	Viburnum	C,F	
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	Common snowball viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</i>	Doublefile viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	Tea viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Virbunum, Sandankwa	F	
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Viburnum, Laurustinus	C,F	
	Compactum-spring bouquet viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum tinus compactum</i>	Spring bouquet viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum trilobum compactum</i>	Dwarf cranberry bush	F	
<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>	Viburnum	F	
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Bristol ruby weigela	F	
	Java red weigela	F	
	Minuet weigela	F	
	Weigela, oldfashioned	F	
<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	Xylosma	F	
<i>Yucca elata</i>	Yucca, soaptree	C,F	
<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	Yucca, pendulous	F	

Groundcovers/Perennials

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile	C,F	
<i>Ajuga</i> spp.	Carpet bugle	F	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed	F	
<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>	(No common name)	C,F	
<i>Asparagus varieegata</i>	Tree fern	C,F	
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	C,F	
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster	C,F	
<i>Athyrium nipponicum</i>	Japanese painter fern	C,F	
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Wild cabbage	C,F	
<i>Callistepheus chinensis</i>	China aster	C,F	
<i>Campanula elatines</i>	Bellflower	C,F	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Ice plant, largeleaf (see label)	F	

Groundcovers/Perennials (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i>	Trumpet vine, violet	C,F	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	F	
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	False Mexican heather	C,F	
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White iceplant	F	
<i>Dietes vegeta</i>	Fortnight lily	C,F	
<i>Digitalis mertonensis</i>	Foxglove	C,F	
<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>	Leopard's bane	C,F	
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Trailing rosea iceplant	F	
<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	Hardy pampus grass	C,F	
<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>	Blue fescue	F	
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	Blanket flower	C,F	
<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>	Gazania, trailing	C,F	
<i>Gazania</i> spp.	Gazania	F	
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Ivy, Algerian	F	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy, English	F	
<i>Heliotropium fragrans</i>	Common heliotrope	C,F	
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily	C,F	
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Albo-marginata hosta	C,F	
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Lily, plantain	C,F	
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Coral bells	C,F	
<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	St. Johnswort	C,F	
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen candytuft	C,F	
<i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i>	Trailing iceplant	F	
<i>Leptospermum scaparium</i>	New Zealand teatree/Manuka	C,F	
<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Statice/Sea lavender	C,F	
<i>Liriope gigantea</i>	White lily turf	F	
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lilac beauty lily turf	C,F	
	Majestic lily turf	C,F	
	Monroe white lily turf	C,F	
	Silvery sunproof lily turf	C,F	
	Variiegated liriope lily turf	C,F	
	Big blue lily turf	C,F	
<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Edging lobelia	C,F	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle, Japanese	F	
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Ice plant (see label)	F	
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Bee Balm	C,F	
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo grass	F	
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Daisy, trailing African	F	
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese spurge	F	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountaingrass	C,F	
<i>Polystichum polyblepharum</i>	Tassel fern	C,F	
<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>	Stonecrop	C,F	
<i>Sedum kamtschaticum</i>	Stonecrop	C,F	
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop, tworow	C,F	
<i>Tulbaghia violiacea</i>	Society garlic	C,F	
<i>Verbena rigida</i>	Veined verbena	C,F	
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Speedwell	C,F	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle, bigleaf	F	
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle, dwarf	F	

Flowers

Scientific Name	Common Name	Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow	C,F	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	F	
<i>Caladium bicolor</i>	Caladium, fancy leafed	F	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemum	C,F	
Mixed hybrid	Dahlia	C,F	
<i>Cladium bicolor</i>	Fancy-leaved caladium	F	
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis	F	
<i>Coreopsis verticulata</i>	Threadleaf coreopsis	C,F	
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	F	
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar pink	C,F	
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Bleeding heart	C,F	
<i>Dimorphotheca</i> spp.	Marigold, cape	F	
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, purple	C,F	
<i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i>	Blue daze	C,F	
<i>Geum quellyon</i>	Geum	F	
<i>Gladiolus hortulanus</i>	Gladiolus	F	
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's breath	F	
<i>Impatiens wallerana</i>	Impatiens (Busy lizzie)	F	
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris, bearded	F	
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing star	C,F	
<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>	Geranium	F	
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	C,F	
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Moss, rose	F	
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Ranunculus, Persian	F	
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	F	
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Blackeyed susan	C,F	
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Daisy, gloriosa (black-eyed Susan)	F	
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Salvia (Sage)	F	
<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	Aster, stokes	F	
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of paradise	F	
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	F	
<i>Viola wittrockiana</i>	Pansy	F	
<i>Zinnea elegans</i>	Zinnia, common	F	

Non-bearing Trees and Vines[†]

		Culture Methods	
		F = Field Grown	C = Container Grown
	almond		F
	apple		F
	apricot		F
	avocado		F
	blackberry		F
	blueberry		F
	boysenberry		F
	cherry, sour		F
	cherry, sweet		F
	currant		F
	dewberry		F
	elderberry		F
	fig		F
	filbert		F
	gooseberry		F
	grape, American		F
	grape, European		F
	grapefruit		F
	kiwi		F
	Kumquat		C,F
	lemon		F
	loganberry		F
	macadamia nut		F
	nectarine		F
	olive		F
	orange		C,F
	peach		F
	pear		F
	pecan		C,F
	pistachio		F
	plum		F
	pomegranate		F
	prune		F
	raspberry		F
	walnut, black		F
	walnut, English		F

[†] Non-bearing plants are defined as those that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

Shade house Areas

SURFLAN FLEX may be applied to drainage areas under benches in open shade house-type structures where the natural flow of air is unimpeded. Do not apply in enclosed greenhouses or in enclosed shade house-type structures. Do not apply within 3 weeks prior to enclosure of greenhouse or poly-type structures.

Ornamental Bulbs

SURFLAN FLEX may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth, and tulip. Apply SURFLAN FLEX to the soil surface 2-4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. For fall planted bulbs, apply SURFLAN FLEX again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Follow all instructions provided in the "Use Information" and "Precautions and Restrictions" sections of this label.

Broadcast Application Rates

Time of Application	Soil Texture	SURFLAN FLEX		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (qt/acre)
		(qt/acre)	(fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft)		
Fall	Coarse	0.75 - 0.94 qts/A	0.5 - 0.63 fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft	3	1.90 qts/A
Fall	Medium and Fine	1.50 - 1.90 qts/A	1.0 - 1.25 fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft	3	2.80 qts/A
Feb. - March	All Soil Textures	0.75 - 0.94 qts/A	0.5 - 0.63 fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft	3	2.80 qts/A

Special Use Precautions:

- Do not apply to tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch.
- Do not apply to gladioli corms prior to emergence or less than one (1) inch in diameter.

Warm Season Turfgrasses

SURFLAN FLEX may be applied as a preemergence treatment for control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in established warm season turf including **bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, and established tall fescue growing in warm season areas.** Established turf is defined as a dense turf having a well-anchored root system and healthy, vigorous top growth. Use SURFLAN FLEX only as a part of a total turf management program that includes good fertilization practices.

Follow all instructions provided in the "Use Information" and "Precautions and Restrictions" sections of this label.

Any cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as aeration or verticillate, should be done prior to application of SURFLAN FLEX.

SURFLAN FLEX will not control emerged weeds. Successful preemergence control of weeds listed on this label requires that SURFLAN FLEX be applied prior to weed germination and be activated by at least one-half (1/2) inch of rainfall or irrigation within 21 days of application.

SURFLAN FLEX may injure turf that is not well established or is stressed or weakened due to unfavorable winter climatic conditions, drought, nematodes, or other factors which damage or weaken turf root systems. Apply SURFLAN FLEX only to healthy, well-established turf that has a well-anchored root system.

Broadcast Application Rates (Warm Season Turfgrasses)

Use Area	SURFLAN FLEX		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (qt/acre)
	(qt/acre)	(fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft)		
All, except Florida	1.50 - 2.50 qts/A	1.25 - 1.90 fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft	3	7.5 qts/A
Florida	1.50 - 1.90 qts/A	1.25 - 1.90 fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft	3	5.6 qts/A

Special Use Precautions:

To avoid possible injury, do not apply SURFLAN FLEX to:

- Cool season turfgrass species.
- Golf course putting greens and tees or lawns containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.
- Newly sprigged or sodded areas of Bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, or zoysiagrass until these turfgrasses are well established and have well-anchored root systems.
- Newly hydro mulched areas of Bermudagrass until such areas are well established.
- Bermudagrass variety "Sun Turf" when tank mixed with atrazine.

Application Timing and Frequency

SURFLAN FLEX can be applied in the spring for summer annual grass and broadleaf weed control, and in the fall for winter annual broadleaf weed control.

Do not apply SURFLAN FLEX in the spring or early summer to tall fescue turfgrass reseeded the previous fall. In such cases, apply Balan* 2.5G granular herbicide at 60-80 pounds per acre in early summer (Round 1) and SURFLAN FLEX at 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre approximately eight weeks later (Round 2). Applications to established tall fescue: apply 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre of SURFLAN FLEX in an initial application, followed by a second application of 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre 8-10 weeks later.

In Bermudagrass areas that have been overseeded with winter grasses, a spring application of SURFLAN FLEX will thin the overseeded grasses.

1. Summer Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds

Single Application Program: Apply 2.00 - 2.25 quarts per acre of SURFLAN FLEX in late winter or early spring, prior to the onset of conditions favorable for annual weed germination.

Split Application Program: As an alternative to a single application program, SURFLAN FLEX may be applied in a split application. This program is desirable when the initial application is made well in advance of weed germination and where weed control is desired for a longer period of time. Apply 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre of SURFLAN FLEX in an initial application, followed by a second application of 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre 8-10 weeks later.

The second treatment of the split application may follow application of a different preemergence grass herbicide in place of the initial application of SURFLAN FLEX.

2. Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Apply SURFLAN FLEX as a preemergence treatment in late summer or early fall, prior to the expected germination period for winter annual broadleaf weeds. If annual bluegrass infestation is severe and its elimination will result in thinning of turfgrass cover, apply SURFLAN FLEX at 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre. If thinning of turfgrass cover is not a potential problem, SURFLAN FLEX may be applied at 2.00 - 2.25 quarts per acre.

Weed Control in Florida

In Florida, apply 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre of SURFLAN FLEX three times per year, or every 90-100 days, in the fall, early spring, and early summer. Do not apply more than 1.50 - 1.90 quarts per acre of SURFLAN FLEX in any single application.

Application Equipment

Apply SURFLAN FLEX evenly over the turfgrass area. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application. For best results, use application equipment designed to uniformly broadcast liquid herbicides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use, according to manufacturer's directions. Check equipment frequently to make sure it is working properly and distributing spray uniformly.

Reseeding

Herbicides that control annual weeds may also affect establishment of desirable turfgrass seedlings. Delay reseeding for at least 90-120 days following application of SURFLAN FLEX. When reseeding, it is essential that proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation and seedbed preparation, irrigation, and fertilization be followed. For satisfactory reseeding results following use of SURFLAN FLEX, increase the seeding rate and use equipment designed to place seed in full contact with soil (such as the Rogers Aero Seeder).

Weeds Controlled (Suppressed) Warm Season Turfgrass

Annual Grasses Controlled

Summer Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass (watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
foxtail, bristlegrass	<i>Setaria magna</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
foxtail, green (pigeongrass)	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
foxtail, robust	<i>Setaria robusta</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
goosegrass (silver crabgrass)	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling only)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Summer Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>

Winter Annuals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

Christmas Tree Plantations

SURFLAN FLEX – Used Alone

Apply SURFLAN FLEX as a directed spray to the soil surface or as an over-top spray to established plantings of field grown Christmas tree species, including fir (*Abies* spp.), pine (*Pinus* spp.), and spruce (*Picea* spp.).

Follow all instructions provided in the "Use Information" and "Precautions and Restrictions" sections of this label.

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	SURFLAN FLEX		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (qt/acre)
	(qt/acre)	(fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft)		
2 - 4 months	2.0 - 2.5 qts/A	1.5 - 1.9 fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft	2 months	10 qts
5 - 7 months	4.0 - 5.0 qts/A	3.0 - 3.75 fl oz/ 1,000 sq ft	2 months	10 qts

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of SURFLAN FLEX plus other labeled herbicides may be used as directed or overtop sprays in established Christmas tree plantings. When applied according to use directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to label of the product to be tank mixed with SURFLAN FLEX for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

SURFLAN FLEX herbicide Plus Glyphosate Herbicide: Apply tank mix combinations of SURFLAN FLEX plus glyphosate herbicide only as directed sprays in Christmas tree plantings. When applied according to use directions, SURFLAN FLEX plus glyphosate herbicide will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for glyphosate herbicide and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for SURFLAN FLEX. Refer to the label for glyphosate herbicide for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Special Use Precautions:

- Do not apply to Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*).
- Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds.
- Apply only to established plantings. Established plantings are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate herbicide over the top of Christmas tree plantings.
- Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing glyphosate herbicide with foliage and stems of Christmas trees or severe damage or death may result.

Non-cropland Areas and Industrial Sites

Follow all instructions provided in the "Use Information" and "Precautions and Restrictions" sections of this label.

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	SURFLAN FLEX		Minimum Time Between Applications (months)	Total Amount Allowed Per Year (qt/acre)
	(qt/acre)	(fl oz/1,000 sq ft)		
2 - 4 months	2.0 - 2.5 qts/A	1.50 - 1.90 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	2 months	7.5 qts/A
5 - 7 months	4.0 - 5.0 qts/A	3.0 - 3.75 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	4 months	15 qts/A
8 - 10 months	6.0 - 7.5 qts/A	4.5 - 5.6 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	8 months	15 qts/A

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix combinations of SURFLAN FLEX plus glyphosate and many other labeled herbicides may be used to control undesirable vegetation in 1) **non-cropland areas** such as roadsides, rights-of-way, etc, or 2) **industrial sites** such as utility substations, highway guard rails, sign posts, and delineators. When applied according to labeled directions, these tank mixes will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective product labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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.

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