LESCO®

Kalahari™ 70EG Herbicide

Bareground Vegetation Control

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)	7.78%
Diuron (3-[3,4-dichlorophenyl]-1, 1-dimethylurea)	62.22%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	30.00%
TOTAL:	100.00%

2020.3194

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION! / ¡PRECAUCIÓN!

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

See inside label booklet for First Aid and additional Precautionary Statements.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin or clothing.

EPA REG. NO. 81927-25-10404
EPA EST. NO. 39578-TX-001ST
53883-TX-002CSI; 81927-AL-001PM
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

NET WEIGHT: 5 LB

LESCO.com
800.347.4272

Manufactured for: LESCO, Inc.
1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114

#702570

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1.800.424.9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material.

All pilots, flaggers and groundboom applicators must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
• Chemical-resistant gloves, (except for pilots and flaggers), and
• Shoes plus socks

All mixers, loaders, other applicators, and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
• Shoes plus socks,
• Chemical-resistant gloves,
• A NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any R or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A; or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C, and
• Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should: • Wash hands with plenty of soap and water after handling and 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to plants. Drift and run-off may be hazardous to plants in water adjacent to treated areas. **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. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and requirements.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Spray solutions of LESCO Kalahari™ 70EG Herbicide should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide or spray solutions of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION
LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide is a dispersible granule intended to be mixed with water and surfactant(s) for application to non-cropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, farmyards and around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditchbanks and other similar areas where bare ground is desired. LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide may also be used for weed control under paved surfaces.

When applied either preemergence or post emeregence to weeds, LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species and LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated areas. For annual weed control, preferably apply LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide either at late preemergence-to-early post emergence for best results. For perennial weed control, LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide must be applied post emergence to the target weeds, since it will not control un-emerged perennial weeds. For maximum effect, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of post emergence application and the spray solution should include a surfactant (See **ADJUVANTS** Section for recommendations.) LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide solutions may be broadcast by using ground or aerial equipment, or may be applied as a spot treatment by using low-volume techniques.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS
LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide can occasionally affect non-target or untreated plants by root uptake of the herbicide. Injury or loss of non-target plants may result if LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide is applied onto or near desirable plants, or to areas where their roots extend, or in areas where treated soil may be washed or moved within their drip line.

LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide may injure or kill most desirable plants and crops. Avoid applications of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide to powdery-dry soil or sand soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, since subsequent off-target movement of treated soil by water and/or wind may cause damage to adjacent desirable plants or crops.

IMPORTANT

RESTRICTIONS
- **DO NOT** use on food or feed crops.
- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic purposes. Keep away from fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.
- **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved within their dripline.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product. Exercise precautions to prevent spray drift onto desirable plants.

The maximum application rate in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation is 12.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 19.0 pounds LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide per acre. For all other areas, the maximum application rate per acre is 8.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 13 pounds LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide per acre. Apply a maximum of two applications per year. Allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

This product is NOT registered for use in California.

Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

SPRAY DRIFT
Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment-and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

Aerial Application Restrictions:

1. Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater for release heights below 10 feet; Applicators are required to use a Very Coarse or coarser droplet size or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a VMD of 475 microns or greater for release heights above 10 feet; Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size.
2. Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement.
3. The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter to reduce spray drift.
4. Applications with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
5. Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
6. Do not apply by air if sensitive non-target crops are within 100 feet of the application site.

Ground Boom Application Restrictions:
Apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or plant canopy and coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater.

Use the lowest nozzle height consistent with safety and efficacy.

Direct spray into target vegetation.

Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.

Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated areas and to avoid spray drift.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY LESCO KALAHARI 70EG HERBICIDE
When used as directed, LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide provides preemergence or post emergence control with residual control of the weed species listed below. Annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or post emergence applications of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide. Established biennial and perennial vegetation may be controlled by post emergence treatment of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide.

The length of residual weed control is dependent upon the weed spectrum present, the rate applied, and weather conditions. Residual control can be extended in areas with susceptible weed species, higher LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide use rates, lower precipitation and cooler soil temperatures. Residual control may be diminished when higher than average rainfall occurs.

Resistant Biotypes: Some weeds listed below may have naturally-occurring biotypes (plants within a given species that have a slightly different but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of that species) that are not effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (such as sulfometuron-methyl) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. If naturally-occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in an area, LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with a registered herbicide that depends on a different mode of action to ensure control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] GRASSES		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Annual bluegrass	*(Poa annua)*	A
Annual ryegrass	*(Lolium multiflorum)*	A
Annual sweet vernalgrass	*(Anthoxanthum odoratum)*	A
Bahiagrass[7]	*(Paspalum notatum)*	P
Barnyardgrass	*(Echinochloa crusgalli)*	A
Beardgrass	*(Andropogon* spp.*)*	P
Bermudagrass[7,8,9]	*(Cynodon dactylon)*	P
Big bluestem[7]	*(Andropogon gerardii)*	P
Broadleaf signalgrass	*(Brachiaria platyphylla)*	A
Canada bluegrass	*(Poa compressa)*	P
Cattail	*(Typha* spp.*)*	P
Cheatgrass	*(Bromus secalinus)*	A
Cogongrass	*(Imperata cylindrica)*	P
Crabgrass	*(Digitaria* spp.*)*	A
Dallisgrass[7]	*(Paspalum dilatatum)*	P
Downy brome	*(Bromus tectorum)*	A
Fall panicum	*(Panicum dichotomiflorum)*	A
Feathertop	*(Pennisetum villosum)*	P
Fescue	*(Festuca* spp.*)*	A/P
Foxtail	*(Setaria* spp.*)*	A
Goosegrass	*(Eleusine indica)*	A
Guineagrass	*(Panicum maximum)*	P
Italian ryegrass	*(Lolium multiflorum)*	A
Johnsongrass	*(Sorghum halepense)*	P
Kentucky bluegrass	*(Poa pratensis)*	P
Kyllinga	*(Cyperus brevifolius)*	A

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] GRASSES		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Lovegrass	*(Eragrostis* spp.*)*	A/P
Maidencane	*(Arundinaria amabilis)*	P
Orchardgrass	*(Dactylis glomerata)*	P
Paragrass	*(Brachiaria mutica)*	P
Peppergrass	*(Lepidium virginicum)*	A
Phragmites	*(Phragmites australis)*	P
Prairie cordgrass	*(Spartina pectinata)*	P
Prairie threeawn	*(Aristida oligantha)*	P
Quackgrass	*(Agropyron repens)*	P
Rattail fescue	*(Vulpia myuros)*	A
Reed canarygrass	*(Phalaris arundinacea)*	P
Ricegrass	*(Oryzopsis hymenoides)*	A
Saltgrass[7,8,9]	*(Distichlis stricta)*	P
Sand dropseed[7]	*(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*	P
Sandbur	*(Cenchrus* spp.*)*	A
Smooth brome	*(Bromus inermis)*	P
Sprangletop[6,7]	*(Leptochloa* spp.*)*	A
Timothy	*(Phleum pratense)*	P
Torpedograss	*(Panicum repens)*	P
Vaseygrass	*(Paspalum urvillei)*	P
Velvetgrass	*(Holcus lanatus)*	A
Wild barley	*(Hordeum* spp.*)*	A
Wild oats	*(Avena fatua)*	A
Wirestem muhly	*(Muhlenbergia frondosa)*	P
Witchgrass	*(Panicum capillare)*	A

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] BROADLEAF WEEDS[1]		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Arrowwood	*(Pluchea sericea)*	A
Ageratum	*(Asteraceae houstonianum)*	P
Broom snakeweed[3]	*(Gutierrezia sarothrae)*	P
Bull thistle	*(Cirsium vulgare)*	B
Burdock	*(Arctium* spp.*)*	B
Canada thistle[7]	*(Cirsium arvense)*	P
Carolina geranium	*(Geranium carolinianum)*	A
Carpetweed	*(Mollugo verticillata)*	A
Clover	*(Trifolium* spp.*)*	A/P
Cocklebur	*(Xanthium strumarium)*	A
Common chickweed	*(Stellaria media)*	A
Common ragweed	*(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)*	A
Corn spurry	*(Spergula arvensis)*	P

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] BROADLEAF WEEDS[1]		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Dandelion	*(Taraxacum officinale)*	P
Dayflower	*(Commelina* spp.*)*	A/P
Desert Camelthorn	*(Alhagi pseudalhagi)*	P
Diffuse knapweed	*(Centaurea diffusa)*	A
Dock	*(Rumex* spp.*)*	P
Dogfennel	*(Eupatorium capillifolium)*	A
Filaree	*(Erodium* spp.*)*	A
Fleabane	*(Erigeron* spp.*)*	A
Giant ragweed[7]	*(Ambrosia trifida)*	A
Goldenrod	*(Solidago* spp.*)*	P
Grey rabbitbrush	*(Chrysothamnus nauseosus)*	P
Gromwell	*(Lithospermum* spp.*)*	A
Groundcherry	*(Physalis* spp.*)*	A/P
Hawksbeard	*(Crepis* spp.*)*	A
Hoary vervain	*(Verbena stricta)*	P
Horsenettle	*(Solanum carolinense)*	P
Horseweed	*(Conyza canadensis)*	A
Indian mustard	*(Brassica juncea)*	A
Japanese bamboo	*(Polygonum cuspidatum)*	P
Knawel	*(Scleranthus annuus)*	A
Kochia[3]	*(Kochia scoparia)*	A
Lambsquarters	*(Chenopodium album)*	A
Lespedeza	*(Lespedeza* spp.*)*	P
Little mallow	*(Malva parviflora)*	B
Marigold	*(Tagetes* spp.*)*	P
Milkweed	*(Asclepias* spp.*)*	P
Miners lettuce	*(Montia perfoliata)*	A
Morningglory	*(Ipomoea* spp.*)*	A/P
Mullein	*(Verbascum* spp.*)*	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	*(Chenopodium murale)*	A
Oxeye daisy	*(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)*	P
Pennycress	*(Thlaspi* spp.*)*	A
Pepperweed	*(Lepidium* spp.*)*	A
Pigweed[6]	*(Amaranthus* spp.*)*	A
Pineapple weed	*(Matricaria matricarioides)*	P
Plantain	*(Plantago* spp.*)*	P
Pokeweed	*(Phytolacca americana)*	P
Prickly sida	*(Sida spinosa)*	A
Primrose	*(Oenothera kunthiana)*	P
Puncturevine	*(Tribulus terrestris)*	A

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] BROADLEAF WEEDS[1]		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Purple loosestrife[3]	*(Lythrum salicaria)*	P
Purslane	*(Portulaca* spp.*)*	A
Ragweed	*(Ambrosia* spp.*)*	A
Rush skeletonweed[3]	*(Chondrilla juncea)*	B
Russian knapweed	*(Centaurea repens)*	P
Russian thistle[3]	*(Salsola kali)*	A
Saltbush	*(Atriplex* spp.*)*	A
Sesbania	*(Sesbania* spp.*)*	A
Sicklepod	*(Cassia obtusifolia)*	A
Silverleaf nightshade	*(Solanum elaeagnifolium)*	P
Shepherd's-purse	*(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*	A
Smartweed	*(Polygonum* spp.*)*	A/P
Sorrell	*(Rumex* spp.*)*	P
Sowthistle	*(Sonchus* spp.*)*	A
Speedwell	*(Veronica* spp.*)*	A
Stinging nettle[3]	*(Urtica dioica)*	P
Sunflower	*(Helianthus* spp.*)*	A
Sweet clover	*(Melilotus* spp.*)*	A/B
Tansymustard	*(Descurainia pinnata)*	A
Texas thistle	*(Cirsium texanum)*	P
Velvetleaf	*(Abutilon theophrasti)*	A
Western ragweed	*(Ambrosia psilostachya)*	P
Wild buckwheat	*(Polygonum convolvulus)*	A
Wild carrot	*(Daucus carota)*	B
Wild lettuce	*(Lactuca* spp.*)*	A/B
Wild parsnip	*(Pastinaca sativa)*	B
Wild radish	*(Raphanus raphanistrum)*	B
Wild turnip	*(Brassica campestris)*	B
Woollyleaf bursage	*(Franseria tomentosa)*	P
Yellow starthistle	*(Centaurea solstitialis)*	A
Yellow woodsorrel	*(Oxalis stricta)*	P

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] VINES AND BRAMBLES[1]		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Blackberry[4]	*(Rubus* spp.*)*	P
Dewberry[4]	*(Rubus* spp.*)*	P
Field bindweed	*(Convolvulus arvensis)*	P
Greenbriar	*(Smilax* spp.*)*	P
Hedge bindweed	*(Calystegia sequium)*	A
Honeysuckle	*(Lonicera* spp.*)*	P
Kudzu[5]	*(Pueraria lobata)*	P

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] VINES AND BRAMBLES[1]		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Morningglory	*(Ipomoea* spp.*)*	A/P
Poison ivy	*(Rhus radicans)*	P
Redvine	*(Brunnichia cirrhosa)*	P
Trumpetcreeper[7]	*(Campsis radicans)*	P
Virginia creeper[7]	*(Parthenocissus quinquefolia)*	P
Wild buckwheat	*(Polygonum convolvulus)*	P
Wild grape	*(Vitis* spp.*)*	P
Wild rose	*(Rosa* spp.*)*	P

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] BRUSH SPECIES[1]		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Alder	*(Alnus* spp.*)*	P
American beech	*(Fagus grandifolia)*	P
Ash	*(Fraxinus* spp.*)*	P
Bald cypress	*(Taxodim distichum)*	P
Bigleaf maple	*(Acer macrophyllum)*	P
Black Locust[10]	*(Robina pseudoacacia)*	P
Black gum	*(Nyssa sylvatica)*	P
Boxelder	*(Acer negundo)*	P
Cherry	*(Prunus* spp.*)*	P
Chinaberry	*(Melia azedarach)*	P
Dogwood	*(Cornus* spp.*)*	P
Elm[11]	*(Ulmus* spp.*)*	P
Hawthorn	*(Crataegus* spp.*)*	P
Hickory	*(Carya* spp.*)*	P
Honeylocust[10]	*(Gleditsia triacanthos)*	P
Maple	*(Acer* spp.*)*	P
Mulberry	*(Morus* spp.*)*	P
Oak	*(Quercus* spp.*)*	P
Persimmon	*(Diospyros virginiana)*	P
Pine[10]	*(Pinus* spp.*)*	P
Poplar	*(Populus* spp.*)*	P
Privet	*(Ligustrum vulgare)*	P
Red alder	*(Alnus rubra)*	P
Red Maple	*(Acer rubrum)*	P
Russian Olive	*(Elaeagnus angustifolia)*	P
Sassafras	*(Sassafras albidum)*	P
Sourwood	*(Oxydendrum arboretum)*	P
Sweetgum	*(Liquidambar styraciflua)*	P

WEEDS CONTROLLED[1] BRUSH SPECIES[4]		
COMMON NAME	**SPECIES**	**GROWTH HABIT[2]**
Water Willow	*(Justicia americana)*	P
Willow	*(Salix* spp.*)*	P
Yellow poplar	*(Liriodendron tulipifera)*	P

[1] The higher rates should be used where heavy or well established infestations occur.
[2] Growth Habit – A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial.
[3] For best results, early post emergence applications are required.
[4] Control is species dependent. Some Rubus species may not be completely controlled.
[5] Use a minimum of 75 GPA – Control of established stands may require repeat applications.
[6] Control is species dependent. A tank-mix with a herbicide containing pendimethalin for preemergence control and/or a post emergence application of a labeled herbicide may be required.
[7] Use at least 13 pounds LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide per acre.
[8] For best results, tank-mix with a herbicide containing sulfuometuron methyl.
[9] Control of established stands may require repeat applications.
[10] Tank mix with glyphosate or triclopyr.
[11] Tank mix with glyphosate.

ADJUVANTS

Always use a spray adjuvant for post emergence applications of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.25% v/v or higher of the total spray volume (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons) in accordance with the surfactant labeling. For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product. Alcohols, fatty acids, horticultural spray oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet these requirements.

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates: To aid in LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate may be used at 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, mix methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Methylated seed oil is the adjuvant of choice for enhanced control of perennial weeds.

Silicone-Based Surfactants: Silicone-based surfactants allow greater spreading of the spray droplet on the leaf surface, compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake. Refer to the surfactant manufacturer's label for specific recommendations.

Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends: Nitrogen-based liquid fertilizers such as 28% N, 32% N, 10-34-0, or ammonium sulfate may be used with LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide at 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate. Tank mixes with nitrogen-based fertilizers without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate is not recommended.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide effectively controls many annual weeds when applied either preemergence or post emergence, as well as many perennial weeds when applied post emergence (See the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** Section for a list of susceptible weeds).

Mix LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide as described above and apply with properly calibrated equipment to uniformly deliver the desired spray volume to the treatment area. Maintain adequate agitation during application to keep LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide suspended in spray mixture.

Apply LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide at 7 to 19 pounds of product per acre. Rates as low as 5 pounds of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide per acre may be used, but must be tank mixed with another herbicide (see **TANK MIXES** Section below). For retreatment within the same growing season, use less than 7 pounds LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide per acre.

RESTRICTION

• **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 19 pounds LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide per acre in a 12-month period.

The length of residual weed control achieved with LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide may be significantly affected by rainfall amounts. To achieve the desired residual control with increasing rainfall amounts, higher rates of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide should be applied. As a general guideline the LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide rates listed below are recommended for different annual rainfall amounts. Actual use rates will vary depending upon the length of residual control desired, weed pressure and environmental conditions.

Average Annual Rainfall in Inches	Rate of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide/Acre
Less than 15 inches	*7-10 pounds of product
Between 15 and 35 inches	8-13 pounds of product
Greater than 35 inches	13-19 pounds of product

*For initial applications, apply LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide at 5 to 6 pounds per acre in combination with another herbicide (see **TANK MIXES** Section below).

Post Emergence Applications: Always use a spray adjuvant (See **ADJUVANTS** Section of this label) in post emergence applications. For optimum performance on hard-to-control perennial weeds, apply 100 gallons per acre or less in combination with 1 quart per acre of methylated seed oil. For quicker burndown of target weeds, tank mix LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide with products containing glyphosate or glufosinate-ammonium (See **TANK MIXES** Section below for other product recommendations).

Spot Treatments: LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide can be used in a bareground situation to inhibit weed infringement or escapes. Make an initial or follow up treatment to spaces, including cracks and crevices in parking areas, runways, roadways and other paved surfaces. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix 0.5 to 1 pound of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide plus an adjuvant in each gallon of water. **DO NOT** exceed 19 pounds LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide per acre in a 12-month period. For increased burndown, tank mix with products containing glyphosate, glufosinate-ammonium, or similar products (See **TANK MIXES** Section below for other product recommendations).

TANK MIXES
LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide may be tank-mixed with products that contain the active ingredients glyphosate, diuron, sulfometuron methyl, triclopyr, glufosinate-ammonium, MSMA, dicamba, pendimethalin, imazapic or imazapyr. Tank-mixes with 2,4-D or products that contain 2,4-D, may reduce perennial weed control.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES
LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas, but ONLY in industrial sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents encroachment of roots of desirable plants.

LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide should only be used where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. Before application of LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide, rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts should be removed from the treatment site by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

IMPORTANT: Paving should follow LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide applications as soon as possible.

This product is not recommended for use under pavement on residential properties such as driveways or parking lots, nor in recreational areas such as under bike or jogging paths, golf cart paths, or tennis courts, or where landscape plantings could be anticipated. Injury or death of desirable plants may result if this product is applied where roots are present or where they may extend into the treated area. NOTE that roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considerable distance beyond the branch extremities; i.e., drip line.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR PAVED SURFACES:
Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established.

Apply LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide in at least 100 gal. water per acre to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Prepare spray solution by thoroughly mixing LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide into clean water in the spray tank and agitate solution to maintain product suspension.

If the soil is not moist before treatment, LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide should be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch will also provide adequate incorporation.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply where the chemical may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.
- **DO NOT** move soil following LESCO Kalahari 70EG Herbicide application.
- **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move from treated areas into untreated areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: DO NOT store below 10°F.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs. EPA, C01-132C (W.D. WA.) For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/.

CONDITION 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 product. If the terms are not acceptable, Return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Company's directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

LESCO, Inc. (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company's behalf.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.
Kalahari is a trademark of LESCO, Inc.

LESCO is a registered trademark and the sweeping design is a trademark of LESCO, Inc.

EPA 20190114

LESCO.com
800.347.4272

Manufactured for: LESCO, Inc.
1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114

LESCO®

Kalahari™ 70EG Herbicide

Bareground Vegetation Control

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)	7.78%
Diuron (3-[3,4-dichlorophenyl]-1, 1-dimethylurea)	62.22%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	30.00%
TOTAL:	100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION! / ¡PRECAUCIÓN!

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1.800.424.9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin or clothing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: DO NOT store below 10°F.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

EPA REG. NO. 81927-25-10404
EPA EST. NO. 39578-TX-001ST; 53883-TX-002^{CSI}; 81927-AL-001^{PM}
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

See inside label booklet for First Aid and additional Precautionary Statements.

2020.3194

NET WEIGHT: 5 LB

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