



Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Box 50130
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

State of West Virginia
Solicitation Response

Proc Folder: 1855833
Solicitation Description: Addendum 01: Vegetation Mgmt. w/ Operator - Herbicide Spray
Proc Type: Agency Master Agreement

Solicitation Closes	Solicitation Response	Version
2026-04-07 10:30	SR 0803 ESR04062600000006668	1

VENDOR
VS0000039172
DEANGELO CONTRACTING SERVICES LLC

Solicitation Number: ARFQ 0803 DOT2600000079
Total Bid: 0
Response Date: 2026-04-06
Response Time: 10:10:57
Comments: NO DISCOUNTS FOR EARLY PAYMENT

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Jeromie F Lanham
304-720-7383
jeromie.f.lanham@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X **FEIN#** **DATE**

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
1	Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE	140.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
2	Median Spray Area, by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE	47.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE	52.250000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
4	Escape Ramp & Storage Spray Areas, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE	95.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE	142.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
6	Guardrail Spray Area - Option A, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	175.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
7	Guardrail Spray Area - Option B, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	177.440000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	123.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
9	Brush Control Spray Area - Option A, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	156.910000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
10	Brush Control Spray Area - Option B, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	145.350000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
11	Brush Control Spray Area - Option C, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	185.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
12	Brush Control Spray Area - Option D, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	190.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
13	Escape Ramp & Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	161.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE	175.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
15	Mobilization - First Mile*	0.00000	MILE	0.250000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
24000000			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile*	0.00000	MILE	0.250000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
24000000			

Commodity Line Comments: SEE ATTACHMENT A FOR PRICING
WVD1 Pricing wasn't sure what to do with this section SEE ATTACHMENT A for all districts

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST



State of West Virginia
Agency Request for Quote
Highways

Proc Folder: 1855833			Reason for Modification: Addendum 01 To attach responses to vendor questions
Doc Description: Addendum 01: Vegetation Mgmt. w/ Operator - Herbicide Spray			
Proc Type: Agency Master Agreement			
Date Issued	Solicitation Closes	Solicitation No	Version
2026-03-26	2026-04-07 10:30	ARFQ 0803 DOT2600000079	2

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

PROCUREMENT DIVISION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
BLDG 6 RM 340A
1900 KANAWHA BLVD E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:
Vendor Name : DeAngelo Contracting Services
LLC
Address :
Street : 100 North Conahan Drive
City : Hazleton
State : PA **Country :** United States **Zip :** 18201
Principal Contact : Jarrod DeAngelo
Vendor Contact Phone: 570-580-9100 **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER

Jeromie F Lanham
304-720-7383
jeromie.f.lanham@wv.gov

**Vendor
Signature X**

FEIN# 85-0542566

DATE 4-1-2026

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADDENDUM 01

ADDENDUM 1 IS ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. TO ATTACH RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FROM VENDORS

NO OTHER CHANGES

INVOICE TOVARIOUS AGENCY
LOCATIONS
AS INDICATED BY ORDERNo City WV
US**SHIP TO**VARIOUS AGENCY
LOCATIONS
AS INDICATED BY ORDERNo City WV
US

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
1	Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TOVARIOUS AGENCY
LOCATIONS
AS INDICATED BY ORDERNo City WV
US**SHIP TO**VARIOUS AGENCY
LOCATIONS
AS INDICATED BY ORDERNo City WV
US

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
2	Median Spray Area, by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
4	Escape Ramp & Storage Spray Areas, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide by WVDOT	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
6	Guardrail Spray Area - Option A, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
7	Guardrail Spray Area - Option B, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
9	Brush Control Spray Area - Option A, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
10	Brush Control Spray Area - Option B, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
11	Brush Control Spray Area - Option C, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
12	Brush Control Spray Area - Option D, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
13	Escape Ramp & Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide by Vendor	0.00000	ACRE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
15	Mobilization - First Mile*	0.00000	MILE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
24000000			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

INVOICE TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City US	WV	No City US	WV

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile*	0.00000	MILE		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
24000000			

Extended Description:
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS		
<u>Line</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Event Date</u>
1	TECHNICAL QUESTION DEADLINE BY 10:00 AM EST	2026-03-25

SOLICITATION NUMBER: ARFQ DOT2600000079

Addendum Number: 1

The purpose of this addendum is to modify the solicitation identified as ("Solicitation") to reflect the change(s) identified and described below.

Applicable Addendum Category:

- ☐ | Modify bid opening date and time
- ☐ | Modify specifications of product or service being sought
- ☒ | Attachment of vendor questions and responses
- ☐ | Attachment of pre-bid sign-in sheet
- ☐ | Correction of error
- ☐ | Other

Description of Modification to Solicitation:

ADDENDUM 1 IS ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. TO ATTACH RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FROM VENDORS

NO OTHER CHANGES

Additional Documentation: Documentation related to this Addendum (if any) has been included herewith as Attachment A and is specifically incorporated herein by reference.

Terms and Conditions:

1. All provisions of the Solicitation and other addenda not modified herein shall remain in full force and effect.
2. Vendor should acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued for this Solicitation by completing an Addendum Acknowledgment, a copy of which is included herewith. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification. The addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.

ATTACHMENT A

cARFQ DOT2600000079 Vegetation Management with Operator – Herbicide Spraying

Responses to Questions from Vendors

Question 1

3.2.7 Traffic Control. Would there be an instance where the CONTRACTOR has to provide traffic control and what would an example be?

Response 1

No, as stated in Section 3.2.7 of the Specifications, Traffic Control will be provided by the WVDOT except for the work vehicles provided by the Vendor.

Question 2

Will there be a live bid opening for this bid?

Response 2

Anyone who wishes to attend the public bid opening can do so, on the date and time of the bid opening.

Question 3

I have a under 55-pound spray drone that can be used near structures and roadways that is NDAA compliant. Would you allow a submission without a boom truck?

Response 3

Drone spraying is not in the scope of this Contract, and Vendor must have a boom truck as stated in Section 3.2.5 of the Specifications.

ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM
SOLICITATION NO.: ARFQ DOT2600000079

Instructions: Please acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this solicitation by completing this addendum acknowledgment form. Check the box next to each addendum received and sign below. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification.

Acknowledgment: I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following addenda and have made the necessary revisions to my proposal, plans and/or specification, etc.

Addendum Numbers Received:

(Check the box next to each addendum received)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Addendum No. 1 | ☐ Addendum No. 6 |
| ☐ Addendum No. 2 | ☐ Addendum No. 7 |
| ☐ Addendum No. 3 | ☐ Addendum No. 8 |
| ☐ Addendum No. 4 | ☐ Addendum No. 9 |
| ☐ Addendum No. 5 | ☐ Addendum No. 10 |

I understand that failure to confirm the receipt of addenda may be cause for rejection of this bid. I further understand that any verbal representation made or assumed to be made during any oral discussion held between Vendor's representatives and any state personnel is not binding. Only the information issued in writing and added to the specifications by an official addendum is binding.

DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

Company

Authorized Signature

4-1-2026

Date

NOTE: This addendum acknowledgment should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

VENDOR INSTRUCTIONS:

Vendor must complete Parts I, II and III below in their entirety as failure to do so may result in the disqualification of the Vendor's entire bid. This is a multiple vendor award contract. A contract will be awarded to the low bid Vendor meeting all contract specification requirements, per District, based on the Extended Price Total. All Contract Items must be bid. Multiple Districts with the same bid prices may be bid on one Pricing Page, ATT A. Where bid prices vary from District to District, a separate Pricing Page, ATT A, should be submitted for each differing set of bid prices. **All Contract Items must be bid.**

Part I: Vendor shall list their Equipment Storage Location(s) servicing the District(s) bid on this page.

Part II: Vendor must mark all Districts for which the bid prices listed below will apply.

Part III: Vendor must provide their bid prices, per unit of measure, as well as the extended price.

PART I: ADDRESS OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATION(S)

Vendor Name:

Equipment Storage

Location(s):

DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

(List all that apply) **12425 Williams Road Perrysburg Ohio 43551**

2393 County Road 1 South Point Ohio 45680

100 North Conahan Drive Hazleton PA 18201

PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

☐	District 1: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mason and Putnam counties
☐	District 2: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo and Wayne counties
☐	District 3: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt and Wood counties
☐	District 4: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston and Taylor counties
☐	District 5: Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral and Morgan counties
☒	District 6: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel counties
☐	District 7: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur and Webster counties
☐	District 8: Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph and Tucker counties
☐	District 9: Fayette, Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas and Summers counties
☐	District 10: McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh and Wyoming counties

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name:

PART III: VENDORS BID PRICES FOR DISTRICTS AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATIONS INDICATED ABOVE

Item #	Contract Item Description	Estimated Qty	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Extended Price
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Section 3.2.1					
1	Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	410	Acre	\$194.69	79822.90
2	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	60	Acre	\$95.04	5702.40
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	280	Acre	\$82.45	23086.00
4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$115.00	575.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$135.00	675.00
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$224.75	96642.50
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$196.76	62963.20
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$158.92	9535.20
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$189.29	32179.30
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$219.94	35190.40
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$230.64	62272.80
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$228.00	22800.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$150.00	750.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					433070.20

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

VENDOR INSTRUCTIONS:

Vendor must complete Parts I, II and III below in their entirety as failure to do so may result in the disqualification of the Vendor's entire bid. This is a multiple vendor award contract. A contract will be awarded to the low bid Vendor meeting all contract specification requirements, per District, based on the Extended Price Total. All Contract Items must be bid. Multiple Districts with the same bid prices may be bid on one Pricing Page, ATT A. Where bid prices vary from District to District, a separate Pricing Page, ATT A, should be submitted for each differing set of bid prices. **All Contract Items must be bid.**

Part I: Vendor shall list their Equipment Storage Location(s) servicing the District(s) bid on this page.

Part II: Vendor must mark all Districts for which the bid prices listed below will apply.

Part III: Vendor must provide their bid prices, per unit of measure, as well as the extended price.

PART I: ADDRESS OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATION(S)

Vendor Name:	<u>DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC</u>
Equipment Storage Location(s):	<u>12425 Williams Road Perrysburg Ohio 43551</u>
<i>(List all that apply)</i>	<u>2393 County Road 1 South Point Ohio 45680</u>
	<u>100 North Conahan Drive Hazleton PA 18201</u>
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PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

☒	District 1: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mason and Putnam counties
☐	District 2: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo and Wayne counties
☐	District 3: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt and Wood counties
☐	District 4: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston and Taylor counties
☐	District 5: Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral and Morgan counties
☐	District 6: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel counties
☐	District 7: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur and Webster counties
☐	District 8: Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph and Tucker counties
☐	District 9: Fayette, Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas and Summers counties
☐	District 10: McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh and Wyoming counties

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name: DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

PART III: VENDORS BID PRICES FOR DISTRICTS AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATIONS INDICATED ABOVE

Item #	Contract Item Description	Estimated Qty	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Extended Price
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Section 3.2.1					
1	Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	410	Acre	\$140.00	57400.00
2	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	60	Acre	\$47.50	2850.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	280	Acre	\$52.25	14630.00
4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$95.00	475.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$142.50	712.50
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$175.00	72750.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$177.44	56780.80
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$145.35	23256.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$185.00	49950.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$190.00	19000.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					333569.50

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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Part I: Vendor shall list their Equipment Storage Location(s) servicing the District(s) bid on this page.

Part II: Vendor must mark all Districts for which the bid prices listed below will apply.

Part III: Vendor must provide their bid prices, per unit of measure, as well as the extended price.

PART I: ADDRESS OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATION(S)

Vendor Name:	<u>DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC</u>
Equipment Storage Location(s):	<u>12425 Williams Road Perrysburg Ohio 43551</u>
<i>(List all that apply)</i>	<u>2393 County Road 1 South Point Ohio 45680</u>
	<u>100 North Conahan Drive Hazleton PA 18201</u>
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PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

☐	District 1: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mason and Putnam counties
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☐	District 6: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel counties
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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name: DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

PART III: VENDORS BID PRICES FOR DISTRICTS AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATIONS INDICATED ABOVE

Item #	Contract Item Description	Estimated Qty	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Extended Price
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Section 3.2.1					
1	Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	410	Acre	\$150.00	61500.00
2	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	60	Acre	\$47.50	2850.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	280	Acre	\$52.25	14630.00
4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$95.00	475.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$142.50	712.50
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$180.00	77400.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$177.44	56780.80
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$145.35	23256.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$185.00	49950.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$190.00	19000.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					342319.50

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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Part I: Vendor shall list their Equipment Storage Location(s) servicing the District(s) bid on this page.

Part II: Vendor must mark all Districts for which the bid prices listed below will apply.

Part III: Vendor must provide their bid prices, per unit of measure, as well as the extended price.

PART I: ADDRESS OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATION(S)

Vendor Name:	<u>DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC</u>
Equipment Storage Location(s):	<u>12425 Williams Road Perrysburg Ohio 43551</u>
<i>(List all that apply)</i>	<u>2393 County Road 1 South Point Ohio 45680</u>
	<u>100 North Conahan Drive Hazleton PA 18201</u>
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PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

☐	District 1: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mason and Putnam counties
☐	District 2: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo and Wayne counties
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☐	District 7: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur and Webster counties
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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name: DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

PART III: VENDORS BID PRICES FOR DISTRICTS AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATIONS INDICATED ABOVE

Item #	Contract Item Description	Estimated Qty	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Extended Price
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Section 3.2.1					
1	Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	410	Acre	\$160.00	65600.00
2	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	60	Acre	\$47.50	2850.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	280	Acre	\$52.25	14630.00
4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$95.00	475.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$142.50	712.50
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$180.00	77400.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$186.87	59798.40
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$145.35	23256.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$190.00	51300.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$190.00	19000.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					350787.10

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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PART I: ADDRESS OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATION(S)

Vendor Name:	<u>DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC</u>
Equipment Storage Location(s):	<u>12425 Williams Road Perrysburg Ohio 43551</u>
<i>(List all that apply)</i>	<u>2393 County Road 1 South Point Ohio 45680</u>
	<u>100 North Conahan Drive Hazleton PA 18201</u>
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PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

☐	District 1: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mason and Putnam counties
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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name: DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

PART III: VENDORS BID PRICES FOR DISTRICTS AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATIONS INDICATED ABOVE

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Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Section 3.2.1					
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4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$95.00	475.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$142.50	712.50
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$180.00	77400.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$177.44	56780.80
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$145.35	23256.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$190.00	51300.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$175.00	17500.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					342169.50

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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Vendor Name:	<u>DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC</u>
Equipment Storage Location(s):	<u>12425 Williams Road Perrysburg Ohio 43551</u>
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PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name: DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

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Item #	Contract Item Description	Estimated Qty	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Extended Price
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Section 3.2.1					
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4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$95.00	475.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$142.50	712.50
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$186.78	80315.40
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$175.00	56000.00
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$145.35	23256.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$200.00	54000.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$211.00	21100.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$213.00	1065.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					348744.10

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name: DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

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Item #	Contract Item Description	Estimated Qty	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Extended Price
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Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$180.00	77400.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$190.00	60800.00
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
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11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$190.00	51300.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$200.00	20000.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					352788.70

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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

VENDOR INSTRUCTIONS:

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Part II: Vendor must mark all Districts for which the bid prices listed below will apply.

Part III: Vendor must provide their bid prices, per unit of measure, as well as the extended price.

PART I: ADDRESS OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATION(S)

Vendor Name:	<u>DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC</u>
Equipment Storage Location(s):	<u>12425 Williams Road Perrysburg Ohio 43551</u>
<i>(List all that apply)</i>	<u>2393 County Road 1 South Point Ohio 45680</u>
	<u>100 North Conahan Drive Hazleton PA 18201</u>
	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>

PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

☐	District 1: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mason and Putnam counties
☐	District 2: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo and Wayne counties
☐	District 3: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt and Wood counties
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☐	District 10: McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh and Wyoming counties

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

Vendor Name: DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

PART III: VENDORS BID PRICES FOR DISTRICTS AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATIONS INDICATED ABOVE

Item #	Contract Item Description	Estimated Qty	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Extended Price
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Section 3.2.1					
1	Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	410	Acre	\$160.00	65600.00
2	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	60	Acre	\$47.50	2850.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	280	Acre	\$52.25	14630.00
4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$95.00	475.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$142.50	712.50
Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$180.00	77400.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$190.00	60800.00
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$145.35	23256.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$200.00	54000.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$190.00	19000.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					354488.70

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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Vendor Name:	<u>DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC</u>
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<i>(List all that apply)</i>	<u>2393 County Road 1 South Point Ohio 45680</u>
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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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Spraying and Equipment by Vendor. Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor. Section 3.2.2					
6	Guardrail Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	430	Acre	\$180.00	77400.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$177.44	56780.80
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$123.50	7410.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$156.91	26674.70
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$145.35	23256.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$200.00	54000.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$190.00	19000.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$161.00	805.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$175.00	875.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					346369.50

*The estimated purchase quantity for each item represents the approximate average volume of anticipated purchases only, per district. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Pricing Page - Attachment A**

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Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	\$0.25	0.25
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EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					344669.50

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**Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Attachment B (ATT B) "Equal To" Herbicide Information Form**

VENDOR INSTRUCTIONS:

For "Equal to" products bid, Vendor must provide the Product Name, EPA number, and WVDA registration number (Brand ID) for each Contract Item listed below, corresponding with the bids on the Pricing Pages, ATT A. Vendor must also provide the Product Label for "Equal To" materials bid. The WVDA registration number (aka Brand ID) can be located at <https://wvplants.wvda.us/ProductRegFSA/BrandSearch.aspx>, searching Program – Pesticide Registrant, and the Brand Name.

Failure to provide the Product Name, EPA number, WVDA registration number, for all "Equal To" Product Labels will result in the disqualification of the entire bid.

NOTE: If Vendor bids all of the exact items on Pricing Page Attachment A (ATT A) as listed in section 3.2.2 of the Specifications, Herbicide Information Form Attachment B (ATT B), is not required as per section 3.2.4.1 of the Specifications.

DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

VENDOR NAME: _____

Item #	Item Description	Product Name	EPA Reg #	WVDA Reg # (Brand ID)
6	<u>GAURDRAIL SPRAY AREA, OPTION A</u> Solution shall include the following:			
	5 pounds Krovar or equal to	Krovar IVM	81927-3	81927-3 / 13789
	5 pounds Diuron or equal to	Diuron 80 DF	81927-12	81927-12 / 2190.0010
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	Milestone	62719-519	62719-519 / 1508.0009
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	Escort	101563-167	101563-167 / 19860
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556	62719-556 / 1508.0031
	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	Novita 90	N/A	N/A
7	<u>GAURDRAIL SPRAY AREA, OPTION B</u> Solution shall include the following:			
	5 oz Esplanade or equal to	Esplanade	432-1516	432-1516 / 1726.0139
	12 oz Method 240 SL or equal to	Method 240 SL	432-1565	432-1565 / 9234
	8 oz Polaris (Imazapyr) or equal to	Polaris	228-534	228-534 / 1009.0119
	2 quart Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556	62719-556 / 1508.0031
	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	Novita 90	N/A	N/A

Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Attachment B (ATT B) "Equal To" Herbicide Information Form

DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

VENDOR NAME: _____

Item #	Item Description	Product Name	EPA Reg #	WVDA Reg # (Brand ID)
8	<u>MEDIAN SPRAY AREA</u> Solution shall include the following:			
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	Milestone	62719-519	62719-519 / 1508.0009
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	Escort	101563-167	101563-167 / 19860
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556	62719-556 / 1508.0031
	6 pounds Diuron or equal to	Diuron 80 DF	81927-12	81927-12 / 2190.0010
	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	Novita 90	N/A	N/A
9	<u>BRUSH CONTROL SPRAY AREA, OPTION A</u> Early Season (April 1 to August 1) Solution shall include the following:			
	1 quart Tordon K or equal to	Tordon 22K	62719-17	62719-17 / 1508.0018
	6 quarts Garlon 3A or equal to	Garlon 3A	62719-37	62719-37 / 1002.0013
	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	Nufilm IR	72-PA-1	72-PA-1
10	<u>BRUSH CONTROL SPRAY AREA, OPTION B</u> Early Season (April 1 to August 1) Solution shall include the following:			
	1 quart Garlon or equal to	Garlon 3A	62719-37	62719-37 / 1002.0013
	1.5 ounces Escort or equal to	Escort	101563-167	101563-167 / 19860
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Nufilm IR	72-PA-1	72-PA-1

Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying
Attachment B (ATT B) "Equal To" Herbicide Information Form

DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC

VENDOR NAME: _____

Item #	Item Description	Product Name	EPA Reg #	WVDA Reg # (Brand ID)
11	BRUSH CONTROL SPRAY AREA, OPTION C Late Season (August 1 to November 1) Solution shall include the following:			
	2 gallons Krenite or equal to	Krenite	42750-247	42750-247 / 5988
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Nufilm IR	72-PA-1	72-PA-1
	4 ounces Arsenal or equal to	Arsenal	241-346	241-346 / 0271.0060
12	BRUSH CONTROL SPRAY AREA, OPTION D Winter/Dormant Stem (November 1 to April 1) Solution shall include the following:			
	8 quarts Garlon 4 Ultra or equal	Garlon 4 Ultra	62719-527	62719-527 / 1508.0020
	4 quarts Basal Oil or equal to	Basal Oil	N/A	N/A
	1 quart Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or equal to	Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)	N/A	N/A
13	ESCAPE RAMP AND STORAGE LOT SPRAY AREAS Solution shall include the following:			
	6 pounds Diuron or equal to	Diuron 80 DF	81927-12	81927-12 / 2190.0010
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	Milestone	62719-519	62719-519 / 1508.0009
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	Escort	101563-167	101563-167 / 19860
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556	62719-556 / 1508.0031
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Novita 90	N/A	N/A
14	WILDFLOWER PLOT SPRAY AREA Solution shall include the following:			
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556	62719-556 / 1508.0031
	1 pint 2,4D or equal to	Freelex	62719-634	62719-634 / 10273
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Novita 90	N/A	N/A

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator – Herbicide Spraying

- 8.5 Contract Manager:** During its performance of this Contract, Vendor must designate and maintain a primary contract manager responsible for overseeing Vendor's responsibilities under this Contract. The Contract Manager must be available during normal business hours to address any customer service or other issues related to this Contract. Vendor should list its Contract Manager and his or her contact information below.

Contract Manager: Terry McCance
Telephone Number: 740-744-5857
Fax Number: 567-280-5999
Email Address: tmccance@deangelocs.com

Vendor shall inform the Agency in writing of any changes to the information provided above within 10 calendar days of such changes. Failure to comply may be grounds for cancellation of this contract.

DESIGNATED CONTACT: Vendor appoints the individual identified in this Section as the Contract Administrator and the initial point of contact for matters relating to this Contract.

Terry McCance Branch Manager

(Printed Name and Title)

245 East Marion Street Perrysburg Ohio 43551

(Address)

740-744-5857 567-280-5999

(Phone Number) / (Fax Number)

tmccance@deangelocs.com

(E-mail address)

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE: By signing below, or submitting documentation through WV OASIS, I certify that I have reviewed this Solicitation in its entirety; that I understand the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein; that this bid, offer or proposal constitutes an offer to the State that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn; that the product or service proposed meets the mandatory requirements contained in the Solicitation for that product or service, unless otherwise stated herein; that the Vendor accepts the terms and conditions contained in the Solicitation, unless otherwise stated herein; that I am submitting this bid, offer or proposal for review and consideration; ; that this bid or offer was made without prior understanding, agreement, or connection with any entity submitting a bid or offer for the same material, supplies, equipment or services; that this bid or offer is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; that this Contract is accepted or entered into without any prior understanding, agreement, or connection to any other entity that could be considered a violation of law; that I am authorized by the Vendor to execute and submit this bid, offer, or proposal, or any documents related thereto on Vendor's behalf; that I am authorized to bind the vendor in a contractual relationship; and that to the best of my knowledge, the Vendor has properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

By signing below, I further certify that I understand this Contract is subject to the provisions of West Virginia Code § 5A-3-62, which automatically voids certain contract clauses that violate State law.

DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
(Company)


(Signature of Authorized Representative)

Jarrod DeAngelo President / manager
(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Representative)

3/26/2026
(Date)

570-580-9100
(Phone Number) (Fax Number)



Has met the requirements of the State Code of West Virginia, Chapter 19, Article 16A, Section 7, to engage in the business of applying pesticides.

Visit <https://wvplants.wvda.us> for pesticide exam and recertification meeting locations and to review your business information.

ACORDTM**CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE**

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

4/02/2026

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an **ADDITIONAL INSURED**, the policy(ies) must have **ADDITIONAL INSURED** provisions or be endorsed. If **SUBROGATION** IS **WAIVED**, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer any rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER USI Insurance Services LLC 1787 Sentry Pkwy W., Veva 16 Suite 300 Blue Bell, PA 19422	CONTACT NAME: Michelle Kafer PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): 484 351-4600 FAX (A/C, No): E-MAIL ADDRESS: michelle.kafer@usi.com														
INSURED DeAngelo Contracting Services, LLC 100 North Conahan Drive Hazleton, PA 18201	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE</th> <th>NAIC #</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>INSURER A : Starr Indemnity and Liability Company</td> <td>38318</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER B : Indemnity National Insurance Company</td> <td>18468</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER C : QBE Specialty Insurance Company</td> <td>11515</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER D : Navigators Insurance Company</td> <td>42307</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER E : Ascot Specialty Insurance Company</td> <td>45055</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER F :</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #	INSURER A : Starr Indemnity and Liability Company	38318	INSURER B : Indemnity National Insurance Company	18468	INSURER C : QBE Specialty Insurance Company	11515	INSURER D : Navigators Insurance Company	42307	INSURER E : Ascot Specialty Insurance Company	45055	INSURER F :	
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COVERAGES**CERTIFICATE NUMBER:****REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSR	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS
A	☒ COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY ☐ CLAIMS-MADE ☒ OCCUR ☒ BI/PD Ded: \$500,000 GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: ☐ POLICY ☒ PRO-JECT ☒ LOC OTHER:			1000025924251	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	EACH OCCURRENCE \$2,000,000 DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) \$500,000 MED EXP (Any one person) \$10,000 PERSONAL & ADV INJURY \$2,000,000 GENERAL AGGREGATE \$4,000,000 PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG \$4,000,000 \$
A	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY			1000672941251	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) \$2,000,000
A	☒ ANY AUTO OWNED AUTOS ONLY ☐ SCHEDULED AUTOS ☒ HIRED AUTOS ONLY ☐ NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY			1000672978251	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	BODILY INJURY (Per person) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per accident) \$ PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) \$ \$
B	UMBRELLA LIAB			XS000113525	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	EACH OCCURRENCE \$2,000,000
C	EXCESS LIAB			140012479	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	AGGREGATE \$2,000,000
D	DED RETENTION \$			CH25EXCZ0MXJEIV	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	\$SEE REMARKS
A	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE/OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? ☒ Y ☒ N (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below		N/A	1001243027	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	☒ PER STATUTE ☐ OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT \$1,000,000 E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE \$1,000,000 E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT \$1,000,000
E	Prof Liability/ Pollution Liab.			ENPP251000180601	11/01/2025	11/01/2026	\$10,000,000 Occ/Agg \$10,000,000 Occ/Agg Retention \$50,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

Excess Layer 2 - Insurer C: \$2M XS \$2M (CXP04049300) Limits: \$2,000,000 Per Occurrence/\$2,000,000 Aggregate

Excess Layer 3 - Insurer D: \$4M XS \$4M(EXL02030813) Limits \$4,000,000 Per Occurrence/\$4,000,000 Aggregate

RE: Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying

CERTIFICATE HOLDER**CANCELLATION**

State of West Virginia Procurement Division Division of Highways BLDG 6 RM 340A 1900 Kanawha Blvd Charleston, WV 25305	SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE 
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WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Pesticide Regulatory Programs
1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Charleston, WV 25305-0190

This document will serve as your West Virginia pesticide certification. Please print to carry with you or save on any electronic device. If you have any questions, please call our office at 304-558-2209 or visit the website: <https://wvplants.wvda.us>.

Visit <https://wvplants.wvda.us> for pesticide exam and recertification meeting locations and to review your business information. (Your Plants ID: ØØ1Q6K and your Pin: 39386).

FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED
WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

Expires: 12/31/2026
Commercial Pesticide Applicator

C07770

C07770

Joseph Hicks

DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
12425 Williams Road
Perrysburg OH 43551

Joseph Hicks

Continuing Education
Credit Information

Credits
Acquired

Credits
Required

Credits
Needed

NOT
TRANSFERABLE

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



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Pesticide Regulatory Programs
1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Charleston, WV 25305-0190

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FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED

WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

7

C08275

Expires: 12/31/2026
Commercial Pesticide Applicator

C08275

Terry Stafford

Terry Stafford
DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
12425 Williams Road
Perrysburg OH 43551

Continuing Education
Credit Information

Credits Acquired	Credits Required	Credits Needed
---------------------	---------------------	-------------------

7-Right-of-Way/Industrial Weed

0

20

20

Due 12/31/2026

NOT
TRANSFERABLE

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



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FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED

WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

7

C08274

Expires: 12/31/2026
Commercial Pesticide Applicator

C08274

Samantha Stafford

Samantha Stafford
DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
12425 Williams Road
Perrysburg OH 43551

Continuing Education
Credit Information

Credits Acquired	Credits Required	Credits Needed
---------------------	---------------------	-------------------

7-Right-of-Way/Industrial Weed

0

20

20

Due 12/31/2028

NOT
TRANSFERABLE

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



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Visit <https://wvplants.wvda.us> for pesticide exam and recertification meeting locations and to review your business information. (Your Plants ID: 001Q6N and your Pin: 39388).

FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED
WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

7

C07772

Expires: 12/31/2026
Commercial Pesticide Applicator

C07772

Dennis Marks

Dennis Marks
DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
12425 Williams Road
Perrysburg OH 43551

Continuing Education
Credit Information

Credits Acquired	Credits Required	Credits Needed
---------------------	---------------------	-------------------

7-Right-of-Way/Industrial Weed

0

20

20

Due 12/31/2028

NOT
TRANSFERABLE

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



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Visit <https://wvplants.wvda.us> for pesticide exam and recertification meeting locations and to review your business information. (Your Plants ID: 001YMV and your Pin: 42891).

FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED

WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

7

C08023

Expires: 12/31/2026
Commercial Pesticide Applicator

C08023

Timothy Wolfe

Timothy Wolfe
DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
12425 Williams Road
Perrysburg OH 43551

Continuing Education
Credit Information

Credits
Acquired

Credits
Required

Credits
Needed

7-Right-of-Way/Industrial
Weed

0

20

20

Due 12/31/2027

NOT
TRANSFERABLE

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



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Pesticide Regulatory Programs
1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Charleston, WV 25305-0190

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Visit <https://wvplants.wvda.us> for pesticide exam and recertification meeting locations and to review your business information.

FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED
WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

7

C05954

Expires: 12/31/2025
Commercial Pesticide Applicator
Aaron L. Stanley
DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
12425 Williams Road
Perrysburg OH 43551

C05954

Aaron L. Stanley

Continuing Education
Credit Information

Credits Acquired	Credits Required	Credits Needed
---------------------	---------------------	-------------------

7-Right-of-Way/Industrial Weed	10	20	10	Due 12/31/2025
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**NOT
TRANSFERABLE**

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



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1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Charleston, WV 25305-0190

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Visit <https://wvplants.wvda.us> for pesticide exam and recertification meeting locations and to review your business information. (Your Plants ID: 001Q6M and your Pin: 39387).

FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED

WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

7

C07771

Expires: 12/31/2025
Commercial Pesticide Applicator
Jeremy McCallister
DeAngelo Contracting Services LLC
12425 Williams Road
Perrysburg OH 43551

C07771

Jeremy McCallister

Continuing Education
Credit Information

Credits
Acquired

Credits
Required

Credits
Needed

7-Right-of-Way/Industrial
Weed

10

20

10

Due 12/31/2025

Paul A. Schubert

NOT
TRANSFERABLE

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Specimen Label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May Injure (Phytotoxic) Susceptible, Non-Target Plants. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

GROUP

4

HERBICIDE



Tordon® 22K

HERBICIDE

™/®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

For control of susceptible broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines on rangeland and permanent grass pastures, fallow cropland, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-crop areas including forest planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas

Not for Sale, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

Not for sale or use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Use in Hawaii limited exclusively to Supplemental Labeling. See "Use Restrictions" for details.

Active Ingredient:

picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid,	
potassium salt	24.4%
Other Ingredients	75.6%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

Acid Equivalent

picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-6

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (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 thoroughly with 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.
- Users should 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.

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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. 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 washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow run-off or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

Picloram is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picloram may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water). These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Directions for Use

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- 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: For applications on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and non-cropland, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized material prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If the container cannot be refilled, follow cleaning instructions for nonrefillable containers.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Use Tordon 22K herbicide to control noxious, invasive, or other broadleaf weeds and listed woody plants and vines on rangeland and permanent grass pastures, fallow cropland, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-crop areas including forest planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas.

Use Precautions

- **Use this product only as specified on this label or EPA-accepted Corteva Agriscience supplemental labeling.** Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as promulgated by state or local authorities.
- **To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants,** read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and container before using.
- **Grass Tolerance:** Tordon 22K at rates over 1 quart per acre may suppress certain established grasses, such as brome grass and blue gramma. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition.

Use Restrictions

- **Not for Sale, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.**
- **Not for sale or use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.**
- **Use In Hawaii:** In Hawaii, approved uses of Tordon 22K are limited to those described in Supplemental Labeling which may be obtained from your Corteva Agriscience representative or chemical dealer. Refer to the Supplemental Labeling for specific use directions and precautions.
- **Do not use this product for impregnation of dry fertilizer, unless otherwise specified in use directions on Corteva Agriscience supplemental labeling.**
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Maximum Use Rates:**
 - **Non-cropland Areas:** Total use of Tordon 22K, including retreatments or spot treatments, must not exceed 1.0 lb a.i. picloram (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season on rights-of-way and other non-crop areas.
 - On forest sites, no more than 1.0 lb a.i. picloram (2 quarts) per acre may be applied within a period of 2 annual growing seasons.
 - **Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures:**
 - For control of noxious or invasive weeds as defined by federal, state, or local authorities, do not apply more than 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts of Tordon 22K) per acre per annual growing season as a broadcast treatment. Spot treatments may be applied at the equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts) per acre.
 - For control of other broadleaf weeds and woody plants, do not apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient (1 quart of Tordon 22K) per acre per annual growing season. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season, but not more than 50% of an acre may be treated. Repeat treatments may be applied as necessary, but total use must not exceed the maximum amount specified.
 - **Fallow Cropland (Not Rotated to Broadleaf Crops):** Do not apply more than 0.25 lb a.i. picloram (1 pint) per acre as a broadcast treatment per annual growing season.
 - **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only:** Do not broadcast apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient (1 quart) per acre of Tordon 22K per annual growing season or apply more than 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season as a spot application. **To reduce potential damage to subsequent small grain crops,** use the lower rate or discontinue the use of Tordon 22K at least 2 years prior to the seeding of small grain crops. After CRP, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated acres until an adequately sensitive bioassay (such as planting strips of the intended broadleaf crop in the treated area) shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.
- **Do not apply to areas that may be rotated to any broadleaf crop.**
- **Do not use manure** from animals grazing treated areas or feeding on treated hay on land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards or other susceptible, desirable plants. Manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.
- **Do not use grass or hay** from treated areas for composting or mulching of susceptible broadleaf plants or crops.
- **Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) onto sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated grass pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **Do not use on flood or sub-irrigated land** (such as pastures/meadows areas irrigated by periodic flooding or a shallow water table).

- **Do not rotate to food or feed crops** on treated land if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.
- **Do not spray if the loss of forage legumes, including clover cannot be tolerated.** Tordon 22K may injure or kill legumes. New legume seedlings may not grow for several years following application of this herbicide.
- **Do not apply** to snow or frozen ground. Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable.
- **Do not apply Tordon 22K on residential or commercial lawns or near ornamental trees and shrubs.** Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of herbicide through movement into the topsoil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply Tordon 22K within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated.
- **Do not move treated soil** to areas other than sites for which Tordon 22K is registered for use. Also, do not use treated soil to grow plants for which use of Tordon 22K is not registered until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable residue of picloram is present in the soil.
- **Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.**
- Do not apply this product through a mist blower.
- **Grazing Restrictions:**
 - o Meat animals grazing for up to two weeks after treatment should be removed from treated areas three days prior to slaughter.
 - o Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas within two weeks after treatment.
 - o When applying more than 0.5 lb a.i. picloram (1 quart of Tordon 22K) per acre, do not cut grass for feed within two weeks after treatment. There are no restrictions for rates below 1 quart per acre.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Do not apply or otherwise permit Tordon 22K or sprays containing Tordon 22K to contact crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, including but not limited to alfalfa, beans, grapes, melons, peas, potatoes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit plants, ornamentals or shade trees or the soil containing roots of nearby valuable plants.

Avoid spray drift. Exposure to very small quantities of spray or drift, which may not be visible, may cause serious injury to susceptible plants during active growth or dormant periods. To minimize spray drift, use low nozzle pressure; apply as a coarse spray; and use nozzles designed for herbicide application that do not produce a fine droplet spray. To aid in further reducing spray drift, a drift control or deposition aid may be used with this product, especially when water alone is used as the carrier. If a drift control aid is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift. A drift control or deposition aid may be used to further reduce the potential for drift.

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. (This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from direction of air flow will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Woody Plants and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Woody Plants and Vines:

acacia, blackbrush	guava	poplar spp.
acacia, catclaw	gums	pine, pinyon
acacia, twisted	haw	plum, java
aspen	hemlock	rabbitbrush, Douglas
blackberry	hickory	rose, Macartney
broom, Scotch	huisache (suppression	rose, multiflora
buttonbush	only)junipers/cedars	sagebrush, fringed
cactus spp.	lantana	salmonberry
camelthorn	locust	sassafras
cedars (Juniper)	maple spp.	sourwood
chaparral spp.	mesquite	spruce
dogwood	oak spp.	sumac
Douglas fir	oak, live	tallowtree, Chinese
fir spp.	oak, poison	trumpetreeper
gorse	persimmon	willows
granjeno	pine	wormwood, absinth
guajillo		

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds:

bindweed, field (p)	horsenettle, western (p)	ragweed, common (a)
bitterweed (a)	horsenettle, white (p)	ragweed, lanceleaf (a)
bouncingbet (a)	horseweed (a)	ragweed, western (a)
broomweed, annual (a)	ironweed (p)	ragwort, tansy (b)
buckwheat, wild (a)	knapweed, diffuse (a)	Russian thistle (a)
buffalobur (a)	knapweed, meadow (p)	sage Mediterranean (b)
bullnettle (p)	knapweed, Russian (p)	skeletonweed, rush (p)
bursage (a)	knapweed, spotted (p)	smartweed (a)
burroweed (p)	knapweed,	snakeweed, broom (p)
cactus sp. (p)	squarrose (p)	sneezeweed, bitter (a)
cactus, cholla (p)	lambsquarters (a)	sowthistle, perennial (p)
camphorweed (a)	larkspur, geyer (p)	spurge, leafy (p)
carrot, wild (b)	larkspur, plains (p)	St. Johnswort (p)
chicory (a)	larkspur, tall (p)	starthistle, Iberian (a)
cinquefoil, sulfur (p)	lettuce, prickly (a)	starthistle, purple (a)
clover (p)	licorice, wild (p)	starthistle, yellow (a)
cocklebur (a)	locoweeds (p)	sunflower (a)
coneflower,	loco, woolly (p)	tasajillo (p)
upright prairie (p)	loco, Wooten	thistles, annual or biennial,
croton (a)	(garbancillo) (p)	including:
crupina, common (a)	lupines (p)	thistle, artichoke (b)
daisy, ox-eye (p)	marshelder	thistle, bull (b)
fleabane (a,b)	(sumpweed) (a)	thistle, distaff (a)
dock, curly (p)	mayweed (a)	thistle, Italian (b)
garbancillo (Wooten	milkweed (p)	thistle, musk (b)
loco) (p)	mullein (b)	thistle, plumeless (b)
goldaster, gray (p)	mustard, wild (a)	thistle, Scotch (b)
goldaster,	nightsshade,	thistles, perennial, including
narrowleaf (p)	silverleaf (p)	thistle, Canada (p)
goldenrod,	parsnip, wild (b)	thistle, wavy leaf (p)
common (p)	pennycress (a)	toadflax, Dalmatian (p)
goldenweed,	pigweed (a)	toadflax, yellow (p)
Drummond (p)	pricklypear, plains (p)	yankeeweed (p)
groundsel (p)	pricklypear,	
henbane, black (a,b)	lindeheimer (p)	
horsenettle, Carolina (p)	ragweed, bur (a)	

(a) - annual; (b) - biennial; (p) - perennial

Weed Resistance Management

Picloram, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 synthetic auxin herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. The occurrence of herbicide resistance is not as common in this mode of action group, as other, more specific mode of action groups. However, any weed population could develop plants that are resistant to herbicides with frequent, continued use. Such resistant weed plants may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide mode of action group (that are labeled for control of these weeds on these sites) and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices: Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management

program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

Non-Cropland Areas

Use Tordon 22K to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on non-cropland areas such as roadsides or other rights-of-way, fence rows, and around farm buildings. Up to 2 quarts of Tordon 22K per acre may be applied. **For general non-crop weed and brush control, see the Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures section for specific target weed or woody plant species treatment instructions.** See specific use directions for Forest Site Preparation below.

Broadcast Treatments for Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

For broadcast applications apply the specified rate of Tordon 22K in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon 22K at a rate of 2 quarts per acre.

- To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 quarts per acre of Tordon 22K in tank mix combination with 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 herbicide.
- Where grass control is desired, Tordon 22K, alone or in combination with Garlon 4 herbicide, may be tank mixed with 1 to 4 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicides, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate herbicide.
- Susceptible woody plants, broadleaf weeds and grasses may also be controlled using a tank mix of 2 quarts per acre of Tordon 22K with 3 to 5 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicides, or 16 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. When applying tank mixes, follow use directions and precautions on each product label.

In Western, Northeastern, and North Central and Lake States (States Not Listed Above As Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon 22K at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

- To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre of Tordon 22K in tank mix combination with 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 herbicide.
- Where grass control is also desired, Tordon 22K, alone or in tank mix combination with Garlon 4 may be applied with 1 to 3 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicide, 2 to 4 ounces per acre of Oust, a combination of Accord (or Roundup plus Oust at the rates listed, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. When applying tank mixes, follow the use directions and precautions on each product label.

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

Use Tordon 22K on rangeland and permanent grass pastures to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants including, but not limited to those shown in the following tables. Many annual weeds at the seedling stage can be controlled at the rate of 1 pt per acre. Where a rate range is specified, choose the higher rate for dense weed infestations, and for more dependable, longer lasting control. Lower rates will perform best when applied under favorable conditions and at the optimum growth stage, but may provide a lower level of control and require retreatment. For best results treat when weeds are small and actively growing in the spring before full bloom, however, certain weeds may also be treated in late summer to fall. Treatments during full bloom or seed stage of some weeds may not provide acceptable control.

Table 1: Rate Instructions for Noxious, Invasive, or Other Weed Species Predominant in the Plains and Northern States

Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Annual and Biennial Weeds:		
bursage (bur ragweed) crupina, common henbane, black horseweed starthistle, Iberian starthistle, purple starthistle, yellow	1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K	Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing.
thistles, including, bull distaff Italian musk plumeless scotch	Fall: 1/2 to 3/4 pt Tordon 22K Spring: 1/2 to 3/4 pt Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae 2,4-D	General: Apply at the rosette stage before bolting in the spring or in the fall prior to soil freeze up. Distaff Thistle: Apply at rosette stage in spring only. Bolted Musk Thistle: Apply before flowering at the rate of 3/4 to 1 pt of Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae of 2,4-D/acre.
Mullein, common	1 to 1.5 pt Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae 2,4-D	Apply at the rosette stage with surfactant and use at least 30 gallons per acre of water carrier.
Perennial Weeds:		
pricklypear, plains	1/2 to 1 pt Tordon 22K	Apply at peak of flowering. Use of an oil-water emulsion spray mixture may improve control. Lower rate will provide partial control (stand reduction) and high rate more complete control. Treatment response is slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.
sagebrush, fringed	1/2 to 1 pt Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae 2,4-D ester	Apply after seed stalk elongation and early flowering and throughout the summer if growing conditions are favorable.
cinquefoil, sulfur larkspur, geyer larkspur, plains locoweeds snakeweed, broom	1 pt Tordon 22K	General: Apply when weeds are actively growing. Sulfur cinquefoil: Apply during active growth or fall regrowth. Geyer larkspur: Apply when plant is actively growing between rosette stage and flower bud formation. Locoweeds: Apply from early bud to early bloom stage. See Use Restrictions for note on grazing treated poisonous plants. Broom snakeweed: Apply during active growth between full leaf to early bloom stage.
burroweed daisy, ox-eye goldenrod, common knapweed, diffuse knapweed, meadow knapweed, spotted knapweed, squarrose rabbitbrush, Douglas sage, Mediterranean thistle, artichoke thistle, Canada thistle, wavy leaf wormwood, absinth	1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K	General: Apply during active growth prior to bud stage. Lower rates in rate range may require annual spot treatments. Control with lower rates may be improved by tank mixing with 1 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D. Diffuse or spotted knapweed: Optimum time for application is from rosette to mid-bolting stage or when applied to fall regrowth. Under favorable growing conditions, application in summer can be effective if higher application volumes are used. Thistle (Canada and Wavy Leaf): Apply when most basal leaves have emerged, but before bud stage, or apply to regrowth in the fall. Apply rates less than 1.5 pt/acre only under favorable conditions and in combination with 1 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D. Retreatment may be required. Absinth wormwood: Apply in spring or early summer when plants are actively growing. Oxeye Daisy: Use 1.5 to 2 pt/acre with at least 30 gallons per acre of water.
licorice, wild milkweed	2 pt Tordon 22K	Wild Licorice: Apply at bloom stage. Milkweed: Treat during active growth and tank mix specified rate of Tordon 22K with 1 lb ae/acre 2,4-D and surfactant.
bindweed, field gorse lupines knapweed, Russian ragwort, tansy skeletonweed, rush spurge, leafy St. Johnswort toadflax, Dalmatian	2 to 4 pt Tordon 22K	General: Annual retreatment of these species will be required at rates at low end of rate range. Control at low end of rate range may be improved by tank mixing with 1 lb ae/acre 2,4-D. Russian Knapweed: Apply during active growth from bud to mid-flowering, or to fall regrowth. Leafy Spurge: Apply at true flower stage of growth or apply to fall regrowth. Re-apply when level of control falls below 80 percent. Dalmatian Toadflax: Apply in the fall or summer when plants are actively growing through full bloom stage of growth.
larkspur, tall sowthistle, perennial toadflax, yellow	4 pt Tordon 22K	General: A retreatment program may be necessary for satisfactory control of these species. Tall Larkspur: For best results apply from 6 inches tall to late bloom stage. For increased control, apply in tank-mix with Ally or Escort herbicide and non-ionic surfactant. See Use Restrictions for note on grazing treated poisonous plants.

Table 1: Rate Instructions for Noxious, Invasive, or Other Weed Species Predominant in the Plains and Northern States (Cont.)

Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Woody Plants:		
juniper	4 qt Tordon 22K per 100 gallons of spray †	† Apply as a high volume foliar spray / individual plant treatment
redcedar, eastern	Eastern redcedar can be controlled with spot concentrate applications of Tordon 22K in either the spring (April-May) or fall (September-October). For best results, use 3 ml to 4 ml of Tordon 22K (undiluted) per 3 feet of plant height. Application should precede periods of expected rainfall. Apply directly to soil within the dripline and on the upslope side of the tree. For best results, apply to trees under 15 feet in height. Do not use more than 2 pt of Tordon 22K per acre in any one year.	

Table 2: Rate Instructions for Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Species in the Southern U.S. (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia)

Tordon 22K can be applied alone or in combination with 2,4-D amine or ester or other products labeled for rangeland and pastures to enhance control of certain species. When Tordon 22K is applied alone, herbicide symptoms will appear more slowly than when tank mixed with 2,4-D.

Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Annual and Biennial Weeds:		
bitterweed, western broomweed, annual buffalobur bursage (bur ragweed) camphorweed carrot, wild cocklebur croton horsetweed lettuce, prickly ragweed, common ragweed, lanceleaf smartweed sneezeweed, bitter sunflower thistle, bull thistle, musk	Early Season 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt Tordon 22K Mid to Late Season 1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K	General: Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing. Early Season: Apply only for very early in the season when weeds are no more than 2 to 3 inches tall. Mid to Late Season: Apply to weeds from 3 inches tall to early flowering. Thistles: Apply the lower rate in the rate range when thistles are in the rosette stage before bolting. When bolting, increase rate and add 2,4-D. Lanceleaf Ragweed: Use the higher rate within the specified rate range.
Perennial Weeds:		
snakeweed, broom	Fall, Early Winter 1 pt Tordon 22K	Fall and Early Winter: If rainfall is less than average prior to flowering, apply after flowering is complete. If rainfall is average to above average prior to or during flowering, apply during full flower and/or active pollination, before resumption of new top growth.
bullnettle coneflower, upright prairie dock, curly horsenettle, Carolina horsenettle, western horsenettle, white ironweed nightshade, silverleaf ragweed, western yankeeweed	1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K	General: Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing. Nettles and Silverleaf Nightshade: Apply when plants begin to flower in spring. Upright Prairie Coneflower: Apply when plants are 2 to 6 in. tall, before flowering. Curly Dock: Apply up to bolting Ironweed: Apply up to bud stage. Yankeeweed: Apply when plants are 8 to 10 in. tall.
goldaster, gray goldaster, narrowleaf goldenweed, common goldenweed, Drummond (Isocoma spp.)	1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K	Gray and Narrowleaf Goldaster: Apply in oil-water emulsion in spring during bud stage (prebloom). Thorough coverage is essential. Goldenweed: Apply in spring (April-June) when there is substantial canopy development as a result of good growing conditions. Add an agricultural surfactant at 0.25%-0.5% or apply in oil-water emulsion. Increase spray volume, 4 to 5 gpa by air or 15 to 20 gpa by ground, to ensure thorough coverage.
Poisonous Plants such as groundsel (Senecio spp.) lambert crazyweed loco, woolly loco, Wooton (garbancillo)	1 1/2 to 2 pt Tordon 22K	General: Apply in fall or winter when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing. Herbicide application may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock. See Use Restrictions for note on grazing treated poisonous plants. Locoweeds: To improve wetting of locoweeds, use an agricultural surfactant at 0.25%-0.5% or apply in oil-water emulsion.

Table 2: Rate Instructions for Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Species in the Southern U.S. (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) (Cont.)

Tordon 22K can be applied alone or in combination with 2,4-D amine or ester or other products labeled for rangeland and pastures to enhance control of certain species. When Tordon 22K is applied alone, herbicide symptoms will appear more slowly than when tank mixed with 2,4-D.

Cactus	Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)	High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal)	Specific Use Directions
cactus sp. cactus, cholla	--	4 qt Tordon 22K	Apply any time of the year with water and surfactant. Good coverage is essential.
Woody Plants:	Note: Consult local recommendations for specific rates within listed rate ranges.		
huisache (suppression)	2 pt Tordon 22K + 1 pt Remedy® Ultra	2 qt Tordon 22K + 1 qt Remedy Ultra	Fall application is recommended, however, fall applications will not provide satisfactory control of other woody species in the South Texas mixed brush complex. Performance can be erratic.
Juniper, including, alligator redberry Utah one-seeded eastern redcedar pinyon pine	--	4qt Tordon 22K	Apply May through July. Complete coverage is essential. Results with ashe juniper may be variable with high volume foliar application.
Pricklypear, lindheimer (unburned rangeland)	2 pt Tordon 22K	4 qt Tordon 22K	Application may be made anytime, but optimum time is late August to early November. Onset of herbicidal activity is very slow and may continue for two years or longer. Good coverage is essential.
Pricklypear, lindheimer (burned rangeland)	1 pt Tordon 22K	2 qt Tordon 22K	Conduct intense controlled burns from December through March and apply Tordon 22K mid-April through May. Rainfall following burning can also stimulate prolific resprouting of the burned plants. Good coverage is also essential.
Pricklypear, plains	1 1/2 to 2 pt Tordon 22K	4 qt Tordon 22K	Optimum time for treatment is during flowering. Control may be improved by use of an oil-water emulsion spray mixture. Lower rate will provide partial control (stand reduction) and high rate more complete control. Treatment response is slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.
Rose, Macartney rose, multiflora	1 qt Tordon 22K + 2 lb ae 2,4-D	1 to 2 qt Tordon 22K + 2 to 4 lb ae 2,4-D	Apply in the spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use an agricultural surfactant (0.5% v/v) or apply as an oil-water emulsion. Ensure thorough and uniform coverage by applying at higher spray volume, 5 or more gpa by air or 20 or more gpa by ground. Avoid treatment less than 9 to 12 months after mowing when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Repeat treatment as necessary.
Tallowtree, Chinese	1 qt Tordon 22K + 2 lb ae 2,4-D or 1 pt Remedy Ultra	2 qt Tordon 22K or 1 to 2 qt Tordon 22K + 2 to 4 lb ae 2,4-D or 1 qt Remedy Ultra	Apply in the spring or fall, when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use an agricultural surfactant (0.5% vol/vol) or use an oil-water emulsion and higher spray volumes, 5 gpa or more by air and 20 gpa or more by ground.
South Texas mixed brush, including, acacia, blackbrush acacia, catclaw acacia, twisted granjeno guajillo mesquite prickly pear tasajillo	2 pt Tordon 22K + 1.75 pt Sendero or 1 to 2 pt Remedy Ultra	2 qt Tordon 22K + 2 to 3 pt Remedy Ultra or 3.5 pt Sendero†	Apply in of oil-water emulsion. Use 4 or more gpa by air or 20 or more gpa by ground. For application timing for mesquite, see comments in section on mesquite control. Tank mixing Tordon 22K with Sendero® will provide improved control of pricklypear and legume species such as mesquite and acacias while tank mixing with Remedy® Ultra will provide improved control of non-legume species such as granjeno, oaks, and hackberry. † Assumes a delivery volume of 50 gpa of mixture, if delivery volume is higher or lower, adjust the amount per 100 gallons to achieve the rate indicated in Broadcast Application (Rate/acre) column.
mesquite	1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K + 1.75 pt Sendero or 2 pt Tordon 22K + 1 pt Remedy Ultra	1 to 2 qt Tordon 22K + 3.5 pt Sendero† or 1 1/2 to 3 pt Remedy Ultra	Tordon 22K Alone: Apply as a water spray or oil-water emulsion (see Mixing Instructions) in 4 or more gpa by air or 10 or more gpa by ground. Increase spray volumes with increasing brush density and height to ensure adequate coverage. Where control of pricklypear cactus is desired, use the 2 pt/acre rate of Tordon 22K. † Assumes a delivery volume of 50 gpa of mixture, if delivery volume is higher or lower, adjust the amount per 100 gallons to achieve the rate indicated in Broadcast Application (Rate/acre) column.

Table 2: Rate Instructions for Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Species in the Southern U.S. (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) (Cont.)

Tordon 22K can be applied alone or in combination with 2,4-D amine or ester or other products labeled for rangeland and pastures to enhance control of certain species. When Tordon 22K is applied alone, herbicide symptoms will appear more slowly than when tank mixed with 2,4-D.

Cactus	Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)	High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal)	Specific Use Directions
Tordon 22K in Tank Mix: Tank mixing with Sendero will provide control of pricklypear and improved control of legume species such as mesquite and acacias while tank mixing with Remedy Ultra will provide improved control of non-legume species such as granjeno, oaks, and hackberry. Regrowth mesquite should be at least 4 ft tall prior to treatment. See labels for Sendero and Remedy Ultra for additional treatment instructions and information on mesquite control. Within rate ranges given for Tordon 22K and tank mix products, consult local recommendations. Timing and Factors in Control: The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by environmental conditions as well as foliage condition and stage of growth. For best results, apply when new growth foliage has turned from light to dark green, when the soil temperature has reached 75°F to 83°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Application should be made within 45 days after the critical soil temperature at the 12 to 18 inch depth has been reached or, if Tordon 22K is applied in combination with Sendero, within 60 days. Product performance may be adversely affected if application is made before mesquite foliage has turned from light to dark green or if foliage has been injured or removed by late frost, insects, hail or plant diseases. Do not apply if mesquite exhibits new (light green) growth in response to significant rainfall during the growing season. Soil temperatures at the 12 to 18 inch depth may vary with soil texture and drainage. Coarse-textured (sandy) soils warm up sooner than fine-textured soils (clay) soils and dry soils warm up more quickly than wet soils. Re-application: Do not reapply in the same growing season. Retreatment will not be effective until woody plants develop sufficient new foliage for interception, uptake, and translocation of the herbicide to plant roots.			

Spot Concentrate Application for Juniper Control

ashe juniper eastern redcedar eastern persimmon	General: Apply Tordon 22K undiluted as a spot concentrate application prior to periods of expected rainfall. Apply directly to the soil within the dripline and on the upslope side of the tree. For best results, apply to trees under 12 feet in height. See directions for "Soil Spot Concentrate" in "Application Methods" section. Ashe Juniper: Apply 4 to 6 ml per 3 ft of plant height in the spring (April-May) Eastern Redcedar: Apply 3 to 4 ml per 3 ft of plant height in either spring (April-May) or fall (September-October) Eastern Persimmon: Apply 2 to 4 ml per inch of stem diameter in spring (March through May)
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Seeding to Permanent Grasses, Including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres

Newly Seeded Grasses:

Tordon 22K should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established as indicated by development of a good secondary root system and vigorous growth (usually 45 to 60 days after planting). Most perennial grasses show improved tolerance to the post emergence applications at this stage of development. Generally, wheatgrass species are more tolerant to Tordon 22K soil residues.

For best results, apply to actively growing weeds in a spray volume of 2 or more gallons of water per acre by air or 10 or more gallons of water per acre by ground. Refer to the weeds rate chart for information on target weed species and application rates.

Perennial Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Tordon 22K to actively growing perennial broadleaf weeds at up to 2 pints per acre after the grass is well established. Risk of grass injury is greatest when using the maximum of 2 pint per acre rate.

Annual Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Tordon 22K at 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre to actively growing susceptible annual broadleaf weeds, (including Russian thistle). Tordon 22K can also be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 pound ae per acre of 2,4-D where 2,4-D sensitive species are present. Read and follow all directions for use and use precautions on other product labels.

Weed Control Prior to Seeding Cool Season Perennial Grasses:

Weed control with Tordon 22K fits into grass re-vegetation programs where perennial range or reclamation grass species are to be established in non-cropland, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or CRP areas. Tordon 22K may be applied in the spring or early summer, depending on the target weed species, and grass seed planted in the fall when conditions are favorable for grass establishment. Alternatively, Tordon 22K may be applied in the fall and grass seed planted in the winter or spring when conditions are favorable for grass establishment.

Apply Tordon 22K at 1 qt/acre or less. Refer to the weeds rate chart for information on target weed species and application rates. When Tordon 22K is applied at 1 qt/acre there may be temporary injury to new plantings of certain **perennial** grass species, depending on sensitivity. However, temporary grass injury will be more than offset by the benefits to grasses due to decreased weed competition. Germination of **annual** grass species may be suppressed after treatment.

To optimize weed control it is suggested the application area be disturbed as little as possible by the seeding operation. After application, the site should be left undisturbed for a minimum of 14 days prior to seedbed preparation or seeding. Potential for injury to sensitive grass species can be decreased by increasing the interval between application and seeding operations.

Precautions:

- Conditions that stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to the grass at all stages of growth.
- To reduce potential damage to subsequent small grain crops or grain sorghum (milo), use the lower rate or discontinue the use of

Tordon 22K at least 2 years prior to the seeding of small grain crops. After CRP, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated acres until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

- Tordon 22K at rates over 2 pints per acre may suppress certain established grasses such as brome grass and blue gramma. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition.

Restrictions:

- Do not use Tordon 22K if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- Do not rotate to grain sorghum (milo) if greater than 1 pint per acre of Tordon 22K has been applied. Do not plant grain sorghum within 8 months after application. Do not use this product for sweet sorghum production or on land that will be rotated to sweet sorghum.

Fallow Cropland (Not Rotated to Broadleaf Crops)

Apply Tordon 22K as a post harvest or fallow treatment in continuous grain or during the fallow period. Tordon 22K may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with 2,4-D or other herbicides registered for this use. Apply in 2 or more gallons of water per acre by air or 5 or more gallons per acre by ground.

Application Rates

Annual Weeds: To control annual weeds such as Russian thistle and wild buckwheat, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre of Tordon 22K in tank mix combination with 1/2 to 1 lb ae of 2,4-D or other herbicides registered for use on fallow land. Apply when weeds are actively growing.

Field Bindweed: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre of Tordon 22K plus 1/2 to 1 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D when bindweed is actively growing. Optimum time for treatment is when plant runners reach 8 to 12 inches. Use 1/2 pint per acre to control light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions or to reduce the potential for crop injury. Use 1 pint per acre for heavy infestations and to start a treatment program for long-term control. Some regrowth will occur the following season and a re-treatment program of 1/2 pint of Tordon 22K plus 1/2 lb ae of 2,4-D for one to two years will provide stand reduction.

Canada thistle: Apply 1 pint per acre of Tordon 22K plus 1 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D when the majority of thistle plants are emerged but prior to bud stage.

Crop Rotation

Use only on land to be planted the following year to grass, barley, oats, wheat, grain sorghum (milo) or fallowed. Do not plant grain sorghum within 8 months after application. Do not use this product for sweet sorghum production or on land that will be rotated to sweet sorghum. Many broadleaf crops are extremely sensitive to soil residues of Tordon 22K. Do not plant sensitive broadleaf crops for 36 months after treatment or until soil residues have declined to a safe level as indicated by an adequately sensitive bioassay using the intended broadleaf crop.

A bioassay is recommended following treatment prior to planting any sensitive broadleaf crop.

Preplant Interval

A preplant interval following application of Tordon 22K prior to planting small grains is recommended to reduce or eliminate potential crop injury and/or yield reduction. The possibility for crop injury or yield reduction to occur depends on application rate, soil organic matter, rainfall, temperature and incidence of cereal diseases. Adequate soil moisture and soil temperature during the preplant interval is important in reducing, but may not eliminate, the risk of crop injury. When considering use of Tordon 22K on fallow land, growers should consider the benefit of weed control against the risk of crop damage and treat only if the risk of injury to small grains can be tolerated. The following preplant intervals are recommended:

For applications up to 1/2 pint per acre, allow a minimum of **45 days** of soil temperatures above 40°F between application and planting.

For applications of greater than 1/2 pint and up to 1 pint per acre, allow a minimum of **60 days** of soil temperatures above 40°F between application and planting, except in the states of Idaho, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, where the minimum preplant interval is **90 days**.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1 pint per acre as a broadcast treatment per annual growing season.
- **Spot Treatment:** See "Spot Treatment" in "Mixing and Application Methods" section for directions for calibration, spray volume determination and mixing. Spot treatments of Tordon 22K at rates over 1 pint per acre can be made on fallow, non-irrigated cropland if the treated areas comprise less than 10% of the immediate field in any one year. Do not apply Tordon 22K to cropland at rates exceeding 2 quarts per acre. When Tordon 22K is applied at rates above 1 pint per acre, injury to small grains may result for periods up to two years after treatment.

Mixing and Application Directions

Mixing Instructions

Mix the required amount of Tordon 22K in water and apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray using ground equipment or aircraft. Use enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of the weeds.

Use with Surfactants: Under certain conditions, such as drought or dusty plant surfaces, the addition of a surfactant may improve efficacy. However, if foliar burn occurs too rapidly, translocation of Tordon 22K will be impaired and control of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed, may be reduced.

Mixing with Water

To prepare the spray, add about half the desired amount of water in the spray tank. Then with agitation, add the specified amount of Tordon 22K and other registered tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as surfactants or drift control and deposition aids.

Mixing Oil-Water Emulsions (Ground and Aerial Applications)

For aerial application, add oil to the total spray mix at the ratio of 1 part oil to 5 parts water (1:5 ratio). For ground application, add oil to the spray mix at a rate of 5 to 10% of the total mix. **Do not use more than 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application.** Use agricultural spray emulsifiers such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100 according to mixing instructions given below.

Batch Mixing Instructions

With continuous, vigorous agitation:

1. Add half the amount of water to be used to the spray tank.
2. Add the required amount of water-soluble herbicides such as Tordon 22K, Garlon 3A, Sendero herbicide or 2,4-D Amine.
3. With continued, vigorous agitation slowly add a premix of oil, emulsifier and oil soluble herbicides such as Garlon 4, Remedy® Ultra herbicide or a 2,4-D ester as required. **Note:** Do not add water or mixtures containing water to the premix or oil soluble herbicide since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may be formed that will be difficult to break. An invert emulsion will also form if the premix is added to the mixing tank before the addition of water.
4. Finish filling the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture during application.

Invert Emulsions (Non-food Crop Use Only)

Tordon 22K may be applied with an approved inverting agent to provide a thick invert water-in-oil spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift. Consult use directions on the label for inverting agent. Invert emulsions may be used only for non-food uses.

Where root-suckering species such as sumac, sassafras, locust, and black gum predominate, mix the inverting agent as directed by its use directions plus 1 1/2 quarts Tordon 22K with 9 gallons of water for each acre to be sprayed.

Where harder-to-control species such as red maple, elm, or oaks are present, mix 5 to 6 gallons of the inverting agent as directed by its use directions plus 1 to 2 quarts of Tordon 22K with 15 to 18 gallons of water for each acre to be sprayed.

Mixing With Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions

Tordon 22K is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank. **Note:** The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions or suspensions is more difficult and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer rates should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix Tordon 22K with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar applied liquid fertilizers used as carrier for Tordon 22K can cause yellowing or leaf burn of grass foliage.

Tank Mixing

Tordon 22K may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D or other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

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. If products containing the same active ingredient are tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use 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 adequately cleaned. (See "Sprayer Clean-Out" below.)
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
Note: Undiluted Tordon 22K can be incompatible with certain amine formulations of 2,4-D. This incompatibility can usually be overcome by diluting one or both products with 50% water prior to mixing.
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Tordon 22K and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. The tank mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily mix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers which do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film on the jar.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Tordon 22K for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to susceptible crops or desirable sensitive plants, unless it has been determined that all phytotoxic residue of this herbicide has been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. State agricultural experiment stations or extension service weed specialists in many states issue instructions to fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Tordon 22K herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.

3. Flush the solution out the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Application Methods

Ground or Aerial Broadcast

Use Tordon 22K as a broadcast treatment by ground or by air to control listed broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Apply Tordon 22K as a coarse low-pressure spray at the specified rates in a spray volume of 2 or more gallons per acre by air or 10 or more gallons per acre by ground. For optimal results make ground applications of Tordon 22K in 15 or more gallons of total spray mixture per acre. For optimal results from aerial applications, use 5 to 20 gallons per acre of spray mixture.

High-Volume Foliar Applications

Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems of individual plants. An approved surfactant should be added at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Do not apply more than the maximum application rate of Tordon 22K specified for a given treatment site.

Modified High Volume Applications

For modified high volume leaf-stem treatments of woody brush mix 1 to 3 quarts of Tordon 22K in 100 gallons of water. To control a wider range of plant species, mix 1 to 3 quarts of Tordon 22K with 1-3 quarts of Garlon® 4 herbicide or 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A herbicide and dilute to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner which thoroughly wets all leaves, stems, and root collars.

Amount of Tordon 22K per 1,000 sq ft to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate					
1/4 pt/acre	1/3 pt/acre	1/2 pt/acre	2/3 pt/acre	1 pt/acre	1 qt/acre
1/10 fl oz † (2.7 ml)	1/8 fl oz (3.6 ml)	1/5 fl oz (5.4 ml)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 ml)	3/8 fl oz (11 ml)	3/4 fl oz (22 ml)

† 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Special Application Methods

Soil Spot Concentrate: Tordon 22K may be applied undiluted as a spot concentrate application to control ashe juniper, eastern redcedar and eastern persimmon. (See specific use directions for these plant species under the Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pasture section of this label.) Applications should precede periods of expected rainfall. Apply directly to the soil within the dripline and on the upslope side of the tree. For best results, apply to trees under 12 feet in height.

Broadcast Cut Stubble Treatment

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species after mowing or hand cutting on non-crop areas and rights-of-way, use Tordon 22K herbicide at the rate of 2 quarts per acre in 15 or more gallons of a water spray mixture. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Applications should not be made when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. Make applications soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred. For best results, use the Brown Brush Monitor for this type of application.

Special Ground Sprayer Equipment: To control annual and perennial weed species using special low-volume, minimum drift equipment, such as the hooded Forage Chemical Mower, apply 1 to 2 pt of Tordon 22K in total volumes ranging from 1 gal to 5 gal per acre in water alone or as an oil-water emulsion at a 1:5 and 1:4 oil-to-water ratio for a 1 gal and 5 gal per acre solutions, respectively.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

The amount of spray mixture applied per acre will vary with plant size and density. For optimal results, apply in a total spray volume of 40 to 60 gallons per acre. **Do not apply more than the maximum application rate of Tordon 22K specified for a given treatment site.**

Spot Treatment

Use application rates specified in the "Approved Uses" section of this label or specified by your area weed control specialist. Apply in a total spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below. Do not exceed maximum application rates for Tordon 22K for a given treatment site. On rangeland and permanent grass pastures, spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 2 quarts per acre per annual growing season, but not more than 50% of an acre may be treated (unless the target weed is a noxious weed which allows higher broadcast use rates). Repeat treatments may be applied as necessary, but total use must not exceed the maximum amount specified.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of Tordon 22K if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Tordon 22K (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 to 2.5 gallons of water, depending on the spray volume required to treat 1000 sq ft. To calculate the amount of Tordon 22K required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Revisions:

1. Added QR symbol for Spanish translation and related pointer text: "Escanee para la información de seguridad en español. Scan for safety information in Spanish."
2. Specimen label: Added Spanish translation of health and safety information.

PESTICIDA DE USO RESTRINGIDO

Puede dañar plantas no dianas, susceptibles (fitotóxicas). Para la venta al por menor y uso exclusivo por aplicadores certificados o personas que estén bajo su directa supervisión y únicamente para los usos detallados en la certificación del aplicador certificado. Los aplicadores comerciales certificados también deben garantizar que se informe acerca de las declaraciones preventivas a todas las personas que participen en estas actividades.

Manténgase fuera del alcance de los niños PRECAUCIÓN

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Utilice este producto solo de acuerdo con su etiqueta y el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés), 40 CFR, Parte 170. Consulte el folleto de la etiqueta bajo "Requisitos para uso agrícola" en la sección Instrucciones de uso para obtener información sobre esta ley.

Consulte el contenido del folleto de la etiqueta para ver las Instrucciones de uso.

Aviso: Lea toda la etiqueta. Use el producto únicamente de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta. **Antes de usar este producto, lea la Exención de responsabilidad sobre la garantía, los Riesgos inherentes al uso y la Limitación de las compensaciones al final del folleto de la etiqueta. Si los términos son inaceptables, devuélvalo de inmediato sin abrir.**

En el caso de una emergencia que ponga en peligro la salud o el medio ambiente en relación con este producto, llame al 1-800-992-5994.

Agroquímico: no transporte ni almacene con alimentos, forrajes, medicamentos o ropa.

Declaraciones preventivas

Riesgos para los seres humanos y animales domésticos

PRECAUCIÓN

Causa irritación en los ojos moderada

Evite el contacto con los ojos y ropa. El contacto prolongado o frecuente con la piel puede causar reacciones alérgicas en algunos individuos.

Equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores (de pesticidas) deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos.
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos hechos de material resistente al agua.
- Zapatos y calcetines

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/mantenimiento del PPE. En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

Controles de ingeniería

Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados, cabinas cerradas o aeronaves de forma que cumplan con los requisitos enumerados en el WPS [40 CFR Parte 170.240(d)(4-6)] los requisitos del PPE para manipuladores (de pesticidas) pueden reducirse o modificarse según se especifique en el WPS.

Recomendaciones de seguridad para el usuario

Los usuarios deben:

- Lavarse las manos con abundante agua y jabón después de manipular el pesticida, y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, consumir tabaco o ir al baño.
- Quitarse de inmediato la ropa/el PPE si entra pesticida en su interior. Luego se deben lavar concienzudamente y ponerse ropa limpia.
- Los usuarios deben quitarse de inmediato el PPE después de manipular este producto. Lavar la parte externa de los guantes antes de quitárselos. Tan pronto como sea posible, lavarse con abundante agua y ponerse ropa limpia.

Primeros auxilios

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. También puede llamar al 1-800-992-5994 para obtener información sobre tratamientos médicos de emergencia.

Riesgos ambientales

Este pesticida es tóxico para algunas plantas a concentraciones muy bajas. Las plantas no dianas pueden verse afectadas negativamente si se permite que el pesticida se desplace desde las áreas de aplicación. No aplique directamente en el agua, en zonas donde haya aguas superficiales ni en zonas intermareales por debajo de la marca de agua máxima promedio. No contamine el agua cuando deseche aguas de lavado del equipo. No contamine el agua que utilice para riego o fines domésticos al limpiar el equipo o desechar residuos. No permita que el escurrimiento o la pulverización contaminen pozos, zanjas de riego o cualquier cuerpo de agua que se utilice para riego o fines domésticos. No realice aplicaciones cuando las circunstancias favorezcan el desplazamiento desde el sitio de tratamiento.

Se sabe que Picloram se filtra a través de la tierra a las aguas subterráneas en determinadas condiciones como resultado del uso agrícola. El uso de este producto químico en áreas donde los suelos son permeables, en especial donde la capa freática es poco profunda, puede causar la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas.

Este producto químico puede contaminar las aguas superficiales a través de la deriva de la pulverización. Bajo ciertas circunstancias, también es posible que Picloram tiene un alto potencial de escurrimiento hacia el agua superficial (principalmente a través de la disolución en el agua de escurrimiento). Entre las condiciones se incluyen suelos con drenaje deficiente o húmedos, con pendientes claramente visibles hacia las aguas superficiales adyacentes, áreas frecuentemente inundadas, áreas que cubren aguas subterráneas poco profundas, áreas con canales o zanjas dentro del campo que drenan hacia aguas superficiales, áreas no separadas de las aguas superficiales adyacentes con franjas de vegetación filtrante, y áreas que cubren sistemas de drenaje de tuberías que drenan hacia aguas superficiales.

Instrucciones de uso

PESTICIDA DE USO RESTRINGIDO

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.

Lea atentamente todas las Instrucciones de uso antes de aplicarlo.

No aplicar este producto de forma que entre en contacto con trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o a través de la deriva. Solo los manipuladores de pesticidas con la protección adecuada pueden estar en el área durante la aplicación. Para obtener información sobre cualquier requisito específico de su Estado o Tribu, consulte a la agencia responsable de la regulación de pesticidas.

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Utilice este producto solo de acuerdo con su etiqueta y el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés), 40 CFR, Parte 170. Esta ley contiene los requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, y para las personas que manipulan pesticidas agrícolas. Contiene requisitos para la capacitación, descontaminación, notificación y asistencia de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones específicas y excepciones relacionadas con las indicaciones en esta etiqueta acerca del PPE y el intervalo de ingreso restringido. Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta (requisitos para uso agrícola) aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están cubiertos por el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola.

No ingrese o permita el ingreso de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de ingreso restringido (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) de 12 horas.

El PPE requerido para el acceso anticipado a áreas tratadas según el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, y que involucra el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es:

- Overol (mamelucos).
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos hechos de material resistente al agua.
- Zapatos y calcetines

Requisitos para usos no agrícolas

Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están cubiertos por la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR, Parte 170). El WPS se aplica cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.

Restricciones de ingreso para usos no cubiertos por el WPS: Para aplicaciones en pastizales, pasturas permanentes y áreas no agrícolas no entre ni permita el ingreso a las áreas hasta que los aerosoles se hayan secado, a menos que el aplicador y otros manipuladores (de pesticidas) usen el PPE.

Almacenamiento y desecho

No contamine el agua, la comida, los forrajes ni los fertilizantes mediante el almacenamiento o el desecho.

Almacenamiento de pesticidas: En caso de exposición de este producto a temperaturas gélidas, el ingrediente activo puede cristalizarse y precipitarse fuera de la solución. Bajo ciertas condiciones, el producto debe calentarse a al menos 40° °F y agitarse bien para disolver la cristalización del ingrediente antes de usarlo.

Desecho de pesticidas: Los residuos resultantes del uso de este producto deben desecharse en el lugar o en un centro de desecho de residuos autorizado. Se prohíbe el desecho a cielo abierto.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o menos:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrezcalo para ser reciclado, si esta opción está disponible.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuagar tres veces** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llenar el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y volver a taparlo. Agitar durante 10 segundos. Verter el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacenar las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuagar a presión** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continuar drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantener el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Insertar la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuagar a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Almacenamiento y desecho (Cont.)

Envases rellenables de más de 5 galones:

Manipulación del envase: envase rellenable. Rellene este envase solo con pesticidas. No reutilice este envase para ningún otro fin.

Antes de rellenarlo, revise cuidadosamente no tenga daños como grietas, perforaciones, abrasiones, hilos desgastados y dispositivos de cierre. Revise si hay fugas después de volver a llenar y antes de transportar. Si el envase no se puede rellenar, siga las instrucciones de limpieza para los envases no rellenables.

La limpieza del envase antes de su disposición final es responsabilidad de la persona que deseché el envase. La limpieza antes de rellenarlo es responsabilidad de la persona que lo rellena. Para limpiar el envase antes de su disposición final, vacíe el contenido restante de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase con, aproximadamente, un 10 % de agua y, si es posible, rocíe todos los lados mientras agrega el agua. Si es práctico, agite energicamente o haga recircular el agua con la bomba durante dos minutos. Verter o bombear el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de aguas de enjuague. Repetir este procedimiento de enjuague dos veces más.

Envases no rellenables de más de 5 galones:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrezcalo para ser reciclado, si esta opción está disponible.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuagar tres veces** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llenar el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua. Reemplazar y ajustar los cierres. Colocar el envase sobre un lado y hacer rodar hacia adelante y hacia atrás, y asegurarse de que dé al menos una vuelta completa, durante 30 segundos. Colocar el envase sobre su extremo e inclinar hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dar vuelta el envase, colocar sobre su otro extremo e inclinar hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vaciar las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacenar las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuagar a presión** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continuar drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantener el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Insertar la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuagar a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Specimen Label

GLYPHOSATE	GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
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Accord[®]XRT II

HERBICIDE

TMTrademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

- **A non-selective broad spectrum systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants**
- **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), rangeland and permanent grass pastures**
- **forest sites, conifer plantations**
- **railroads**
- **natural areas (open space) including: campgrounds, prairie management, trails and trailheads, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas**
- **including grazed areas on all of these listed sites**

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient:

glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, dimethylamine salt	50.2%
Other Ingredients.....	49.8%
Total	100.0%

Contains 5.07 lb per gallon glyphosate, dimethylamine salt (4 lb per gallon glyphosate acid).

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-556

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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 thoroughly 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.

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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Environmental Hazards

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product, or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

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.

This is an end-use product. Corteva does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation.

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 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof 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. Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage: Do not contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container contains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Accord® XRT II herbicide is a broad spectrum, systemic, postemergence herbicide with no soil residual activity. It is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants and brush. It is formulated as a water soluble liquid containing surfactant; no additional surfactant is needed.

Time to Symptoms: The active ingredient in this product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within two to four days, but on most perennial weeds visible effects may not occur for seven days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made

at late growth stages approaching maturity or when translocation is mostly down to the roots, i.e. autumn for perennial plants or woody plants.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme. This enzyme is found only in plants and microorganisms that are essential to forming specific amino acids.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the specified stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash off this product from the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by this product. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application rates specified in this label are given in units of volume, either fluid ounces, pints or quarts, of this product per acre. The maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other glyphosate-containing herbicides, either applied separately or in a tank mix, on the basis of total pounds of glyphosate (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one glyphosate-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, ensure that the total of pounds acid equivalent glyphosate does not exceed the maximum allowed. Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts (8 lb glyphosate acid) of this product per acre per year.

Herbicide Resistance Management

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 9 herbicide (inhibitor of EPSP synthase enzyme). Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are tolerant (resistant) to glyphosate may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. Where resistant biotypes exist, the repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action can lead to the selection for resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop, and can be utilized to manage weed resistance once it occurs.

To delay the selection for glyphosate resistant weeds, use the following practices:

- Scout fields before and after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
- Start with a clean field by applying a burndown herbicide or by tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are small.
- Add other herbicides, such as a selective and/or a residual herbicide, and cultural practices, such as tillage or crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use the application rate for the most difficult to control weed in the field. Do not tank mix with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy through antagonism or with ones that encourage application rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Before moving from one site to another, clean equipment to minimize the spread of weed seeds or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to the local retailer, county extension agent, or Corteva representative.

Appropriate testing is needed to determine if a weed is resistant to glyphosate. The following good agronomic practices can reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- Tank mix this product or apply it sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control if a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in the field.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices, such as crop rotation or tillage, may also be used.
- To control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed, scout treated fields after applying this product.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving any site known to contain resistant biotypes.

Because the presence of glyphosate resistance in weed populations is difficult to detect prior to use, Corteva accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weeds, to the extent permitted by law.

Glyphosate-Resistant Ryegrass (Not for Use in California)

Preemergence: To control other emerged weeds, apply this product in a tank mix with a preemergence herbicide labeled for control of ryegrass.

Preemergence and Postemergence: To control other emerged weeds, apply this product in a tank mix with a residual preemergence herbicide and a postemergence herbicide (other than glyphosate) labeled for control of ryegrass. Apply according to the herbicide label directions for optimum control of ryegrass.

Postemergence: To control other emerged weeds, apply this product in a tank mix with another postemergence herbicide labeled for control of ryegrass. Apply according to the herbicide label directions for optimum control of ryegrass.

Attention

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

AVOID DRIFT. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent adverse effects from drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Use the lower spray pressures for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance will increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Mixing Directions

Use only clean, stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers to mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product.

Eliminate any risk of siphoning the contents of the tank mix back into the carrier source while mixing. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations.

Note: Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Accord XRT II – Alone

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows:

1. Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of clean water.
2. Add the specified amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix well.
3. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foaming, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Accord XRT II – Tank Mixing for use on any site listed on this label

This product does not provide residual weed control. For residual weed control or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix this product with other herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. A compatibility test may be done prior to using a product that has not been tank mixed before with Accord XRT II in your program. See testing procedure below.

The user is responsible for ensuring that the specific application being made is included on the label of the product used in the tank mix and is compatible with Accord XRT II, especially if using a generic product with active ingredients, such as 2,4-D, atrazine, dicamba, diuron, pendimethalin or other herbicide, is listed in the label.

Add the tank mix product to the tank as directed by the label. Maintain agitation and add the required amount of this product. Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents in the tank are sprayed. If the

mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying resumes. Keep the bypass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. The screen size in the nozzle or line strainers must be no finer than 50 mesh.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Accord XRT II and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not specified on this label may result in reduced performance.

Handheld Sprayers

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Concentration (percent)	Amount of This Product for Desired Volume		
	1 gal	25 gal	100 gal
0.5	2/3 fl oz	1 pt	2 qt
0.75	1 fl oz	24 fl oz	3 qt
1	1 1/3 fl oz	1 qt	1 gal
1.5	2 fl oz	1 1/2 qt	1 1/2 gal
2	2 2/3 fl oz	2 qt	2 gal
3.75	5 fl oz	3 3/4 qt	3 3/4 gal
5	6 1/2 fl oz	5 qt	5 gal
10	13 fl oz	10 qt	10 gal

For best results when using knapsack sprayers, mix the specified amount of this product with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

Colorants or Dyes

Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's directions.

Application Equipment and Application Methods

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

This product may be applied with the following application equipment. Apply spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Aerial Application in All States Except California (see below for California aerial application information).

Apply this product using aerial spray equipment only under conditions as specified within this label.

Avoid drift. Do not apply when winds are gusty or under any other condition which favors drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, maintain appropriate buffer zones.

Do not directly apply to any body of water.

Use the specified rates of this herbicide in 3 to 25 gpa of water unless otherwise specified on this label. Refer to the specific use directions of this label for volumes and application rates.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. A drift control additive may be used. When a drift control additive is used, carefully read and observe the precautionary statements and all other information specified on the additive label.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear components are most susceptible.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413, may prevent corrosion.

Aerial Application in California Only

Use the following guidelines when aerial applications are made near crops or desirable perennial vegetation after bud break and before total leaf drop, and/or near other desirable vegetation or annual crops:

- Do not apply within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or crop(s).
- If wind up to 5 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crop(s), do not apply within 500 feet of the desirable vegetation or crop(s).
- Winds blowing from 5 to 10 miles per hour toward desirable vegetation or crop(s) may require buffer zones in excess of 500 feet.
- Do not apply when winds are in excess of 10 miles per hour or when inversion conditions exist.

When this product is applied under the conditions described, it controls annual and perennial weeds listed in the label affixed to the container.

Only 2,4-D amine formulations may be used for aerial applications in California. Tank mixes with 2,4-D amine formulations may be applied by air in California for fallow and reduced tillage systems, and for alfalfa and pasture renovation applications only. Do not aerially apply any tank mixes with dicamba in California.

Additional Information for Fresno County, California: Within the boundaries of Fresno County, California, the following information applies only from February 15 through March 31:

North: Fresno County line
South: Fresno County line
East: State Highway 99
West: Fresno County line

Always read and follow the label directions and precautionary statements for all products used in the aerial application. Observe the following directions to minimize off-site movement during aerial applications of this product. Minimizing off-site movement is the responsibility of the grower, pest control advisor and aerial applicator.

Written Directions: A written direction **must** be submitted by or on behalf of the applicator to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner 24 hours prior to application. The written direction **must** state the proximity of surrounding crops and that conditions of each manufacturer's product label and this label have been satisfied.

Aerial Applicator Training and Equipment: Aerially applying this product is limited to pilots who have successfully completed a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner and California Department of Pesticide Regulation approved training program for aerial application of herbicides. All aircraft must be inspected, critiqued in flight and certified at a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-in. To insure that proper rates of herbicides and adjuvants are being applied during commercial use, test and calibrate the spray equipment at appropriate intervals. Demonstration of performance at Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-ins constitutes such documentation, or other written records showing calculations and measurements of flight and spray parameters acceptable to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

Applications at Night: Do not aerially apply this product earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise and/or later than 30 minutes after sunset. Doing so requires prior permission from the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

Ground Application

Apply the specified rates of this product in 3 to 40 gpa of water as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified on this label. Increase the spray volume within the rate range as density of weeds increases to ensure complete coverage. In order not to spray a fine mist, carefully select proper nozzles. Use flat fan nozzles for best results with ground application equipment. Check spray pattern for uniform distribution of spray droplets.

Handheld and Backpack Application

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Do not spray to the point of runoff for applications made on a spray to wet basis. Use coarse sprays only. For low volume directed spray applications, spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, cover the top one-half of the plant. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sprouts.

Selective Equipment

This product may be diluted with water and applied through shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars to weeds listed on this label. Avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation as serious injury or death is likely to occur.

Adjust application equipment used above desired vegetation so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam, or splatter of the herbicide settling on desirable vegetation is likely to result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Better results are obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when the height of weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. If this occurs, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and Hooded Applicators

A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide. A hooded sprayer is a shielded sprayer in which the spray pattern is totally enclosed, including the top, sides, front, and back. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. **Exercise extreme care to avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.**

Wiper Applicators

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed. Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation.

Adjust application equipment used over the top of desirable vegetation so that the wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results are obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds should be a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Adjust the applicator height to ensure adequate contact with weeds as weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. Poor contact may occur when weeds are growing in dense clumps, in severe weed infestations, or when weed height varies dramatically. If this occurs, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Operate this equipment at ground speeds no more than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if two applications are made in opposite directions.

Droplets, mist, foam, or splatter of the herbicide settling onto desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction. Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that on sloping ground the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a one-day period as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts by thoroughly flushing with water immediately after using this product.

Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators

Use 25 to 70 percent solutions of this product in water.

Panel Applicators and Pressure Feed Systems

Solutions ranging from 25 to 100 percent of this product in water may be used.

This product controls the following weeds when applied as directed:

corn, volunteer	sicklepod
panicum, Texas	Spanish needles
rye, common	starbur, bristly
shattercane	

This product suppresses the following weeds when applied as directed:

beggarweed, Florida	ragweed, common
bermudagrass	ragweed, giant
dogbane, hemp	smutgrass
dogfennel	sunflower
guineagrass	thistle, Canada
johnsongrass	thistle, musk
milkweed	vaseygrass
nightshade, silverleaf	velvetleaf
pigweed, redroot	

Injection Systems

This product may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into

the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

CDA Equipment

The rate of this product applied per acre by vehicle-mounted controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment must not be less than the amount specified in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted and handheld CDA equipment, apply in 2 to 15 gpa of water.

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Exercise extreme care to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

Application Directions

- **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), rangeland and permanent grass pastures**
- **forest sites, conifer plantations**
- **railroads**
- **natural areas (open space) including: campgrounds, prairie management, trails and trailheads, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas**
- **including grazed areas on all of these listed sites**

This product may also be used in non-food crop sites, including: Christmas tree farms, plant nurseries, and sod or turfgrass seed farms.

Apply this product to control any weeds listed in the Weeds Controlled section of the label unless otherwise specified.

Cut Stump

This product will control regrowth of cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 percent solution with 50 percent water or 100 percent solution of this product to the freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet but be sure to apply the herbicide solution to a complete ring of exposed cambium including when the bark may have torn down the side of the stump. For best results, make applications during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

alder	reed, giant
eucalyptus	saltcedar
madrone	sweetgum
oak	tan oak
pepper, Brazilian	willow
pine, Austrian	

Restrictions:

- Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Some sprouts, stems, or trees may share the same root system.
- Adjacent trees that are of a similar age, height and spacing may indicate shared roots.
- Injury is likely to occur to non-treated stems or trees when one tree or more that shares a common root is treated.

Forestry Management

This product is for the control or partial control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds in forestry. This product is also for use in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites and maintaining logging roads.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: For forestry site preparation, make sure the tank mix product is approved for use prior to planting the desired species. Observe planting interval restrictions.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility. Site Preparation in forestry sites, use this product in site preparation prior to planting any tree species including Christmas trees, eucalyptus, hybrid tree cultivars, and establishing silvicultural nursery sites.

For optimum results, use 4 – 8 quarts of this product per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and hard to control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before fall color and leaf drop. Use increased rates within the rate range to control perennial herbaceous weeds. Use a lower rate in the rate range to control annual herbaceous weeds. Apply to foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds any time after emergence.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product as an over the top broadcast spray for forestry conifer or hardwood release unless otherwise specified on this label.

Conifer Release, Mid-Rotation Conifer Release, and Hardwood Release

Apply this product as a directed spray, with selective equipment, and as an individual plant treatment for woody and herbaceous weeds in conifer plantations and hardwood sites, Christmas tree plantations and silvicultural nurseries for conifer release or mid-rotation release applications around conifers and hardwoods.

Make applications using application techniques that prevent or minimize direct contact to the foliage of crop trees (including in stands of pine, other conifers, or hardwood). Avoid contact of spray drift, mist or drips with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of desirable plant species. Use directed sprays and ground equipment with nozzles oriented to target only undesirable understory vegetation below the crop tree canopy.

Mid-Rotation Conifer Release and Spot Treatments for Crop Tree Release and Timber Stand Improvement

Apply this product as a ground broadcast or directed spray application for mid-rotation release applications under the canopy of pines, other conifers and hardwoods. Make applications using application techniques that prevent or minimize direct contact to the foliage of crop trees (including in stands of pine, other conifers, or hardwoods). Use directed sprays and ground equipment with nozzles oriented to target only undesirable understory vegetation below the crop tree canopy. When making spot applications for woody and herbaceous weeds, do not allow spray to contact the foliage of desirable crop trees.

Unimproved Rough Turf

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Spot Treatment, Trim and Edge, and Bareground (can be used on any site on this label)

This product may be on any industrial turfgrass listed on the label for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, for trim and edge application around objects, and to eliminate unwanted weeds before a construction project begins or asphalt or other material is laid for a road. This product may be used prior to planting an area to turfgrass (sod or seed) to remove unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds.

To maintain bareground, repeated applications of this product may be used.

This product provides control of emerged annual weeds and control or partial control of emerged perennial weeds, woody brush and trees when applied in a tank mix to bareground.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

To control or partially control the following perennial weeds, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of this product plus 2 to 4 oz of Oust XP per acre.

bahiagrass	fescue, tall
bermudagrass	johnsongrass
broomsedge	poorjoe
dallisgrass	quackgrass
dock, curly	vaseygrass
dogfennel	vervain, blue

Chemical Mowing

This product suppresses perennial and annual grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing.

Perennials: Apply this product at a rate of 6 fl oz per acre to suppress tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, quackgrass or reed canarygrass covers. Use 4.6 fl oz of this product per acre for suppression of Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gpa. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Annuals: For growth suppression of annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turfgrass on roadsides apply 3 to 3.75 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gpa. Apply when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

Dormant Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass: This product may be used to control or partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass. Treat only when turfgrass is dormant and prior to spring greenup.

Apply 6 fl oz to 1.5 quarts of this product per acre in 10 to 40 gpa of water. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable groundcovers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. For best control of winter annuals, apply when plants are less than 6 inches tall in an early growth stage, and after most of them have germinated. For best control of tall fescue, apply when the tall fescue is at or beyond the 4 to 6 leaf stage.

Treatments in excess of 12 fl oz of this product per acre may result in injury or delayed greenup in highly maintained areas, such as golf courses and lawns.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply tank mixes of this product plus Oust XP in highly maintained turfgrass areas where grass selectively is desired.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass: This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Injury of some bermudagrass could occur from applying this product, but the bermudagrass will recover under moist conditions after the effects of the product wear off. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 12 to 35 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gpa to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds in order to effectively release actively growing bermudagrass. Use a lower rate in the rate range to control weeds less than 6 inches tall (or runner length). Use a higher rate in the rate range as weeds increase in size or as the flower or seed head forms. This product provides partial control of the following perennial species in actively growing bermudagrass.

bahiagrass	johnsongrass
bluestem, silver	trumpet creeper
fescue, tall	vaseygrass

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz of this product per acre in highly maintained turfgrass areas where grass selectively is desired.

Tank Mixes: Tank mix this product with Outrider or Oust XP for a broader weed control spectrum in actively growing bermudagrass. Apply the tank mixes only on well established bermudagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 6 fl oz to 1.5 pints of this product per acre with 0.75 to 1.33 oz of Outrider to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds listed on the Outrider label. Use the higher rate in the rate range of both products to control annual or perennial weeds more than 6 inches tall.

Apply 12 fl oz to 1.5 pints of this product per acre with 1 to 2 oz of Oust XP for enhanced control of weeds listed on the Oust XP label. Use the lower rate in the rate range to control annual weeds less than 6 inches tall (or runner length) listed on the labels. Use a higher rate in the rate range as annual weeds increase in size and as the flower or seed head forms. This tank mix provides partial control of the following perennial weeds in actively growing bermudagrass.

bahiagrass	fescue, tall
blackberry	johnsongrass
bluestem, silver	poorjoe
broomsedge	raspberry
dallisgrass	trumpet creeper
dewberry	vaseygrass
dock, curly	vervain, blue
dogfennel	

Restrictions:

- Do not apply tank mixtures of this product plus Oust XP in highly maintained bermudagrass where grass selectively is desired.

Actively Growing Bahiagrass: To suppress vegetative growth and seed head inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4.6 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gpa of water. Apply one to two weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches and prior to seed head emergence.

To suppress growth of bahiagrass up to 120 days, apply 3.5 fl oz of this product per acre and follow it with an application of 2 to 3.5 fl oz per acre approximately 45 days later. Do not make more than two growth suppression applications per year unless otherwise directed.

Tank Mixes: Tank mix this product with Outrider or Oust XP for a broader weed control spectrum in actively growing bahiagrass. Apply the tank mixes only on well established bahiagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 4.6 fl oz of this product per acre with 0.75 to 2 oz of Outrider per acre to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds listed

on the Outrider label. Use the higher rate in the rate range for Outrider to control annual and perennial weeds more than 6 inches tall.

Apply 4.6 fl oz of this product per acre with 0.25 oz of Oust XP per acre for enhanced control of weeds listed on the Oust XP label in actively growing bahiagrass one to two weeks following an initial spring mowing. Do not apply this tank mix more than once per year.

Turfgrass Renovation, Seed, or Sod Production

This product controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. When repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm season turfgrass, such as bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide the best control. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray. Desirable turfgrass may be planted following the above procedures. Handheld equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Use broadcast or handheld equipment to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Restrictions:

- Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment.
- Delay tillage or renovation techniques, such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing, for seven days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Target Plants		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Use Directions
castorbean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Inject 4 mL of this product per plant into the lower portion of the main stem
hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Inject one leaf cane per plant, 10 to 12 inches above the root crown, with 5 mL of a 5 percent by volume solution of this product.
hogweed, giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Inject one leaf cane per plant 12 inches above the root crown with 5 mL of a 5 percent by volume solution of this product.
horsetail, field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Inject one segment above the root crown with 0.5 mL of this product per stem using a low volume syringe capable of accurately delivering this amount of product.
knotweed, bohemian and other species	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>	Inject 5 mL of this product per stem between the second and third internode.
knotweed, giant	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	
knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	
reed, giant	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Inject 6 mL of this product per stem between the second and third internode.
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Cut 8 to 9 of the tallest plants at bud stage in a clump with clippers. Use a cavity needle pushed into the stem center and then slowly removed as 0.5 mL of this product per stem is injected into the stem.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of this product per acre for all treatments combined. At 5 mL per stem, 2 gallons will treat approximately 1300 stems per acre.

Injection and Frill (Woody Brush and Trees)

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees by injection or frill applications. Apply this product using suitable equipment that penetrates into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 mL (0.04 fl oz) of this product per each two to three inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100 percent concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Do not make any applications that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent undiluted concentration of this product. For best results, apply during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion. This product controls many species; some of these species are listed below.

Control

oak
poplar
sweetgum
sycamore

Partial Control

black gum
dogwood
hickory
maple, red

- If the application rate used is 2 quarts or less per acre, no waiting period is required between treatment and feeding or grazing livestock.
- If the application rate used is more than 2 quarts per acre, remove livestock before applying this product and wait 8 weeks after applying before resuming grazing or harvesting.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Natural Areas and Wildlife Habitat Management

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Habitat Restoration and Management

This product may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Apply to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad spectrum vegetation control requirements. Apply spot treatments to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat maintenance and enhancement.

Wildlife Food Plots

This product may be used as a site preparation treatment to control annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Hollow Stem Injection

Apply this product through handheld injection devices that deliver the specified amount of this product into targeted hollow stem plants growing in any site listed on this label. To control the following hollow stem plants, follow the use directions below:

**Non-Food Tree, Shrub, or Vine Production Sites
(Not for Use in California)**

Types of Applications: Site preparation, post-directed trim and edge, wiper application

This product may be used for general weed control prior to the planting of and around established any woody tree, shrub, or vine species, including arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, eucalyptus, euonymus, fir, Douglas- fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, poplar, privet, pine, spruce, and yew, growing in plant nurseries, on Christmas tree farms, or on other non-food tree production sites.

Use this product to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses. During application, desirable vegetation must not be present. Air circulation fans must be turned off until after the application has dried.

Do not use this product as an over the top broadcast spray in Christmas trees unless otherwise directed. Take care to avoid contact of spray, drift, or mist with foliage or green bark of desirable ornamental species.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Site Preparation

Use this product prior to planting any tree, shrub, or vine, including Christmas tree species, in a nursery or production setting.

Post-Directed Trim and Edge

Use this product as a post-directed spray around or to trim and edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks, roads, potted plants, and other objects in a production setting. Protect desirable plants from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material.

Wiper Application

Use this product through wick or other suitable wiper applicators to control or partially control undesirable vegetation around established trees, shrubs, or vines. See Selective Equipment section of this label for further information about the proper use of wiper applicators.

Poplar (*Populus* spp.) Production

Types of Applications: Preplant, in-crop, wiper applicator

Preplant

This product is for use prior to planting *Populus* species, including hybrid poplars and hybrid cottonwoods.

In-Crop

Use a 1.5 percent spray solution as a spray to wet application for the control of undesirable woody brush and trees. To control herbaceous weeds, use a 0.75 to 1.5 percent solution. Avoid contact of spray, drift, or mist with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of poplar trees.

Wiper Applicator

This product may be used through wick or other suitable applicators for control or partial control of grass and broadleaf weeds listed on the label.

For wick applicators, mix 2.75 quarts of this product with 2 gallons of water to make a 25 percent solution. For wiper systems that can handle thicker solutions, such as force fed systems, a solution containing 25 to 100 percent of this product may be used.

For best results, allow the herbicide solution to contact the maximum amount of leaf surface. As weed density increases, decrease equipment speed to allow sufficient herbicide to flow to wet all surfaces contacted. Weeds not contacted will be unaffected.

To avoid injury or death of desirable plants, prevent contact of herbicide with non-target vegetation, including foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit.

Railroads

All of the instructions in the Unimproved Rough Turf section applies to railroads.

Bareground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot Treatment

Use this product to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications of this product may be used as weeds emerge to maintain bare ground. Use this product to control tall growing weeds to improve line of sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way. For crossing applications, use up to 80 gpa of spray solution.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Brush Control

Use this product to control woody brush and trees on railroad rights-of-way. Apply 3 quarts to 2 gallons of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boomless nozzles. Applications up to 80 gpa of spray solution may be used. Apply a 3/4 to 1.5 percent solution of this product when using high volume spray to wet applications. Apply a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product when using low volume directed sprays for spot treatment.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with Garlon® 3A herbicide, ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Pasture Management

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, pasture renovation, spot treatment, wiper applicator, selective weed control in dormant pastures

Preplant, Preemergence, Pasture Renovation

Apply this product to control weeds prior to planting or prior to the emergence of forage grasses. This product may also be applied postemergence to any pasture grass (other than food crops in the *Gramineae* family), including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, guineagrass, kikuyugrass, orchardgrass, pangola grass, ryegrass, timothy, and wheatgrass, to control these species prior to replanting.

Restrictions:

- If the application rate used is 2.25 quarts or less per acre, no waiting period is required between treatment and feeding or grazing livestock.
- If the application rate used is more than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove livestock before applying this product and wait 8 weeks after applying before resuming grazing or harvesting.

Spot Treatment and Wiper Applicator

To control tall weeds, apply this product in pastures as a spot treatment or over the top of desirable grasses using a wiper applicator. Repeat applications may be made in the same area every 30 days.

Restrictions:

- The entire pasture or any portion of it may be treated when using 2.25 quarts or less of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- No more than 10 percent of the total pasture may be treated at any one time when using more than 2.25 quarts of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- To achieve maximum performance, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 7 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting for feed.

Selective Weed Control in Dormant Pastures

Apply this product to dormant pastures to suppress competitive growth and seed production of annual weeds and undesirable vegetation. Apply 9 to 12 fl oz of this product per acre by broadcast application equipment. Apply in early spring before desirable perennial grasses break dormancy and initiate green growth, or in late fall after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy.

Restrictions:

- If this product is applied when plants are not dormant, some stunting of perennial grasses will occur.
 - Using a higher rate in the rate range could cause stand reduction.
 - Do not apply more than a total of 2.25 quarts of this product per acre per year to pasture grasses except for renovation use.
- There is no waiting period between application and grazing or harvesting.

Rangelands

Apply 2.5 lb ai per acre to control or suppress many annual weeds growing in perennial cool and warm season grass rangelands, and pastures. Preventing weed seed production is critical to the successful control of annual grassy weeds invading these perennial grass sites. Eliminate most of the viable seeds with follow up applications in sequential years. Delay grazing of treated areas to encourage growth of desirable perennials. Allowing desirable perennials to flower and reseed in the treated area will encourage successful transition.

Bromus: Use this product to control or suppress downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*), soft chess (*Bromus mollis*), cheatgrass (*Bromus secalinus*), cereal rye and jointed goatgrass found in rangelands, and pastures. Apply 6 to 12 fl oz of this product per acre as a broadcast treatment.

For best results, coincide treatments with early seedhead emergence of the most mature plants. Delaying the application until this growth stage maximizes the emergence of other weedy grass flushes. Make applications to the same site each year until seed banks are depleted and the desirable perennial grasses become established on the site.

Medusahead: Apply 12 fl oz of this product per acre to control or suppress medusahead at the 3-leaf stage when plants are actively growing. Delaying applications beyond this stage results in reduced or unacceptable control. Repeat applications in subsequent years to eliminate the seedbank before reestablishing desirable perennial grasses. Apply in the fall or spring.

Apply by ground or air. Make aerial applications for these uses with fixed wing or helicopter equipment. For aerial applications, apply in 2 to 10 gpa of water. For ground applications, apply in 10 to 20 gpa of water.

Spot Treatment Wiper Application

Apply this product in rangeland, and pastures as a spot treatment or over the top of desirable grasses using wiper applicators to control tall weeds. Make repeat applications in the same area at 30-day intervals.

Restrictions:

- The entire site or any portion of it may be treated when using 2.25 quarts or less of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- No more than 10 percent of the total site may be treated at any one time when using more than 2.25 quarts of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- To achieve maximum performance, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 7 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting for feed.

Weeds

Use a higher rate in the rate range when weed growth is heavy, dense, or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area. The performance of this product may be reduced when applying to weeds heavily covered with dust. If weeds have been mowed, grazed, or cut, allow regrowth to occur before applying this product.

If a handheld sprayer is used to apply this product on a spray to wet technique, ensure that the spray coverage is uniform and complete,

and at least 50 percent of the foliage, or the top one-half of the plant, is sprayed. Spray both sides of large or tall weeds, thick or dense foliage, or multiple sprouts in order to ensure complete coverage.

After applying this product, if the soil must be tilled or the weeds mowed, wait 7 days before tilling, mowing, or removing residual vegetation to allow translocation of this product into underground plant parts.

Apply 1 to 1.75 gallons of this product per acre for enhanced results to control tough to control perennial weeds, woody brush and trees, plants growing under stressed conditions, or in areas of dense vegetation.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Annual Weeds

Apply 1.5 pints of this product per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Use 1.25 to 3 quarts of this product per acre if weeds are more than 6 inches in height or runner length, or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions. Use a higher rate in the rate range for tough to control species regardless of the size of the weed at the time of application. Treat tough to control weeds early when they are relatively small.

Apply a 0.4 percent solution of this product as a spray to wet application to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Use a 0.7 to 1.5 percent solution for annual weeds more than 6 inches tall or for any weeds growing under stressed conditions. Use the higher concentration for tough to control species or for weeds more than 24 inches tall. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds.

Use a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product for low volume directed spray applications.

Rate Table

Weed Species

annoda, spurred
barley
barnyardgrass
bassia, fivehook
bittercress
bluegrass, annual
bluegrass, bulbous
brome, downy
brome, Japanese
browntop panicum
buttercup
Carolina foxtail
Carolina geranium
castorbean
cheatgrass
cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)
chervil
chickweed
cocklebur
copperleaf, hophornbeam
corn
corn speedwell
crabgrass
dwarf dandelion
eastern mannagrass
eclipta
fall panicum
false dandelion
falseflax, smallseed
fiddleneck
field pennycress
filaree
fleabane, annual
fleabane, hairy (*Conyza bonariensis*)
fleabane, rough
Florida pusley
foxtail
goatgrass, jointed
goosegrass
grain sorghum (milo)
groundsel, common
hemp sesbania
henbit
horseweed/marestail
(*Conyza canadensis*)
itchgrass
johnsongrass (seedling)
junglerice
knotweed
kochia
lambsquarters

little barley
London rocket
mayweed
medusahead
morningglory (*Ipomoea* spp.)
mustard, blue
mustard, tansy
mustard, tumble
mustard, wild
nightshade, black
oats
pigweed
plains/tickseed coreopsis
prickly lettuce
puncturevine
purslane, common
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
red rice
Russian thistle
rye
ryegrass
sandbur, field
shattercane
shepherd's-purse
sicklepod
signalgrass, broadleaf
smartweed, ladythumb
smartweed, Pennsylvania
sowthistle, annual
Spanish needles
speedwell, purslane
sprangletop
spurge, annual
spurge, prostrate
spurge, spotted
spurry, umbrella
stinkgrass
sunflower
teaweed/prickly sida
Texas panicum
velvetleaf
Virginia copperleaf
Virginia pepperweed
wheat
wild oats
witchgrass
woolly cupgrass
yellow rocket

Perennial Weeds

Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated after they reach the reproductive stage of growth (seedhead initiation in grasses and bud formation in broadleaves). Best results are obtained when non-flowering plants are treated when they reach a mature stage of growth. In many situations, applications are required prior to these growth stages. Under these conditions, use a higher rate in the rate range.

When using spray to wet treatments with handheld equipment, ensure thorough coverage of the plant. For best results, use a 1.5 percent solution on harder to control perennials, such as bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

Use a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product in low volume directed spray applications.

Rate Table

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld (% Solution)
alfalfa	1.5 - 3	1.5
partial control		
alligatorweed	6	1
partial control		
anise (fennel)	1.5 – 6.5	1 – 1.5
bahiagrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
beechgrass, European (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	--	3.5
bentgrass	2.25	1.5
partial control		
bermudagrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1.5	
bindweed, field	0.75 - 7.5	
bluegrass, Kentucky	3	
blueweed, Texas	4.5 - 7.5	
brackenfern	4.5 – 6	1
bromegrass, smooth	1.5 – 3	1.5
bursage, woolly-leaf	--	
canarygrass, reed	3 - 4.5	
cattail	4.5 - 7.5	
clover, red, white		
cogongrass		
dallisgrass		
dandelion		
dock, curly		
dogbane, hemp	6	
fescue (except tall)	4.5 - 7.5	
fescue, tall	1.5 - 4.5	
German ivy	1.75 – 3.25	1 – 1.5
guineagrass	4.5	1
horsenettle	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
horseradish	6	
iceplant	1.75	1.5 – 2
Japanese knotweed	4.5	2
Jerusalem artichoke	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
johnsongrass	0.75 - 4.5	1
kikuyugrass	3 - 4.5	1.5
knapweed	6	
lantana	-	1
lespedeza	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
milkweed, common	4.5	
muhly, wirestem	1.5 – 3	
mullein, common	4.5 - 7.5	
napierrgrass		
nightshade, silverleaf	3	
nutsedge, purple, yellow	0.75 - 4.5	1 – 1.5
orchardgrass	1.5 – 3	1.5
oriental bittersweet	4.5	1.5
pampasgrass	4.5 – 7.5	1 - 1.5
paragrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5

Rate Table (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld (% Solution)
pepperweed, perennial	5.4	1.5
phragmites	4.5 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
poison hemlock	1.5 - 5.4	1 - 1.5
quackgrass	1.5 - 4.5	1.5
redvine	1.25 - 3	
partial control		
reed, giant	6 - 7.5	1.5
ryegrass, perennial	1.5 - 4.5	1
smartweed, swamp	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
sowthistle, perennial	3 - 4.5	
spurge, leafy	--	
partial control		
starthistle, yellow	3	1.5
sweet potato, wild	--	
partial control		
thistle, artichoke	1.5 - 4.5	1 - 1.5
thistle, Canada	3 - 4.5	1.5
timothy	3 - 4.5	
torpedograss	6 - 7.5	
partial control		
trumpet creeper	3	1.5
partial control		
vaseygrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
velvetgrass		
wheatgrass, western	3 - 4.5	1.5

Tank Mixtures for Improved Control of Bentgrass (*Agrostis* spp.) (Not for Use in California)

For improved control of bentgrass (*Agrostis* spp.), the following products may be tank mixed with this product: Envoy, Fusion, Fusilade II, Vantage. When tank mixing products, read and carefully observe label directions, precautionary statements and all information on the labels of each product in the mixture. Refer to each product label for the approved use sites.

Dry ammonium sulfate, at 1 to 2 percent by weight, may also be added to the spray solution. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Completely dissolve the ammonium sulfate in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

Broadcast Application: Apply 2 to 2.5 quarts of this product per acre plus

- 34 fl oz of Envoy per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.
- 1.5 pints of Fusilade II per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.
- 3.75 pints of Vantage per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.
- 9 fl oz of Fusion per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.

In the event of incomplete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

Spot Treatment: Mix 2 fl oz of this product with

- 1.3 fl oz of Envoy in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.
- 0.75 fl oz of Fusilade II in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.
- 3 fl oz of Vantage in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.
- 0.25 fl oz of Fusion in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.

Attention: Avoid drift. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Woody Brush and Trees

Apply this product after full leaf expansion unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate in the rate range for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate in the rate range for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Use a 1.5 percent solution when applying this product using a spray to wet technique with a handheld sprayer on harder to control woody brush and trees.

Apply a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product for low volume directed spray applications.

Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost. Herbicidal symptoms might not appear prior to frost or senescence following a fall application.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Rate Table

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
alder	4.5 - 6	1
ash	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
aspen, quaking	3 - 4.5	1
bearmat (bearclover)	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
beech		
partial control		
birch	3 - 4.5	1
blackberry	4.5 - 6	
blackgum	3 - 7.5	
bracken		
broom, French, Scotch	1.75 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
buckwheat, California	1.75 - 6	
partial control		
cascara	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
catsclaw	--	1
partial control		
ceanothus	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
chamise	1.75 - 7.5	1
partial control		
cherry, bitter, black, pin	3 - 4.5	1
coyote brush	4.5 - 6	1 - 1.5
deerweed	1.75 - 4.25	1
dogwood	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
elderberry	3 - 4	1
elm	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
eucalyptus	--	1.5
gorse	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
hasardia	1.75 - 6	1 - 1.5
partial control		
hawthorn	3 - 4.5	1
hazel		
hickory	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
honeysuckle	3 - 6	1
hornbeam, American	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
kudzu	6 - 7.5	1.5
locust, black	3 - 6	1 - 1.5
partial control		
madrone resprouts	--	1.5
partial control		
manzanita	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
maple, red	3 - 6	1
maple, sugar	--	

Rate Table (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
monkey flower	1.75 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
oak, black, white	3 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
oak, northern, pin	1.75 - 6	1
oak, post	4.5 - 6	
oak, scrub	1.75 - 6	
oak, southern red	3 - 4.5	1
peppertree, Brazilian (Florida holly)	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
for suppression		
persimmon	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
pine	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
poison ivy/poison oak	6 - 7.5	1.5
poplar, yellow	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
redbud, eastern	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
rose, multiflora	3	1
Russian olive	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sage, black	1.75 - 6	1
sage, white	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sagebrush, California	3 - 6	1
salmonberry	3 - 4.5	
saltcedar	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sassafras	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
sourwood		
partial control		
sumac, laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged	3 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sweetgum	3 - 4.5	1
swordfern	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
tallowtree, Chinese	--	1
tan oak sprouts		1.5
partial control		
thimbleberry	3 - 4	1
control		
tobacco, tree	1.75 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
toyon	--	1.5
trumpet creeper	3 - 4.5	1 – 1.5
vine maple	3 - 7.5	
partial control		
Virginia creeper	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
waxmyrtle, southern		
partial control		
willow	4.5 - 6	1
yerba santa	--	1.5
partial control		

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

TM®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

EPA accepted 03/06/19

**Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-351-021

Replaces Label: CD02-351-020

EPA accepted 03/06/19

Revisions:

1. Updated company name, address, and contact information for Corteva.
2. Remove from marketing text and Application Directions: airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil pads, ornamental sites, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, sod or turfgrass seed farms, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas, parks, recreation areas, in and around seasonally dry wetlands.
3. Update Trademark
4. Removed Ornamental and other industrial sites from the Unimproved Rough Turf section.
5. Removed Glyphosate Resistant Horseweed section.
6. Removed ornamentals from the Non-Food Tree, Shrub, or Vine Production Sites section.
7. Removed the Parks, Recreational, and Residential Areas section.
8. Removed Industrial Sites and Ornamental Sites from Railroads section.
9. Removed grassy industrial sites from Rangeland section.
10. Removed Roadsides section; Removed Turfgrass Seed and Sod Production section; Removed Utility Sites
11. Revised the Terms and Conditions for Use

KROVAR® IVM

Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Bromacil: (5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil) 40.0%
Diuron: (3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea) 40.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 20.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

By Weight

EPA Reg. No. 81927-3

EPA Est. No. 81927-AL-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If 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.
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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE 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. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

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

Net Weight: 6 LBS.

EPA 20181221



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made out of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

All pilots, flaggers and groundboom applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants 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 filtering respirator equipped with N, R, or P class filter media (The respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A and it is recommended that you require the respirator wearer be fit tested, and trained in the use, maintenance, and limitations of the respirator),
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing or 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 CONTROL STATEMENT

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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Bromacil is known to leach through soil and has been found in ground water as a result of normal field use. Users are advised not to apply in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where ground water is used for drinking water. Consult with the pesticide state lead agency for information regarding soil permeability and aquifer vulnerability in your area.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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. 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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- 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.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Krovar® IVM Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in non-crop areas. Krovar IVM Herbicide controls many annual weeds at lower rates and perennial weeds at the highest rates allowed by this label.

As this product must be absorbed through the root system of weeds, best results are obtained if treatment is made just before or after weeds have germinated to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within two weeks of application. Weed control symptoms are slow to appear and may not become apparent until the chemical has been carried into the root zone of the weeds by moisture. The degree and duration of control will vary with the amount of herbicide applied, rainfall, soil texture, and other soil and water management practices.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

To avoid injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants, observe the following use guidelines:

- Do not apply this product using any type of irrigation system.
- Aerial application is prohibited for all uses except for rights of way.
- Except as instructed, do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use in any recreational areas or in or around homes, in home fruit plantings, on lawns, walks, tennis courts, driveways, or other similar areas.

- Do not allow dry powder or spray to drift to desirable plants.
- Keep from contact with seeds, insecticides, fungicides, and fertilizers.
- Do not store near well sites.
- Do not graze cattle in treated areas.
- Thoroughly clean all traces of Krovar IVM Herbicide from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).
- Treated areas may be planted to citrus one year after last application.
- Do not replant to other crops within two years after last application as injury may result.

When Preparing for Use:

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from well sites.
- Regularly inspect spray equipment.
- Mix only enough Krovar IVM Herbicide for the specific application.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.

Tank Mixture Specific Guidelines:

- Krovar IVM Herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable herbicides registered for non-agricultural use. Use only those herbicides approved for use in non-agricultural areas if applying to non-agricultural areas. Refer to the label(s) of the other products being added to the tank mix for any additional use information or restrictions. Before applying a tank mixture, read and observe all label directions for each product. *Follow the most restrictive label guidelines.*
- Krovar IVM Herbicide may also be tank mixed with appropriate adjuvants used with herbicides in non-agricultural uses. Use only those adjuvants approved for use in non-agricultural areas if applying to non-agricultural areas.
- When tank mixing with Krovar IVM Herbicide, completely mix the product in the spray tank carrier before adding any other herbicide or spray adjuvant. A small compatibility test (see below) should be performed prior to adding the products into the spray tank using a combination of products not previously used. Refer to the Spray Preparation section of this label for further information.
- The spray tank contents must be thoroughly re-agitated if they are allowed to settle for any period of time.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

IMPORTANT NOTE: Krovar IVM Herbicide use rates listed on this label are for broadcast treatments. For band treatments, use proportionately less.

Follow the application guidelines below:

- Apply using a properly calibrated fixed-boom power sprayer.
- Because over application of the herbicide may result in injury to the crop or successive crops, the spray booms must be shut off while starting, turning, slowing or stopping.
- Use sufficient spray volume, a minimum of 10 gallons per acre, to provide uniform coverage of the treated areas and to allow proper dispersion and suspension of the product in the spray tank.
- Prior to and during application, continuous agitation is necessary to keep the product in suspension. Agitate spray tank contents by mechanical or hydraulic means; *do not use air agitation*. Note: If a by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.
- Nozzle screens should be 50 mesh or larger.
- Best results are obtained if Krovar IVM Herbicide is applied to bare ground. If dense populations of hard-to-kill weed species are present, control of these weeds prior to application of Krovar IVM Herbicide is recommended. If weeds are present at the time of application, tank mixtures with foliar active herbicides are recommended (refer to the Tank Mixture Specific Guidelines section of this label for guidelines on using Krovar IVM Herbicide in a tank mixture).

SPRAY PREPARATION

Mixing in Water – Fill tank half full with water. Start agitation system and while continuing to add water, add Krovar IVM Herbicide and each additional component of any tank-mix separately. Be sure to agitate the entire time.

Test for Mixing with Other Herbicides – Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with Krovar IVM Herbicide by following the directions below. If the testing procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, Krovar IVM Herbicide may be used in the tank mixture.

1. Put 1 pint of water into a quart jar with a tightly sealing lid.
2. In a separate container, combine 2 teaspoons of Krovar IVM Herbicide with 2 tablespoonfuls of water; mix thoroughly and add to the water.
3. Close the jar and shake well.
4. If additional herbicides are to be used in the mixture, follow steps two and three above for each additional herbicide.
5. Once all components of the tank mix are combined in the test jar, watch the mixture for several seconds and then check again in 30 minutes. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAY TANK CLEAN OUT

Thoroughly clean all traces of Krovar IVM Herbicide from application equipment immediately after use. Flush the tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately). Dispose of the equipment wash water by applying it to a use-site listed on this label.

VERIFICATION OF SAFE ROTATIONAL USE IN ARID CLIMATES

In arid climates (areas that experience 10 inches of rainfall or less in a year) or areas that have experienced drought conditions for one or more years, a field bioassay should be conducted prior to planting any desired crop(s). The bioassay may consist of a test strip of the crop and should cross the entire field, including high and low lying portions. If a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production is not successfully grown to maturity, it may be necessary for the two-year crop rotation interval to be extended.

WEED RESISTANCE TO HERBICIDES

Weeds may become resistant to any herbicide if an herbicide is used in the same field repeatedly over several years. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product with a different mode of action.

The following suggestions will assist in managing herbicide resistance:

- It may be necessary to change cropping practices within and between crop seasons. For example, using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mixtures and/or sequential herbicide applications that have different modes of action.
- Preventing weeds from going to seed (by mowing, tilling, etc.) will prevent the spread of resistant plants.
- Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program such as biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

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.

Make aerial or ground applications only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 miles per hour. Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions. Apply with medium or coarser spray (according to ASAE standard 572) for standard nozzles.

For ground applications: When applying to non-crop areas, use the lowest nozzle height consistent with safety and efficacy. Direct spray into target vegetation.

For aerial applications (rights-of-way only): 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 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter. Use upwind swath displacement. When applying to rights of way, apply at a minimum safe altitude above the area being treated. Do not apply by air if sensitive non-target crops are within 100 feet of the application site.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Use Restrictions – State of Florida

In Florida, the use of Krovar IVM Herbicide (bromacil + diuron) is prohibited in Hardee, Highland, Polk, Orange and Lake Counties. For Non-Agricultural Usage in all other areas of the state, do not apply more than 16 pounds of Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 pounds of bromacil and 6.4 pounds of diuron, the active ingredients in Krovar IVM Herbicide. The maximum allowable use rate for bromacil is 6.4 pounds per acre per year inclusive of all bromacil formulations.

Instructions for Non-Agricultural Uses of Krovar IVM Herbicide

For general weed control in uncultivated non-agricultural areas (for example: airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas), uncultivated non-crop producing areas (for example: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips) and outdoor industrial sites (for example: lumberyards, pipelines and tank farms).

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of Krovar IVM Herbicide plus residual-type companion herbicides.

To improve the control of emerged weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume.

Do NOT apply this product to:

- Open water (such as creeks, estuaries, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams or salt water bays);
- When water is present in fresh water wetlands (such as bogs, marshes, potholes or swamps);
- Saltwater marshes within tidal areas;
- Ditches, banks along waterways or impervious substrates; or,
- Areas near desirable plants where roots of these plants may extend.

Application Information

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide using a properly calibrated fixed-boom power sprayer with sufficient spray volume (minimum of 10 gallons per

acre) to provide uniform coverage of the treated area and to allow proper dispersion and suspension of the product in the spray tank. All use rates of Krovar IVM Herbicide are expressed for broadcast treatments. For band treatments, use proportionately less.

- Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
- The minimum retreatment interval is 90 days.
- A maximum of 12 pounds active ingredient bromacil per year is allowed.
- A maximum of 12 pounds diuron active ingredient is allowed per year in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation. A maximum of 8 pounds diuron active ingredient is allowed in all other areas.

Notes for Non-Agricultural Uses:

- For small areas, a hand sprayer or sprinkling may be used. When preparing to a small area, ¼ cupful of Krovar IVM Herbicide per 200 sq. ft. is approximately 15 pounds per acre.
- Use a spray volume of at least 40 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage.
- Do not apply to sites which have roots of desirable plants growing into the treatment zone as plant injury or death may occur.
- Do not apply to hard or impervious soils, water saturated soils or to any surface that does not allow the herbicide to be moved into the soil horizon with moisture. Unusually heavy rainfall shortly after application may move the product off-target to the lowest surrounding point and cause plant injury or death.
- If herbicide treated soil is disturbed by any physical or mechanical means, the herbicide barrier is disrupted and the likelihood of non-performance may increase. For best performance results, make sure the treatment area is stable after the application for the desired weed control period.

Application Timing

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide as a preemergence spray prior to or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing. Moisture is required to activate and move Krovar IVM Herbicide into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. For best preemergence weed control, apply prior to rainfall and weed germination.

In arid regions of the Western U.S., to ensure adequate moisture for activation and even dispersion of the herbicide in the soil profile, Krovar IVM Herbicide should be applied several weeks prior to the fall freeze or shortly after spring thaw to coincide with periods of higher seasonal moisture. *Do not treat frozen or saturated soils, or soils that are non-receptive to percolation.*

Retreatments of Krovar IVM Herbicide may be made when annual weeds and grasses reappear on sites where weed growth has been controlled. Apply 4-6 pounds of Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre.

Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. The minimum retreatment interval is 90 days.

Application Rates

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide at the rates indicated by weed type in the tables below. When applied at lower rates, Krovar IVM Herbicide provides short-term control of the weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Note: Use the higher levels of the dosage ranges listed when applying on adsorptive soils (for example, those high in organic matter or carbon).

For areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation the maximum single application rate is 30 pounds Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre. This amount corresponds to 12 pounds of bromacil and 12 pounds of diuron, the active ingredients in Krovar IVM Herbicide. For all other areas, the maximum single application rate is 20 pounds Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre. This amount corresponds to 8 pounds of bromacil and 8 pounds of diuron per acre.

Weeds Controlled

Krovar IVM Herbicide effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Broadleaf Weeds – 6 to 8 pounds per acre

Clovers (annual)	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium spp.</i>
Knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mustards	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia spp.</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>

Broadleaf Weeds – 8 to 12 pounds per acre

Carrot, wild	<i>Caudus carota</i>
Dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Maize, common (horseweed)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Parsnip, wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Plantain	<i>Plantago spp.</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>
Thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

Broadleaf Weeds – 12 to 16 pounds per acre

Cinquefoil, common	<i>Potentilla Canadensis</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>
Milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>

Grasses – 6 to 8 pounds per acre

Barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Brome	<i>Bromus spp.</i>
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Cupgrass, Prairie	<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>
Foxtail	<i>Setaria spp.</i>
Oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Wheatgrass, intermediate	<i>Agropyron intermedium</i>

Grasses – 8 to 12 pounds per acre

Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>

Grasses – 12 to 16 pounds per acre

Bluegrass	<i>Poa spp.</i>
Dropseed, sand*	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>
Fescue	<i>Festuca spp.</i>
Saltgrass*	<i>Distichlis spp.</i>

*Note: Best control of Saltgrass and Sand Dropseed is achieved from a Spring application prior to plant green-up.

For control of hard-to-kill perennials such as bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), bouncingbet (*Saporaria officinalis*), dogbane (*Apocynum spp.*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), and nutsedge (*Cyperus spp.*) apply

19-30 pounds per acre (**except in Florida**).

For extended control of annual weeds and partial control of perennials such as bermudagrass and nutsedge, apply 10-18 pounds per acre. In areas of high rainfall (40 inches or more per year) and/or dense vegetation (greater than 90% weed ground cover) apply 19 to 30 pounds of product (except in Florida). Use the higher Krovar IVM Herbicide rates on adsorptive soils (high in organic matter or carbon). Best results occur when application is made just before weed emergence or in the early stages of weed growth.

SPECIAL USES

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Important Precautions when Applying Under Asphalt

- Do not use Krovar IVM Herbicide under pavement in residential properties such as driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.
- Desirable plants may be injured if their roots extend into treated areas or if planted in treated areas.

Application Information

Krovar IVM Herbicide may be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement such as that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways and other industrial sites.

Krovar IVM Herbicide should only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage, generally 100 gallons per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep Krovar IVM Herbicide in suspension.

Application Timing

Krovar IVM Herbicide should be applied immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to rainfall or mechanical means.

Application Rates

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide at 17 to 30 pounds per acre. Use a higher rate on hard to control weeds and/or for longer term weed control.

Tank Mixtures

To control a broader spectrum of weeds, or for an extended period of weed control, a tank mixture of Krovar IVM Herbicide at 7 to 15 pounds per acre plus Oust® XP at 4 to 8 ounces per acre may be used.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the 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. Offer for recycling if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then 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. v. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc>.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use

by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Alligare, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Alligare, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Alligare, LLC or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Alligare, LLC's election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used

Alligare, LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Alligare, LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Alligare, LLC be liable for consequential, incidental or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Alligare, LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner. Buyer accepts this product subject to the foregoing limitations of warranty and of liability.

Krovar® is a registered trademark of Amvac Chemical Corporation.
Oust® is a registered trademark of E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company.

EPA 20181221

Manufactured for:

Alligare, LLC
1565 5th Avenue
Opelika, AL 36801
Ph: 888-255-4427

KROVAR® IVM

Herbicide

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Bromacil: (5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil)	By Weight	40.0%
Diuron: (3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea)		40.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:		20.0%
TOTAL:		100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81927-3

EPA Est. No. 81927-AL-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If 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.

continued

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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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HOT LINE 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. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the 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. Offer for recycling if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then 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.

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

Manufactured for:

Alligare, LLC
1565 5th Avenue
Opelika, AL 36801
Ph: 888-255-4427

Net Weight: 6 LBS.

EPA 20181221



DIURON 80DF

DRY FLOWABLE HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF MANY ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL
GRASSES AND HERBACEOUS WEEDS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **% BY WT.**
Diuron: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea. 80.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 20.0%
TOTAL: 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81927-12 EPA Est. No. 81927-AL-001^{PM}
11603-ISR-001^{ISR}
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s)
to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation.
Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary
Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and
Disposal instructions.

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.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE 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.	

Net Weight: 5 LBS.

Manufactured for:
Alligare, LLC
1565 5th Avenue
Opelika, AL 36801



EPA 20190114

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

All pilots, flaggers, and groundboom applicators must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants 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 made of any waterproof material $\geq$ 14 mils and a NIOSH approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with N, R, or P class filter media (the respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).

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

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.

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

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 wash waters or rinsate. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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. 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 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material $\geq$ 14 mils
- 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.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

IMPORTANT: Read the entire directions for use and the warranty statement before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container to the place of purchase at once. Alligare Diuron 80DF herbicide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separate published directions. Alligare, LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Alligare, LLC. User assumes all risk associated with non-directed use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Alligare Diuron 80DF is a dispersible granule to be mixed with water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds in certain crops and for non-selective weed control on non-cropland areas. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable, and non-volatile.

Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied to soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the

amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall, and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soils low in clay or organic matter for equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the herbicide. Best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application.

Alligare Diuron 80DF applied before emergence of crop and weeds is an effective procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seedling stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, Alligare Diuron 80DF continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. Should weed seedlings begin to break through the preemergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures should be implemented; these include cultivation and postemergence herbicide application.

Alligare Diuron 80DF may also be used to control emerged weeds. Results vary with rate applied and environmental conditions. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperature of 70°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where specified) increases contact effects of Alligare Diuron 80DF.

Alligare Diuron 80DF may be used as a directed postemergence application. Contact of crop foliage and/or fruit with spray or mist must be avoided on the following crops: artichoke, corn (field), cotton, sorghum (grain), sugarcane, and established plantings of apples, bananas, plantains, blueberries, caneberries, gooseberries, citrus, grapes, macadamia nuts, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, pecans, walnuts, and certain tree plantings as injury may occur.

Under specified conditions, Alligare Diuron 80DF without surfactant may be applied over the top of alfalfa (established, dormant, or semi dormant), asparagus (established), birdsfoot trefoil (established, dormant), grass seed crops (established), oats, red clover (established, dormant), sugarcane, wheat, and pineapple.

Weed species vary in susceptibility to Alligare Diuron 80DF and they may be more difficult to control when under stress. Combinations of Alligare Diuron 80DF with other herbicides (as registered) increase the number of weed species controlled. Consult labels of the companion product for this and other information. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

Since the effect of Alligare Diuron 80DF varies with soils, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS:

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Draining or flushing equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may

extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots may injure these plants. Do not use on home plantings of trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants or lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water. Do not mix/load or use near wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites. Calibrate sprayers only with clean water, away from well sites.

Thoroughly clean all traces of Alligare Diuron 80DF from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pumps, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean parts separately).

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT: Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to Alligare Diuron 80DF and other herbicides with the same mode of action, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action.

If resistant weed biotypes are suspected or known to be present, use a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners, and/or sequential herbicide applications with Alligare Diuron 80DF to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other herbicides having different modes of action are used.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to

produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS
(Alligare Diuron 80DF is NOT registered for use on CROPS in Arizona)

PREEMERGENCE USE (Germinating Weeds): Alligare Diuron 80DF at specified rates controls annual weeds and grasses such as:

0.75 to 1 lb/Acre	1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre	2 to 6 lbs./Acre
Barnyardgrass	Bluegrass, Annual	Ageratum
(Watergrass)	Chickweed	Corn Speedwell
Crabgrass	Corn Spurry	Dayflower
Lambsquarters	Dogfennel	Flora's Paintbrush
Pigweed	Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)	Hawksbeard
Purslane	Foxtail	Horseweed
Ragweed	Gromwell	Johnsongrass
	Groundcherry, Annual	(Seedling)
	Knawel	Kochia
	Morningglory, Annual	Kyllinger (Kyllinga)
	Pennycress	Lovegrass, Annual
	Rattail Fescue	Marigold
	Red Sprangletop	Mexican Clover
	Shepherdspurse	Orchardgrass
	Tansymustard	Peppergrass
	Velvetgrass	Pineappleweed
	Vernalgrass,	Pokeweed
	Sweet, Annual	Rabbit Tobacco

0.75 to 1 lb/Acre	1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre	2 to 6 lbs./Acre
	Wild Buckwheat	Ricegrass
	Wild Lettuce	Ryegrass, Annual
	Wild Mustard	Sandbur
		Smartweed, Annual
		Sowthistle, Annual
		Spanish Needles
		Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
		Wild Radish

Partial Control:

1 lb./Acre	4 lbs./Acre	8 to 10 lbs./Acre
Cocklebur	Horsenettle	Guineagrass
Morningglory, Annual	Quackgrass	Maidencane
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)		Pangolagrass
Sesbania		
Sicklepod		

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

AERIAL APPLICATION: For alfalfa, barley (winter), cotton (preplant or preemergence only), grass seed crops (PNW only), sugarcane, wheat (winter), and rights-of-way, application may be made by aircraft at 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise noted. Avoid overlapping of spray swath and avoid application under conditions where excessive drift may occur. Where land is bedded, make application parallel to rows.

GROUND APPLICATION: Use a boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Openings in screens should be 50 mesh or larger. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension.

Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means. If by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping or injury to crop may result.

PREEMERGENCE: For preemergence application, use sufficient spray volume and pressure to uniformly distribute the spray solution over treated soil. Preemergence weed control will be reduced on high organic matter soils such as peat or muck.

POSTEMERGENCE: For postemergence application, use sufficient spray volume and pressure for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For selective applications and applications near sensitive crops, use low spray pressure to keep spray drift to a minimum. Alligare Diuron 80DF at specified rates controls seedling annual weeds such as annual morningglory, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, crowfoot, goosegrass, pigweed, and purslane. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where specified) increases contact effects of Alligare Diuron 80DF. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures over 70°F or higher.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Mix proper amount of Alligare Diuron 80DF into necessary volume of water. Where use of surfactant is specified, dilute with ten parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full spray tank.

TANK MIXTURES: Alligare Diuron 80DF may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for crop or noncrop use in this label. Refer to the label of the tank mix product(s) for any additional use instructions or restrictions.

REPLANTING: Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. **Note:** for crops grown in the arid west, reductions in normal irrigation practices for the crop in production or a summer fallow period without supplemental irrigation may require the crop rotation intervals to be extended.

When such conditions occur, a field bioassay should be completed prior to planting any desired crop. A successful bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crops intended for production. The test crops strip should cross the entire field including knolls, low areas, and areas where any berms were located. The results of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals to be extended.

RATES: All rates of Alligare Diuron 80DF are expressed as broadcast rates. Where band applications are specified, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating a 14-inch band where row spacing is 42 inches. Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarse-textured soils low in clay or organic matter and the higher rate on the fine-textured soils high in clay or organic matter. For postemergence application, use the lower rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on the larger weeds.

SOIL LIMITATIONS: Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils; nor on pecans where organic matter is less than 0.5%; nor on alfalfa, apples, artichoke, barley (winter), citrus, cotton, grapes, oats, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, sorghum, sugarcane, walnuts, and winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1%, nor on blueberries, birdsfoot trefoil, caneberries, gooseberries, macadamia nuts, and peppermint where organic matter is less than 2%.

FIELD CROPS: (See SOIL LIMITATIONS) A good seedbed must be prepared before preemergence use of Alligare Diuron 80DF as crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted resulting in improperly planted seed. Plant seed to depth specified. Unless otherwise directed, the surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of Alligare Diuron 80DF and before emergence of the crop as weed control may be reduced and crop injury may result. However, if moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) should be made

after emergence of crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS: (see SOIL LIMITATIONS) Unless otherwise directed, make single application per year as a directed spray avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards or groves.

ALFALFA

Treat only stands established for 1 year or more. Do not apply to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa/grass mixtures. Do not apply to alfalfa under stress from disease, insect damage, shallow root penetration (such as on shallow hard pans), alkali spots, nor to flooded fields as crop injury may result. Do not spray on snow-covered or frozen ground. Apply only once per year. Do not exceed 3 lbs. per acre per year.

Nevada: Use 1.5 to 3 lbs./Acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than January.

California (Dormant and Semi-Dormant Varieties): Use 1.5 to 3 lbs./Acre. Apply in fall or winter after alfalfa becomes dormant or semi-dormant but before growth begins in the spring. Crop injury may result if application is made to actively growing alfalfa. For best results, apply before weeds have emerged or become established (2 inches in height or diameter). Control of established weeds is improved by applying Alligare Diuron 80DF with a suitable contact herbicide registered for such use. Sufficient rainfall for soil activation of Alligare Diuron 80DF is unlikely in California after February 1. Treated areas may be replanted to any crop after 1 year from last application if rate does not exceed 2 lbs./Acre.

Eastern Colorado, Kansas: For control of tansymustard, apply 1 lb./Acre shortly after emergence of mustard in the fall or winter. Use 2 lbs./Acre if weeds are 2 to 4 inches in height. Alternatively, if other annual weeds are present, apply 2 to 3 lbs./Acre in February or March.

Idaho, Oregon, Washington: For control of annual weeds, use 1.5 to 3 lbs./Acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid-December.

Other Areas Where Alfalfa Becomes Winter Dormant: Use 1.5 to 3 lbs./Acre (1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre East of Appalachian Mountains). Apply in March or early April but before spring growth begins.

APPLE

Use Alligare Diuron 80DF alone or apply as a tank mixture with Sinbar® Herbicide.

Do not apply more than 4 lbs. per acre per year. When using Alligare Diuron 80DF in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications. Do not make more than two applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF per year.

Alligare Diuron 80DF Alone: Use only under trees established in the

orchard for at least 1 year. Do not treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks. Apply 4 lbs./Acre in the spring from March through May. In the Far West, apply 4 lbs./Acre to small weeds less than 2 inches in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, treatments to small weeds may be applied at 2 lbs./Acre postharvest followed by 2 lbs./Acre prior to bud break.

Georgia: Apply 2 to 3 lbs./Acre in the spring. Repeat application in the fall but do not use more than 4 lbs./Acre per year. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

Alligare Diuron 80DF plus Sinbar: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

RATE/ACRE

<u>Soil Texture</u>	1 to 2% Organic Matter			More Than 2% Organic Matter		
	Alligare Diuron 80 DF lbs./Acre		Sinbar lbs./Acre	Alligare Diuron 80 DF lbs./Acre		Sinbar lbs./Acre
Sandy Loam	1.0	+	1.0	1.5	+	1.5
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.5	+	1.5	2.0	+	2.0
Clay Loam, Clay	2.0	+	2.0	2.0	+	2.0

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4 to 6 inches above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

ARTICHOKE

California: Apply 2 to 4 lbs./Acre in late fall or early winter after the last cultivation. Apply before weeds germinate or to emerging seedlings. Direct spray to cover the area between the rows and at the base of artichoke plants keeping contact with crop plants at a minimum.

ASPARAGUS

Apply as a band or broadcast treatment. Do not apply to young plants during the first growing season (except as noted below), nor to newly seeded asparagus, nor on plants with exposed roots as severe injury may result. Preemergence weed control will be reduced on soils with greater than 5% organic matter.

Established Plantings: On light soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, apply 1 to 2 lbs./Acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, use 2 to 4 lbs./Acre. Two applications may be used. The first application should be made before weeds become established but no earlier than 4 weeks before spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period. If weeds are controlled into the cutting period by

cultural practices, application may be delayed until immediately after the last cultivation. A second application may be made immediately following completion of harvest provided rainfall is expected. When two applications are used in one season, do not exceed 3 lbs./Acre per application. In Washington (irrigated crop), apply a single treatment of 4 lbs./Acre. If treatment is delayed until late winter or early spring, incorporation of the chemical in the top 1 to 2 inches of soil may substitute for lack of rain to activate the herbicide.

Newly Planted Crowns (San Joaquin Delta, California): Make a single treatment of 2 to 4 lbs./Acre on soils high in clay or organic matter. Use the lower rate on clay loams and the higher rate on peat soils. Do not use on soils containing less than 2% organic matter. Soil must be settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to treatment. Do not treat crowns planted to a depth of less than 2 inches.

BANANA AND PLANTAIN

New Plantings: To control annual weeds, apply 1.5 to 3 lbs./Acre after planting but before weed or crop emergence. Do not apply to loose soil directly over the planting material.

Established Plantings: For control of annual weeds and for top-kill of perennials such as bermudagrass, birdseed grass, and guineagrass, apply 3 to 6 lbs./Acre plus surfactant. Avoid contact of banana and plantain plants with spray or drift as injury may result. When tall, dense weed growth is present, remove weed growth before application. If application is made to soil free of weeds, omit surfactant from the spray mixture. Repeat treatment as necessary. Apply at 6-week intervals or longer for a maximum of 12 lbs./Acre of Alligare Diuron 80DF per acre (broadcast basis) in 12 months.

Note: Do not replant treated area to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Exception; sugarcane or pineapple may be planted after 1 year.

BARLEY (WINTER) (Drill Planted)

Western Oregon and Western Washington: Make a single application of 1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre as soon as possible after planting but before emergence of barley. Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to the subsequent crop may result.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (Lotus)

Western Oregon: Treat only stands established for at least 1 year. Do not apply to seedling trefoil as injury may result. Make a single application of 2 lbs./Acre when trefoil is dormant (October 15 to December 15). Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

BLUEBERRY, CANEBERRY, GOOSEBERRY

Use only in fields which have been established for at least 1 year. Do not apply to berries interplanted with fruit trees. Do not apply to plants where roots are exposed as injury may result. Apply as a band treatment at base of canes or bushes. For spring application, apply before germination and growth of annual weeds.

Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina-Blueberry: Apply 1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre in the spring and repeat treatment after harvest in the fall. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

California-Blackberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Loganberry, Raspberry: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs./Acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late spring to control summer annuals. A single application of 3 lbs./Acre in January or February will control annual weeds in some areas, but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred.

Indiana, Michigan, Ohio-Blueberry: Apply 2 to 4 lbs./Acre in late spring. Alternatively, apply 2 lbs./Acre in the fall and repeat at the same rate in the spring.

Indiana, Michigan, Ohio-Raspberry: Apply 3 lbs./Acre in late spring.

Maine, Massachusetts-Blueberry: Apply 2 lbs./Acre in late spring.

Maryland, New Jersey-Blueberry: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs./Acre from October to December, or make a single application of 2.4 lbs./Acre in early to mid-spring.

Western Washington, Western Oregon-Blueberry, Caneberry, and Gooseberry: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs./Acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late spring to control summer annual weeds. A single application of 3 lbs./Acre in January or February will control both winter and summer annual weeds in some areas, but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred.

CITRUS

Time application as indicated for specific areas, however, application may be made any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigation can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures.

Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied in citrus and in combination with registered paraquat and glyphosate formulations. Read and follow specific label instructions, precautions, and restrictions on the label of the tank mix partner when applying Alligare Diuron 80DF with other products.

Note: For citrus trees four or less years of age, make a maximum of two applications per year. Where Alligare Diuron 80DF is used in a sequen-

tial treatment program, allow a minimum of 60 days between applications. For citrus trees four or more years of age, make a maximum of two applications per year. When Alligare Diuron 80DF is used in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 80 days between applications.

California (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys): Apply 3 to 4 lbs./Acre shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter. Alternatively, apply 2 lbs./Acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 to 3 lbs./Acre will usually give adequate weed control.

Florida: Use only as a band application. Do not use "Trunk to Trunk".

East Coast/Flatwoods Areas-(low permeable soils)

Apply from 2 lbs./Acre to a maximum of 8 lbs./Acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds.

Do not use more than 8 lbs. per treated acre in any one application.

Do not apply more than 8 lbs. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 pounds of diuron, the active ingredient in Alligare Diuron 80DF.

The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 pounds active ingredient per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.

Ridge Areas-except Highland Co. (highly permeable soils)

Apply from 2 lbs./Acre to a maximum of 4 lbs./Acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds. Do not use more than 4 lbs. per treated acre in any one application.

Do not apply more than 8 lbs. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 pounds of diuron, the active ingredient in this product.

The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 pounds active ingredient per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.

Ridge Areas-Highland Co. (highly permeable soils)

Apply from 2 lbs./Acre to a maximum of 4 lbs./Acre for control of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds. Do not use more than 4 lbs. per treated acre in any one application.

Do not apply more than 6 lbs. per treated acre per year. This amount

corresponds to 4.8 pounds of diuron, the active ingredient in Alligare Diuron 80DF.

The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 4.8 pounds active ingredient per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.

Do not use at less than 60-day intervals.

Puerto Rico: Make a single application of 4 to 8 lbs./Acre or apply 3 to 4 lbs./Acre followed by the same rate 4 to 6 months later. On bearing citrus, apply anytime when seasonal rains are expected. On non-bearing trees, apply when winter banks are pulled down.

Texas: Apply 2 to 4 lbs./Acre for annual weeds. Use 4 to 6 lbs./Acre for control of seedling johnsongrass. Spring treatments give best results. Well-established weeds should be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

CORN (Field)

Postemergence: Make a single application of 0.75 lb./Acre in combination with non-pressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 1 lb./Acre with surfactant. Apply as directed spray when corn is at least 20 inches high and weeds are no taller than 3 inches.

DO NOT APPLY OVER TOP OF CORN.

Do not replant to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Exception: cotton, corn, and grain sorghum may be planted the spring following treatment.

Preemergence-Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee:

Make a single application of 0.67 to 1 lb./Acre as a broadcast or band treatment after planting but before corn emerges. Plant corn at least 1 ½ inches deep. Do not replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.

COTTON

USE PRECAUTIONS:

During a single crop season, do not exceed the following amount of Alligare Diuron 80DF per acre as injury to subsequent crops may result; 1 lb. on sandy loam, 1.8 lbs. on clay loam, and 2.75 lbs. on clay.

Do not make more than 3 applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF per year.

DO NOT SPRAY OVER THE TOP OF COTTON PLANTS.

Do not apply to sand or loamy sand soils.

Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.

Seedling disease may weaken plants and increase the possibility of

injury from the use of trifluralin products followed by Alligare Diuron 80DF. These treatments should be used only in conjunction with a standard fungicide seed treatment plus a good supplemental soil fungicide program such as captan-PCNB mixture.

Do not use Alligare Diuron 80DF in preplant or preemergence applications where soil-applied organophosphate insecticides are used due to potential for severe cotton injury and possible stand loss.
Do not allow livestock to graze treated cotton.

Note: When using Alligare Diuron 80DF in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 21 days between applications.

PREPLANT

California: Use Alligare Diuron 80DF alone or apply as a separate operation following preplant broadcast treatment with trifluralin products (incorporated according to directions on the trifluralin product label). Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF as a broadcast spray after beds are formed, pre-irrigated, and final seedbeds prepared. Prior to planting, drag-off the tops of the beds and plant in moist soil not treated with Alligare Diuron 80DF. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed after cotton has emerged. If more than two furrowing-out operations are performed prior to lay-by, or deep furrows are made early, weed control may be reduced in the furrow bottoms.

Alligare Diuron 80DF Alone: Apply at 1 to 2 lbs./Acre

Alligare Diuron 80DF following trifluralin products:

RATE/ACRE

Soil Texture	Trifluralin products	Alligare Diuron 80DF
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1 pt.	0.67-1 lb.
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Clay	1.5 pts.	1-1.25 lbs.

PREPLANT

Except California: Alligare Diuron 80DF may be used for burndown of existing annual weeds and residual control of weeds prior to planting cotton. Complete any planned tillage prior to application. Apply herbicide treatments before weeds germinate or before weed seedlings are more than 2 inches tall. If weeds are emerged prior to application, add a non-ionic surfactant. Tillage following application should be avoided to prevent incorporation of the herbicide into the cotton seed germination zone which may result in crop injury. Dragging treated soil from beds will concentrate the herbicide in middles and reduce residual weed control on the beds.

Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF at 1 to 2 lbs./Acre from 15 to 45 days prior to anticipated planting. Refer to the table below for use rates in preplant

applications. Do not exceed suggested use rates for individual soil textures shown in the table below. If less than the maximum rate of application for a given soil is applied preplant, subsequent preemergence applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF may be made. However, the total combined application rate for Alligare Diuron 80DF applied preplant and preemergence may not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either application method.

Alligare Diuron 80DF Alone:

Soil Texture	Rate/Acre
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1 lb.
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay	1.25 lbs.
Silty Clay, Clay	2 lbs.

Preemergence application of herbicides with a similar mode of action to that of diuron following preplant application of Alligare Diuron 80DF may result in cotton injury. When preplant applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF are followed by preemergence applications of herbicides with a similar mode of action, for example of Meturon®, Cotoron®, or other products containing fluometuron, product containing fluometuron should be used at the minimum rate of application for the soil under consideration in order to reduce potential for crop injury. This is most critical where applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF are made less than 30 days preplant, on coarse-textured soils, and on soils low in organic matter. The risk of injury from preplant applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF is reduced where substantial rainfall (greater than 0.5 inches) occurs between application and planting. Read and follow any additional precautions on the Alligare Diuron 80DF label when using this product for preplant weed control in cotton.

PREPLANT TANK MIXES: When emerged weeds taller than 2 inches or weeds not listed on the Alligare Diuron 80DF label are present, Alligare Diuron 80DF may be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant applications in cotton. The addition of dry spray grade ammonium sulfate at the rate of 2.0% w/w (17 lbs. per 100 gallons finished spray solution) is suggested to enhance performance of Alligare Diuron 80DF plus glyphosate tank mixes.

REPLANTING: Only cotton and corn may be planted within 6 months of preplant applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF. To avoid crop injury following replanting, avoid disturbing the original bed.

PREEMERGENCE

Except California: Use Alligare Diuron 80DF alone or apply as a separate operation following preplant treatment with trifluralin products. Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF after planting but before cotton emerges.

Do not treat cotton in deep furrows as crop injury may result.

Use only where cotton is planted on flat or raised seedbeds. Shallow

incorporation (no deeper than 0.25 inch) with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results, especially during dry weather. A wide press wheel should be used on the planter to provide a level seedbed for subsequent early season postemergence treatments. If moisture is insufficient to activate Alligare Diuron 80DF or if soil becomes crusted before crop emerges, a shallow rotary hoeing (no deeper than 0.25 inch) should be made before weeds become established. Alligare Diuron 80DF should not be applied preemergence following application of the maximum rate for a given soil applied preplant. If less than the maximum rate is used preplant, additional Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied preemergence. However, the total amount of Alligare Diuron 80DF applied preplant and preemergence must not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either preplant or preemergence applications.

Alligare Diuron 80DF Alone: Make a single application as a broadcast or band spray, using the following broadcast rates. Use proportionately less for band treatment.

Soil Texture	Rate/Acre
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1 lb.
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay	1.25 lbs.
Silty Clay, Clay	2 lbs.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF ALLIGARE DIURON 80DF FOLLOWING TRIFLURALIN PRODUCTS: Apply trifluralin products prior to planting as a broadcast or band treatment. Incorporate according to the directions on trifluralin labels. As a separate operation apply Alligare Diuron 80DF after planting but before cotton emerges. Use the following broadcast rates; for band treatment use proportionately less.

RATE/ACRE

Soil Texture	Trifluralin products	Alligare Diuron 80 DF
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1 pt.	1 lb.
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Clay, Silty Clay	1.5 pts.	1.25 - 2 lbs.

POSTEMERGENCE: Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF only as a directed spray to cover weed foliage. Adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift or crop injury may result. Applications may also be made in hooded/shielded sprayers.

EARLY SEASON: Apply when cotton is at least 6 inches tall and when weeds are actively growing and do not exceed 2 inches in height. Apply as a band or broadcast treatment at the following rate. Two applications may be made if needed.

Annual Weed Problem (up to 2 inches tall)

	Rate/Acre
Cotton 6-8"	0.5 lb.
Cotton 8-12"	0.75 lb.

For control of seedling perennial grass such as johnsongrass in directed sprays and partial control of nutsedge or when weed growth is under drought stress or over 2 inches in height, add 2 to 3.5 lbs. active DSMA or 1.65 to 2 lbs. active MSMA to above spray mixture. If DSMA or MSMA are used, do not apply after first bloom.

For enhanced weed control in hooded/shielded sprayer applications, add MSMA or DSMA as suggested above; or add registered glyphosate or paraquat formulations according to label directions. Consult product labels for specific instructions and precautions for hooded/sprayer applications.

LATE SEASON (LAY-BY): Apply 1 to 1.5 lbs./Acre (1 to 2 lbs. in California) per acre when cotton is at least 12 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima S-2). For control of germinating weed seedlings, apply to soil beneath cotton plants and between rows immediately after last cultivation. In irrigated cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application, to thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4 inches or less in height) at lay-by time, make a single application in combination with surfactant, or use 0.5 to 0.75 lb./Acre plus surfactant and repeat later if needed.

REPLANTING: If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated preemergence with Alligare Diuron 80DF alone or following preplant application of trifluralin products. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation such as disking. Do not relist nor move soil into the original drill area. Plant seed at least 1 inch deep. Do not retreat field with a second preplant or preemergence application of herbicide during the same crop year as injury to crop may result.

SUBSEQUENT CROPS

Alligare Diuron 80 DF Type of Application	That May Follow Treated Cotton
Band pre or postemergence	Any crop 4 months after last application
Band pre plus postemergence or Broadcast preemergence (and preplant) or Broadcast preemergence plus band postemergence	Cotton, soybeans, corn, or grain sorghums (not sorghos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next spring. DO NOT replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
Broadcast postemergence (lay-by)	Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not sorghos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next spring. DO NOT replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury may result.
For subsequent crops in fields where trifluralin products are used, follow instructions on the trifluralin product label.	

FILBERTS

Use Alligare Diuron 80DF for control of certain weeds in filbert orchards established for at least 1 year.

Do not apply more than 4 lbs. per acre per year. When using Alligare Diuron 80DF in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 150 days between applications.

Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF as a directed spray, avoiding contact on the foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Make an initial treatment of 2.75 lbs./Acre in the late fall or early winter after harvest. Repeat annually with 2.75 lbs./Acre, or apply 2 lbs./Acre in October or November after harvest and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

Do not apply when nuts are on the ground.

Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

Do not use on light sandy soils.

If trees are planted on hillsides, the elimination of weeds and ground cover may cause excessive soil erosion. Under these conditions, strip applications of Alligare Diuron 80DF (at proportionately lower rates) may be made near the trees or to the tree rows perpendicular to the slope.

GRAPE

Apply only as a band treatment to established vineyards at least 3 years old. On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), severe plant injury may result if heavy rainfall or more than 1 inch of irrigation occurs soon after treatment. This risk must be assumed by the user.

Do not apply more than 5 lbs./Acre as a single maximum use rate. Do not apply more than 10 lbs./Acre per year. When using Alligare Diuron 80DF in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers). Apply a maximum of two applications per year.

New York and Pennsylvania-Perennial Grasses: Use only in established vineyards (at least 4 years old) for spot control of perennial grasses such as orchardgrass, quackgrass, and ryegrass. Apply in the spring as a band treatment to ridged soil (2 to 4 inches high) under trellis at the rate of 8 to 10 lbs./Acre. Band width should not exceed 30 inches. Do not apply more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soil types such as loams, silt loams, clay loams. Do not use in areas where grape roots are shallow or exposed, because of high bedrock, poor drainage, or erosion as injury to grapevines may result.

East of the Rocky Mountains: On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), apply 2 to 3 lbs./Acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, apply 3 to 6 lbs./Acre. Apply in the spring just prior to germination of annual weeds.

West of the Rocky Mountains: For best results, apply during the winter months when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation sufficient to wet the soil to a depth of 2 inches is necessary to activate the herbicide. Abnormally heavy rainfall following application just before spring growth may move the herbicide into the root zone of grapes which could result in injury. For initial treatment, apply 3 to 4 lbs./Acre. Subsequent annual applications of 2 lbs./Acre will usually give adequate weed control. Do not apply to vines with trunks less than 1.5 inches in diameter as injury may result.

GRASS SEED CROPS

(Perennial except where specifically indicated)

Except as noted, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old.

Note: Apply a single application per year at up to 3 lbs./Acre. May be applied by aerial application in the Pacific Northwest only.

Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma: On sand bluestem, side oats grama, and switchgrass, apply 2 to 3 lbs./Acre during the dormant period shortly before weed seedlings emerge. Do not apply after crop begins growth in the spring as crop injury may result. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw use 3 lbs./Acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington: On perennial bluegrass and fescue apply 1 to 3 lbs./Acre as broadcast in enough diluent to get even distribution. Apply in spring before rapid growth of the crop begins and when the windgrass is still small (1-4 leaf). DO NOT use on coarse (sand)-textured soils.

Western Oregon, Western Washington: On alta fescue, Astoria bentgrass, Highland bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass), and orchardgrass, apply 2 to 3 lbs./Acre between October 1 and November 15. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 3 lbs./Acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application. For best results, apply as soon as possible after fall rains start. Established weeds beyond two to four leaf stage should be removed prior to treatment.

Well established vigorous stands of spring planted alta fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and orchardgrass may be treated the following fall provided the crop is planted before April 1 and treatment is not applied before October 15; apply 2 lbs./Acre.

Oregon and Washington: Apply in the fall to perennial ryegrass at the rate of 1 to 2 lbs./Acre and to tall fescue at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs./Acre. Use a sufficient volume of water, and minimum of 25 gallons per acre, for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For best results, make applications at the onset of the fall rains and before weeds have become established (typically October 1 through November 15). Established weeds beyond the 2-4 leaf stage should be removed prior to treatment.

Apply only to well established, vigorous stands. Do not apply to perennial ryegrass stands less than one year old. Use mechanical agitation and avoid overlap of spray patterns. Weed control efficacy may be reduced in fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw.

Annual Ryegrass for the Creation of Rows: Apply 1 to 2 lbs./Acre as a directed or shielded spray so the intended crop row area is not treated. These applications should be made where excessive populations of annual ryegrass are anticipated to volunteer from previous crops. Applications can be made as a directed/shielded spray during seeding or after emergence of annual ryegrass. These applications generally will occur between October 1 and January 15. Alligare Diuron 80DF is most effective when applied before annual ryegrass volunteer plants have more than 2 leaves. If larger plants are to be treated, addition of a labeled postemergence herbicide will provide more effective control.

Adjust nozzle heights and spacing to allow the establishment of the desired row width (generally about 3 inches) and spacing (generally 9 to 12 inches). Use low-pressure nozzles, shielded nozzles, or drop nozzles to reduce spray movement in the intended crop row area.

Fine Fescue Grass Seed Crops (including chewings, creeping red, and hard fescue types): For the suppression of rattail fescue, apply at

1 to 2 lbs./Acre on soils having at least 1% organic matter. Do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils.

Crop Stage and Application Timing: Use Alligare Diuron 80DF on healthy vigorous stands of fine fescue. Alligare Diuron 80DF can be applied to stands established at least 1 year or to new plantings that have been established for at least 6 months and have a minimum of eight tillers at time of application.

Apply in fall before grass weeds are beyond the one to two leaf stage and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 1 to 2 inches tall or across. Use the high end of the rate range for large weeds or where weed populations are high.

Approximately ½ to 1 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move Alligare Diuron 80DF into the weed zone before weeds develop an established root system. Weeds larger than the size indicated or those having a well established root system before Alligare Diuron 80DF is properly activated by rainfall/irrigation may not be adequately controlled.

Weed control may be reduced by heavy straw residues or ash from field burning.

Tank Mixes: Alligare Diuron 80DF can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes with other herbicides and adjuvants. When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use 1 to 1.5 lbs./Acre unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety before treating large areas.

Use Precautions:

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years of last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Do not apply to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.

Do not treat stands lacking in vigor due to poor fertility, environmental stress, insect or disease, or damage from other herbicides.

New Plantings-Oregon, Washington: For use in newly planted bentgrass, chewing fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass, and tall fescue. During planting operation, spray a suitable brand of activated charcoal as a 1-inch band on soil surface at 15 pounds per acre of crop where row spacing is 20 inches (300 pounds per acre broadcast basis). Mount nozzles to apply directly over seed rows to prevent crop injury. Follow with Alligare Diuron 80DF as a single broadcast spray at the rate of 2.5 to 3 lbs./Acre. Apply as soon as possible after planting but before crops or weeds emerge and before rains or sprin-

kler irrigation. Fall or spring plantings may be treated. Best results usually occur with early fall plantings. Treatment will not control downy brome or wild oats.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, TALL FESCUE, KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, AND FINE FESCUE (Grown for Seed)

For control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses apply this product only to well-established vigorous stands of grasses as directed below. Use sufficient water (a minimum of 25 gallons per acre) for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For best results, make application at the onset of fall rains and before weeds become established (typically October 1 through November 15). Weeds beyond the 2- to 4-leaf stage will usually not be controlled. Use higher rates within the range listed when treating larger weeds and heavier weed infestation. Weed control may be reduced where straw or ash residues have accumulated on the soil surface. Lack of moisture to activate the herbicide may reduce weed control. Tank mixtures or sequential treatments with other herbicides may reduce crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury. When using Alligare Diuron 80DF in a tank mix or in a sequential treatment with other herbicides, do not use the maximum rates listed below unless compatibility and the potential for phytotoxicity have been evaluated. Crop tolerance may be reduced and the likelihood of crop injury may increase when crop is under stress caused by weather, diseases, and insects.

Perennial Ryegrass (Established)(Oregon Only): Apply 1 to 2 pounds per acre per season (October 1 through mid-January) to control seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds such as annual bluegrass and others named on this label.

Tall Fescue (Established)(Oregon Only): Apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre per season (October 1 through mid-January) to control seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds such as rattail fescue and others named on this label.

Kentucky Bluegrass (Established stands east of the Cascade Mountains)(Oregon, Washington Only): Apply 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre per season (October 1 through mid-January) for suppression of rattail fescue and certain other seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds named on this label. Downy brome is not controlled. Do not use on *Poa trivialis* grass seed varieties.

Fine Fescue (Illahee, Rainier, Chewings, and related varieties including Hard Fescue)(Established stands west of the Cascade Mountains)(Oregon Only): Apply 1 to 2 pounds per acre for suppression of rattail fescue and certain other seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds named on this label. Make only 1 application per year. Do not use this product more than two years in succession in the same field.

MACADAMIA NUT

Hawaii: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 2 to 6 lbs./Acre immediately after harvest, preferably

before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant. Retreat as needed but do not exceed 10 lbs./Acre per year. The grazing of livestock to treated areas is prohibited.

OATS

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

DRILL PLANTED SPRING OATS-Idaho, Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington: Use in areas where average annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches. Make a single application of 1 to 1.5 lbs./Acre after planting, either before or after oats emerge but within 6 weeks of planting. Best results are usually obtained when application is made 3 to 4 weeks after planting. Apply before weeds are 3 to 4 inches in height.

DRILL PLANTED WINTER OATS AND MIXTURE WITH PEAS OR VETCH-Western Oregon and Western Washington: Make a single application of 1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre as soon as possible after planting but before crop emergence.

OLIVE

California: Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Apply 2 lbs./Acre after the grove has been laid-up in final form in late October or November. Repeat at same rate in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment. The grazing of livestock to treated areas is prohibited.

PAPAYA

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 2.5 to 5 lbs./Acre, preferably before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant. The grazing of livestock to treated areas is prohibited.

**PEAS
(Austrian Field)**

Western Oregon: Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF for selective control of certain weeds in Austrian field peas.

Apply 1.5 to 2 lbs. Alligare Diuron 80DF per acre as a broadcast spray with air or ground equipment as soon as possible after planting but before crop emerges for control of weeds such as chickweed, shepherdspurse, wild mustard, fiddleneck, lambsquarters, pigweed, and annual bluegrass. Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils and higher rate on fine-textured soils.

Do not use Alligare Diuron 80DF on sand, sandy loam, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils, or on soils having less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result. Do not replant treated area to another crop within 1 year of application. Crop injury may result if severe winter stress, disease, or insect damage to the crop follows application.

PEACH

Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied alone or as a tank mix with Sinbar.

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4 to 6 inches above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

Alligare Diuron 80DF Alone: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 3 years. Apply 2 to 2.75 lbs./Acre in the early spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of weed growth. In California, apply 2-3.75 lbs./Acre. Do not apply within 3 months of harvest. In the Far West, do not apply within 8 months of harvest.

Georgia: On trees established for at least 2 years, apply 2 to 2.75 lbs./Acre in the spring. Repeat application in the fall but do not exceed 5 lbs./Acre per year. Add surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

Alligare Diuron 80DF plus Sinbar: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

RATE/ACRE

Soil Texture	1 to 2% Organic Matter			More Than 2% Organic Matter		
	Alligare Diuron 80DF lbs./Acre		Sinbar lbs./Acre	Alligare Diuron 80DF lbs./Acre		Sinbar lbs./Acre
Sandy Loam	1.0	+	1.0	1.5	+	1.5
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.5	+	1.5	2.0	+	2.0
Clay Loam, Clay	2.0	+	2.0	2.0	+	2.0

PEAR

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Do not treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks. Apply 4 lbs./Acre in the spring from March through May. In the Far West, apply 4 lbs./Acre to weeds less than 2 inches in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, apply to small weeds at 2 lbs./Acre postharvest followed by 2 lbs./Acre prior to budbreak. The grazing of livestock to treated areas is prohibited.

PECAN

Use Alligare Diuron 80DF alone or as a tank mix with Sinbar. Make a

single band or broadcast application as a directed spray using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. Apply in the spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of growth.

RATE/ACRE

Soil Texture	Alligare Diuron 80DF Alone*	OR	Tank Mix** Alligare Diuron 80DF	+	Sinbar
Sandy loam	2 lbs.		1.5 lbs.	+	1.5 lbs.
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	3 lbs.		1.75 lbs.	+	1.75 lbs.
Clay loam, Clay	4 lbs.		2 lbs.	+	2 lbs.

*Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 3 years and on soils with at least 0.5% organic matter.

**Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year and on soils with at least 1% organic matter.

Note: Do not use on eroded areas where sub-soil or roots are exposed, nor on trees that are diseased or lacking in vigor, or on trees planted in irrigation furrows as injury may occur.

The grazing of livestock to treated areas is prohibited.

PEPPERMINT

Washington, Oregon, Idaho: Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF at 0.75 to 1 lb./Acre on soils having 1 to 2% organic matter. Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF at 1 to 2 lbs./Acre on soils having 2.1 to 3.0% organic matter. Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF at 2 to 3 lbs./Acre on soils having more than 3.0% organic matter.

Use Precautions: Do not apply to stands of mint suffering from stress due to low fertility, drought, winter injury, insects, disease, or damage from other herbicides or other causes.

Do not apply to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.

Do not apply to sand, loamy soil, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils.

Do not apply to soils that have a high salt content and/or high water table or poor drainage that retards mint root development resulting in a shallow root system. Do not apply to soils having less than 1% organic matter.

Application Timing: Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF to established (at least one year) stands of mint during the late winter dormant period or after flaming in the spring prior to the emergence of new growth. Do not cultivate after application.

If weeds are present at time of application, the use of a surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v may be used to increase the performance of Alligare Diuron 80DF postemergence to weeds.

Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments: Alligare Diuron 80DF can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides and adjuvants providing Alligare Diuron 80DF is not applied to actively growing mint plant.

When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use the lower end of the Alligare Diuron 80DF use rate range unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes and sequential treatments with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix or sequential treatment for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety before treating large areas.

PINEAPPLE

Hawaii: Apply 2 to 6 lbs./Acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Use 2 to 4 lbs./Acre after harvesting the plant crop or ratoon crop (for the first ratoon crop as well as subsequent ratoon crops) but before differentiation. For plant crop only, additional broadcast or interspace applications may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs./Acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 lbs./Acre. Do not apply more than 12 lbs./Acre as broadcast sprays nor more than 16 lbs. total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Florida: Apply 4 to 8 lbs./Acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. For ratoon crop use 4 lbs./Acre after harvesting plant crop. For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs./Acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 lbs./Acre. Do not apply more than three broadcast sprays (maximum 12 lbs./Acre) prior to differentiation nor more than 16 lbs. total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Puerto Rico: Apply 3.75 to 6.25 lbs./Acre as a broadcast spray before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Preemergence application controls weeds such as pigweed, crotalaria, morningglory, purslane, crabgrass, foxtail, goosegrass, fall panicum, and sourgrass.

RED CLOVER

Western Oregon: Make a single application of 2 lbs./Acre on established red clover stands at least 9 months old. Apply when red clover is dormant between October 15 to December 15. Do not apply to seedling red clover. Do not replant treated area to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Treatment will control annual weeds such as bluegrass, chickweed, hawksbeard, rat-tail fescue, ryegrass, and velvetgrass.

SORGHUM

(Grain)

DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF SORGHUM.

Southwestern States: Apply 0.25 to 0.5 lb./Acre plus surfactant. Apply as a directed postemergence spray after sorghum is 15 inches tall to control weeds 2 to 4 inches in height. Use lower rate on broadleaf weeds up to 2 inches tall. Use the higher rate on grasses up to 2 inches and broadleaf weeds up to 4 inches tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed. Do not exceed 0.5 lb./Acre. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective. Do not replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.

SUGARCANE

To prevent possible crop injury on new cane varieties, test tolerance to Alligare Diuron 80DF prior to adoption as a field practice. Do not treat sugarcane growing on thinly covered sub-soils or rocky areas as crop injury may result. Temporary chlorosis and stunting of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Application over emerged cane should be made only as directed below, without the addition of a surfactant or crop oil concentrate. To minimize chlorosis and stunting, use directed postemergence sprays.

Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied as a directed spray (including hooded and shielded spray) in combination with formulations of paraquat. Consult the label of the tank mix partner for rates and timings of application, restrictions, and precautions.

PREEMERGENCE-Florida: For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 lbs./Acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop).

POSTEMERGENCE-Florida: Make one or two applications of 2 lbs./Acre as needed by directed spray inter-row. Alternatively, for panicum control, make up to three applications of 0.5 to 1 lb. per acre plus surfactant as a directed spray after cane has emerged but before panicum exceeds 2 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to spray beneath cane plants and between rows to cover weed foliage and to minimize contact of cane leaves with spray or drift. Do not apply more than 6 lbs. total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

Hawaii: Apply 2 to 6 lbs./Acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. Sequential applications of 2 to 4 lbs./Acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row. If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant and apply as a directed spray. Do not apply more than three treatments nor more than 12 lbs./Acre in Hawaii between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Puerto Rico: Apply 4 to 8 lbs./Acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed

emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. A second and third application of 2 to 4 lbs./Acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row. If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant and apply as a directed spray. Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 10 lbs./Acre in Puerto Rico between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Louisiana, Texas: Apply at 3 to 3.75 lbs./Acre. Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied as a broadcast spray after planting and following the harvesting of sugarcane. Alligare Diuron 80DF may also be applied broadcast in late winter. Application is best when made prior to weed emergence. Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied as a post-directed spray immediately after the last cultivation. Direct the spray application to the base (no more than 1/3 the plant height) of the sugarcane plants. When small weeds (3 inches or less) are present at application, add a surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v to the spray mix.

Use Precautions: Temporary leaf yellowing may occur following application. Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs./Acre broadcast per year. Use proportionately less for band applications.

TREE PLANTINGS

Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming: Use only under established plantings 1 year or older of American elm, caragana, cottonwood, Douglas fir, green ash, honeysuckle, Ponderosa pine, red cedar, Russian olive, and Siberian elm. Use 2.5 to 5 lbs./Acre. Apply as a band 4 feet wide in the tree row (2 feet on each side of row). For example, 1 ounce Alligare Diuron 80DF treats 135 feet of tree row (2 feet on each side of row) at the rate of 5 lbs./Acre. Apply as a directed spray in early spring before weeds emerge and before trees leaf out. Do not apply to foliage of trees nor under trees growing in low areas as injury may result.

Idaho, Oregon, Washington: Use Alligare Diuron 80DF for control of weeds to aid in the establishment of hybrid poplar plantings. Apply at 1 to 3 lbs./Acre depending upon soil texture and organic matter content. Use 1 to 2 lbs./Acre on coarse-textured soils and 2 to 3 lbs./Acre on medium- to fine-textured soils. Do not use on gravelly soils or on any soil having less than 0.5% organic matter as injury to trees may result. **Injury may result from applications to poplar plantings grown on sandy soil with low organic matter with sprinkler irrigation.** When applied in a band, the application rate will be in proportion to the area banded on a per acre basis.

Apply in late winter or early spring as a uniform broadcast spray before or after planting but prior to bud swell, or as a directed spray after bud swell. Apply before weeds emerge or after emergence while weeds are small. Some rainfall or water is necessary to move Alligare Diuron 80DF into the weed root zone before weeds become well established.

If weeds are present at time of treatment, add a surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution.

PREPLANT: Take precautions to prevent treated soil (usually top 1 inch) from coming into contact with roots of trees during the planting process as injury may result.

POST-PLANT (BROADCAST): It is best to wait until rain or irrigation has settled the soil around the newly planted trees before applying Alligare Diuron 80DF. If trees are dormant, a broadcast application can be made.

POST-PLANT (DIRECTED): If buds have started to swell, use a directed spray pattern that prevents Alligare Diuron 80DF from contact with trees as injury may result. During the growing season (from bud swell to leaf drop), Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied (alone or with tank mix) between tree rows in shielded and directed sprays.

Alligare Diuron 80DF can be tank mixed with a glyphosate herbicide pre-plant and as a directed spray to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled and improve post-emergence activity. Use 1 to 3 lbs. Alligare Diuron 80DF plus glyphosate herbicide (according to label instructions) depending upon soil type and weeds to be controlled. **Note:** There are several formulations of glyphosate herbicide. Check the glyphosate herbicide label to verify that the intended use as a pre-plant or post-directed spray on hybrid poplar plantations is allowed. Avoid contact of glyphosate herbicide with foliage, green stems, trees, or other desirable vegetation because severe damage or destruction may result.

WALNUT (ENGLISH)

California, Oregon, Washington: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. As an initial treatment, apply 2.75 lbs./Acre after the orchard has been laid-up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter. Retreat annually with 2 to 2.75 lbs./Acre. In California, apply 2 to 3.75 lbs./Acre. Alternatively, apply 2 lbs./Acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

Do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils, nor where organic matter is less than 1%.

Do not graze livestock in treated orchards and groves.

Do not make more than two applications per year. Do not apply more than 4 lbs./Acre per year. In California, do not apply more than 3.75 lbs./Acre per year. When using Alligare Diuron 80DF in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 150 days between applications.

WHEAT (WINTER)

Use Precautions: Crop injury may result where severe winter stress, disease, or insect damage follows application. Winter-sensitive varieties may be less tolerant of Alligare Diuron 80DF than winter-hardy vari-

eties. Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Do not use on sand or loamy sand soils, nor on gravelly or sandy loams with less than 1% organic matter. Do not use on thinly covered or exposed sub-soil area (clay knolls). Do not treat wheat planted less than 1 inch deep. Do not treat wheat where winter climatic conditions have caused "heaving" of plants. Do not treat wheat plants lacking in vigor due to poor emergence, insect damage, disease, high alkalinity or other causes. Do not apply after wheat has reached the "boot" stage of maturity. Unless specified otherwise, do not use with surfactants or nitrogen solution. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last treatment (except as noted) as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Idaho, Oregon and Washington-East of Cascade Range: Where average annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches, make a single application of 1 to 1.5 lbs./Acre.

FALL TREATMENT: For early fall planted wheat (seeded before September 10), apply 3 to 6 weeks after planting but before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Treatment after October 1 has generally given best results. Application should not be made after soil freezes in the fall. Wheat planted in late October should not be treated until the following spring.

SPRING TREATMENT: Apply as soon as wheat starts to grow. Treatment made prior to April 10 will usually give good results provided weed growth is less than 4 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

Alternatively, make a single application of 0.5 to 1 lb. Alligare Diuron 80DF plus 0.25 lb. bromoxynil per acre as a tank mixture in either the fall after wheat has emerged but before soil freezes or in the spring as soon as soil thaws. Apply before weeds are more than 2 inches tall or across.

Where average annual rainfall is 10 to 16 inches following fall planting, make a single application of 1 to 1.5 lbs./Acre when sufficient moisture is available to germinate wheat seed. Apply before soil freezes and weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than March 1 may give poor results.

If fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions after fall treatment, only fields treated before November 1 may be replanted to spring wheat. Spring wheat should not be planted before April 1 and only after deep disking and plowing to a depth of 4 to 6 inches prior to planting. Do not make a second application during the same crop year or injury to the crop may result.

Oregon, Washington-West of Cascade Range: Make a single application of 1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre as soon as possible after planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Alternatively, apply a tank mixture of Alligare Diuron 80DF plus bro-

moxynil as detailed for "East of Cascade Range".

Other Areas of Oregon and Washington: Make a single application in the spring as soon as wheat (fall-planted) starts to grow and before weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas: Do not use on sand or sandy loam soils. Use 1 lb./Acre on silt and silt loam soils and 1.5 to 2 lbs./Acre on clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam soils.

Central Plains, Midwest: Use 1 to 2 lbs./Acre.

Northeast: Use 1 to 1.5 lbs./Acre.

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL (Including Arizona)

Use Alligare Diuron 80 DF on plants in the following non-crop and non-timber areas: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (airports; highway, utility and railroad rights-of-way, switch yards, and storage areas; roadsides; sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); outdoor industrial sites (lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms). Not for use on crops, timber, or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Alligare Diuron 80DF is an effective herbicide for the control of listed weeds. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall, and other conditions.

Alligare Diuron 80DF may be used as a preemergence treatment at any time of the year except when ground is frozen provided adequate moisture is supplied by rainfall or artificial means to activate the herbicide. Best results are obtained if applied shortly before weed growth begins. If dense growth is present, remove tops and spray the ground. Increased contact activity on established weeds may be obtained by the addition of a non-ionic surfactant. Apply as a drenching spray to actively growing weeds during warm weather when daily temperature will exceed 70°F.

Use a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to insure a constant rate of application. Mix proper amount of Alligare Diuron 80DF into volume of water necessary to obtain uniform coverage. If a surfactant is used, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank. Alligare Diuron 80DF must be kept in suspension at all times. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If bypass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh.

Note: Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied by either ground application equipment or by air application equipment (helicopter only) for the control of various weeds and grasses on railroad rights-of-way (including storage yards, switch yards, etc.) and military installations. When making aerial applications, apply in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of the site to be treated; generally 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre are sufficient.

Do not exceed an application rate of 10 lbs./Acre except in areas of high rainfall (more than 40 inches per year) or dense vegetation (more than 90% weed ground cover). In areas with high rainfall or dense vegetation, a maximum application of 15 lbs. per acre is allowed. Do not exceed 15 lbs./Acre per year. Do not make more than two applications per year. If Alligare Diuron 80DF is used in a sequential application program, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Weed Control: To control most annual weeds for an extended period of time on non-crop and non-timber areas listed on this label, apply 5 to 15 lbs./Acre.

Broadleaves

5 to 15 lbs./Acre

Ageratum
Chickweed
Cocklebur
Corn Speedwell
Corn Spurry
Dayflower
Dogfennel
Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)
Flora's Paintbrush
Gromwell
Groundcherry, Annual
Hawksbeard
Horsenettle
Horsetweed
Knawel
Kochia
Lambsquarter
Marigold
Mexican Clover
Morningglory, Annual
Pennycress
Pigweed
Pineappleweed
Pokeweed
Prickly Lettuce
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)
Purslane
Rabbit Tobacco
Ragweed

Sesbania
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
Smartweed, Annual
Sowthistle, Annual
Spanishneedles
Tansymustard
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
Wild Buckwheat
Wild Lettuce
Wild Mustard
Wild Radish

Grasses

5 to 8 lbs./Acre

Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)
Bluegrass, Annual
Crabgrass
Foxtail
Kyllinger (Kyllinga)
Lovegrass, Annual
Orchardgrass
Peppergrass
Quackgrass
Rattail Fescue
Red Sprangletop
Ricegrass
Ryegrass, Annual
Sandbur
Seedling, Johnsongrass
Velvetgrass
Vernalgrass, Sweet, Annual

8 to 15 lbs./Acre

Guineagrass
Maidencane
Pangolagrass

Irrigation and drainage ditches: Apply 5 to 15 lbs./Acre to control most annual weeds as shown above. Apply only when water is not in the ditch. For irrigation ditches, apply during the non-crop season, and when ditch is not in use. To avoid crop injury, it is essential to minimize movement of Alligare Diuron 80DF in irrigation water. The herbicide must be fixed in the soil by moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall, if possible when soil in the ditch is still moist. Following treatment, if rainfall has not totaled at least 4 inches, fill ditch with water and allow to stand for 72 hours. Drain off any wastewater remaining before using ditch. Do not treat any ditch area into which roots of trees or other desirable plants may extend as injury may result.

Dry Application: Alligare Diuron 80DF may be applied dry for control

of the listed weeds on non-crop sites. Apply Alligare Diuron 80DF granules using dry application (ground) equipment to distribute the granules uniformly to the target area.

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, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product or, at Alligare, LLC's election, the replacement of this product.

EPA 20190114

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the 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. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or incineration; or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DO NOT REUSE EMPTY CONTAINER

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Alligare, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. 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, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Alligare, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Alligare, LLC shall not be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. In addition to the foregoing, no purchaser of this product (other than an end user) shall be entitled to any reimbursement for any loss suffered as a result of any suspension or cancellation of the registration for this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To the extent consistent with applicable law, except as expressly provided herein, Alligare, LLC makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind, either expressed or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, use or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be damages



Alligare®

DIURON 80DF

DRY FLOWABLE HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF MANY ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL
GRASSES AND HERBACEOUS WEEDS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Diuron: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	80.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	20.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81927-12

EPA Est. No. 81927-AL-001^{PM}
11603-ISR-001^{ISR}

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s)
to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation.
Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

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

Manufactured for:
Alligare, LLC
1565 5th Avenue
Opelika, AL 36801

Net Weight: 5 LBS.

EPA 20190114

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.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the 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. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or incineration; or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DO NOT REUSE EMPTY CONTAINER



Herbicide



METSULFURON-METHYL GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredient

Metsulfuron methyl

Methyl 2-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate..... 60%

Other Ingredients..... 40%

TOTAL 100%

EPA Reg. No. 101563-167 EPA Est. No.

By Weight

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)
See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

85798669

85796941D 221216AV1

Nonrefillable Container

Net Weight:

1 Pound

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift and run-off.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Metsulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC instructions. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified on this label. User assumes all risks associated with such non-specified use.

Do not apply more than 4 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE (0.15 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.

Do not use on food or feed crops except as specified by this label or supplemental 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.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray by ground or aerial application.

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of annual and perennial weeds and unwanted woody plants on private, public and military lands, on rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-crop areas, ditchbanks of dry drainage ditches, certain types of unimproved turf grass, and conifer and hardwood plantations, including grazed areas on these sites. Do not use on irrigation ditches.

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations, and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, and canals.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few days following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds and woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

ADJUVANTS

The use of a surfactant is recommended to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 1/4% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution), or at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, such as those incorporating acetic acid (i.e. LI-700), may not be compatible with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants, such as turf and conifers, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants.

Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE contains the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl which is a Group 2 Herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Environmental Science U.S., LLC distributor, Environmental Science U.S., LLC representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weeds in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program.
- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement, both during and after application, may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Before applying ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-800-331-2867.

TANK MIXES

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

AGRICULTURAL USES

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 4 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation

—Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables, apply the rates of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE specified for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast—Apply up to 4 ounces per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States—Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

West—Apply up to 2 ounces per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE soil residues. Without prior experience, it is recommended that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

Tank Mix Combinations—

For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2 to 10 quarts of glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.

Glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon) + Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of glyphosate and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.

VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre with VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

OUST® EXTRA HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2 to 3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

Release—Hardwood Control and Suppression

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations—

For broader spectrum control the following products may be used in combination with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release—Herbaceous Weed Control

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations—

For broader spectrum control the following products may be used in combination with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 4 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release - Directed Spray in Conifers

Western US

To release conifers from competing brush species, such as, blackberry, salmonberry, snowberry, thimbleberry and wild roses, mix 2 to 4 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per 100 gallons of spray solution. Direct spray onto the foliage of competing brush species using a knapsack or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply any time after the brush species have reached full leaf stage but before autumn coloration. For best results at application, the majority of the brush must be less than six feet in height to help ensure adequate spray coverage. Thorough coverage of the target foliage is necessary to optimize results. Care must be taken to direct the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE spray solution away from the conifer foliage.

NOTE:

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may cause temporary yellowing and or growth suppression when the spray solution contacts conifer foliage. The use of a surfactant with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may improve brush control results. When using a surfactant with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, extra precaution must be taken to avoid contact with conifer foliage. Excessive drift onto conifers may result in severe injury.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.

- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made for herbaceous release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding specifications for conifer plantations.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used at rates of up to 2 ounces per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" sections of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use.

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release--Herbaceous Weed Control

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and specified application rates. Best results are obtained when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations—

Tank mix 1/2 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 4 to 6 pints of VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE as directed on the package label for "RELEASE--HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Application of VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE and ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made for release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant is not recommended for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to the conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of broadleaf weeds, brush and several woody vine species in the establishment, maintenance, and restoration of pasture, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other pesticides labeled for use in pasture, rangeland, and CRP. Read and follow the labels on all products used in the tank mix. Observe the most restrictive precautions on each of the product's labels. Application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to pasture, rangeland, and CRP may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the targeted weeds with the equipment being used. In Idaho, Oregon and Washington use a minimum application volume of 3 gallons of spray solution per acre.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses planted in pasture, rangeland, and acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Blue Gramma	Lovegrasses-	Wheatgrasses-	Wildrye grass-
Bluestems-	Atherstone	bluebunch	Russian
big	sand	crested	
little	weeping	intermediate	
plains	Wilman	pubescent	
sand	Orchardgrass	Siberian	
WW Spar	Sideoats gramma	slender	
Buffalograss	Switchgrass-	steambank	
Green sprangletop	Blackwell	tall	
Kleingrass		thickspike	
		western	

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices.

Performance from ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands.

An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Do not use more than 1/10 ounce/acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE for grass establishment in pasture, rangeland, and CRP.

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce/acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early postemergence to new plantings

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce/acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1 – 5 leaf grasses planted the previous season.

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce/acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES IN PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Use Rates for Established Grasses in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP

Apply up to 1 2/3 ounces ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses in pasture, rangeland, and CRP. For spot applications, use 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre per year in pasture, rangeland, and CRP.

Refer to the Weeds Controlled section of the section 3 label for a listing of the weeds controlled by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing – Established Grasses in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier), and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum time from Grass establishment ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE Rate on Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10

(continued)

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP for Overseeding and Renovation (continued)

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE Rate on Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1	3

Fescue Precautions:

Note that ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce/acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE
- Tank mix ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6 inches tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce/acre ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE
- Tank mix ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16%)
- Make applications in the late summer or fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- Do not use spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

Application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf forage species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and will be severely stunted or injured by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

SPOT TREATMENTS

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for use as spot treatment to control noxious and troublesome weeds on pasture, rangeland, and CRP.

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used to control many species of weeds, including noxious weeds, in forage grasses growing on pasture, rangeland, and CRP. Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of the package label or supplemental labeling for a listing of susceptible weed species. If the sprayer is calibrated, consult the package label or other supplemental labeling to select the application rate per acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE appropriate for the target weeds. Or mix one gram of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per one gallon of water along with a suitable surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre. When applied in this manner there is no grazing restrictions following the use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

CROP ROTATION

Before using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pasture, rangeland, or CRP acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applied. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Checking Soil pH

Before using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING/HAYING

When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre and less.

Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre per year on pasture, rangeland, or CRP.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to pasture, rangeland, and CRP underpinned with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- Applications made to some established grasses may cause temporary stunting, yellowing or seedhead suppression (i.e. fescue, timothy).
- Applications made to newly established grasses less than 2 years from seeding may result in injury or loss.
- Do not apply to forage grasses known to be sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE such as ryegrass (Italian and perennial), bahia or Garrison's creeping foxtail.
- Broadleaf forage species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and will be severely injured or killed.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Non-crop industrial weed control and selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

NON-CROP SITES

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, and barrier strips); industrial sites outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms) including grazed areas on these sites. It may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

Applications may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

NATIVE GRASSES

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounces per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounces per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

Rotation Intervals for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE Rate (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1	2
	Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	1
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1	3

Application Information

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at the rate of 1/10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf eveningprimrose*, flaxweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), maretail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas.

Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.

For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NATIVE GRASSES

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Injury may result when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals listed below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Brome, Meadow	½–1	2
	1–2	3
Brome, Smooth	½–1	2
	1–2	4
Fescue, Alta	½–1	2
	1–2	4
Fescue, Red	½–1	2
	1–2	4
Fescue, Sheep	½–1	1
	1–2	4
Foxtail, Meadow	½–1	2
	1–2	4
Green Needlegrass	½–2	1
	1–2	4
Orchardgrass	½–1	2
	1–2	4
Russian wildrye	½–1	1
	1	2
	2	3
Switchgrass	½–1	1
	1–2	3
Timothy	½–1	2
	1–2	4
Wheatgrass, Western	½–1	2
	1–2	3

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali Sacaton	½–1	1
	1–2	3
	½–2	3
Bluestem, Big	½–1	1
Brome, Mountain	½–1	2
	1–2	2
Grama, Blue	½–2	1
Grama, Sideoats	½	2
	>½	>3
Switchgrass	½	2
	>½	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	½–2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1–2	2
	½–1	3

The specified intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment. Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

ADDITIONAL GRASS INFORMATION

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses:

Blue Gramma	Buffalograss	Orchardgrass	Wheatgrasses –	Wildrye grass –
Bluestems –	Green sprangletop	Sideoats gramma	bluebunch	Russian
big	Kleingrass	Switchgrass –	crested	
little	Lovegrasses –	Blackwell	intermediate	
plains	Atherstone		pubescent	
sand	sand		Siberian	
WW spar	weeping		slender	
	Wilman		steambank	
			tall	
			thickspike	
			western	

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices.

Performance from ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands.

An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Do not use more than 1/10 ounce per acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE for grass establishment.

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early postemergence to new plantings

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce per acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1 – 5 leaf grasses planted the previous season

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce per acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES

Use Rates for Established Grasses

Apply up to 1 ounce ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre per year.

Refer to the Weeds Controlled section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing – Established Grasses

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum time from Grass establishment ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue and Timothy Precautions

When used on fescue and timothy grasses, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may cause reduced first cutting yields due to temporary stunting, leaf yellowing, or seed head suppression. To help minimize these symptoms, follow the information below:

- Use the lowest labeled rate for the target weeds.
- Tank mix 2,4-D with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applications.
- Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at no more than 4/10 ounce per acre.
- Make applications when the grasses are 5 to 6 inches tall in late summer or fall.
- Use only a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- When liquid nitrogen is the spray carrier, do not include the surfactant.

Other Grasses:

Application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf forage species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and will be severely stunted or injured by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

CROP ROTATION

Before using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applied. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, monitor soil temperature and soil moisture on a regular basis when considering any crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE must not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Checking Soil pH

Before using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to a small area.
- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures, prior to or soon after ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage can result in grass injury. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to lands undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

1/3 to 1/2 ounce per acre

Annual sowthistle	Common groundsel	Goldenrod	Smallseed falseflax
Aster	Common purslane	Lambsquarters	Smooth pigweed
Bahiagrass	Common yarrow	Marestail/horseweed****	Sweet clover
Beebalm	Conical catchfly	Maximillion sunflower	Tansymustard
Bittercress	Corn cockle	Miners lettuce	Treacle mustard
Bitter sneezeweed	Cow cockle	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tumble mustard
Blackeyed-susan	Crown vetch	Plains coreopsis	Wild carrot
Blue mustard	Dandelion	Plantain	Wild garlic
Bur buttercup	Dogfennel	Redroot pigweed	Wild lettuce
Chicory	False chamomile	Redstem filaree	Wild mustard
Clover	Fiddleneck tarweed	Rough fleabane	Woolly croton
Cocklebur	Field pennycress	Shepherd's purse	Wood sorrel
Common chickweed	Flixweed	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)	Yankweed

1/2 to 1 ounce per acre

Blackberry	Common sunflower	Henbit	Rosering galliardia
Black henbane	Curly dock	Honeysuckle	Seaside arrowgrass
Broom snakeweed*	Dewberry	Multiflora rose and other wild roses	Sericea lespedeza
Buckhorn plantain	Dyer's woad	Musk thistle***	Tansy ragwort
Bull thistle	Garlic mustard	Oxeye daisy	Teasel
Common cuprina	Gorse	Plumeless thistle	Wild caraway
	Halogeton	Prostrate knotweed	

1 to 2 ounces per acre

Common mullein	Lupine	Purple scabious	Sulphur cinquefoil
Common tansy	Old world climbing fern	Scotch thistle	Western salsify
Field bindweed**	(Lygodium)	Scouringrush	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Greasewood	Perennial pepperweed	Salsify	Wild iris
Gumweed	Poison hemlock	Snowberry	
Houndstongue	Purple loosestrife	St. Johnswort	

1 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre

Canada thistle**	Duncecap larkspur	Tall larkspur	Yellow toadflax**
Dalmatian toadflax**	Russian knapweed**	Wild parsnip	

2 ounces per acre

Onionweed

3 to 4 ounces per acre

Kudzu

- * Apply fall through spring.
- ** Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.
- *** Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and may be controlled with rates of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre. Treatments of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.
- **** Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

Problem Weed Control

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes may be used.

Dicamba + 2,4-D

Weed	Rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE	Rate of dicamba (fluid ounces/acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (fluid ounces/acre)
Kochia control	1/2	8	16
Spotted knapweed control	1/2	8	16
Rush skeletonweed suppression	1	8	16

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS UNIMPROVED ONLY

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turfgrass where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turfgrass.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE in the water phase.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following application rates:

Turfgrass Type	Rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE (ounces/acre)
Fescue and Bluegrass	¼ to ½
Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome	¼ to 1
Bermudagrass	¼ to 2

Application Timing

Applications may be made at anytime of the year except when the soil is frozen.

When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

Growth Suppression and Seedhead Inhibition (Chemical Mowing)

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well established fescue and bluegrass turfgrass at the use rate of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre.

Tank Mix Combination

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with "Embank" for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seedhead suppression. Tank mix 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 1/8 to 1/4 pint of "Embank".

Application Timing

Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

—INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS ONLY

- An application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) or stunting of the turfgrasses. Use the lower specified rates for minimum discoloration or stunting.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e. spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turfgrass.
- Excessive injury may result when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied to turfgrass that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.
- ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is not recommended for use on bahiagrass.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas including grazed areas on these sites. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE must be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

Species	High Volume Rate (ounces/100 gallon)	Broadcast Rate (ounces/acre)
Ash	1-2	1-3
Aspen	1-2	1-3
Black locust	1-2	1-3
Blackberry	1-2	1-3
Camellthorn	1-2	1-3
Cherry	1-2	1-3
Cottonwood	1-2	2-3
Eastern red cedar	1-2	2-3
Elder	1-2	2-3
Elm	1-2	1-3
Firs	3	1-2
Hawthorn	1-2	1-3
Honeysuckle	1-2	1/2-1
Mulberry	1-2	2-3
Multiflora rose	1-2	1-3
Muscadine (wild grape)	1-2	2-3
Oaks	1-2	1-3
Ocean spray (Holodiscus)	1-2	2-3
Osage orange	1-2	2-3
Red maple	1-2	2-3
Salmonberry	1/2-1	1-3
Snowberry	1/2-1	1-3
Spruce (black and white)	3	2-3
Thimbleberry	1/2-1	1-3
Tree of heaven (Ailanthus)	1-2	1-2
Wild roses	1/2-1	1-3
Willow	1/2-1	1-3
Yellow poplar	1/2-1	1-3

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Spot Treatment

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for the control of many species of weeds including noxious/invasive weeds in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas.

Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section for a listing of susceptible weed species and the application rate per acre per the target weed.

Or, mix one gram of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per one gallon of water along with a surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre.

Tank Mix Combinations—

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with any product labeled for non-crop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the product labels being tank mixed.

Low Rate Applications

Imazapyr* (2 pound active per gallon)

Combine 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 1 to 4 pints of imazapyr herbicide per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. For aerial applications use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Picloram* (2 pound active per gallon) + Imazapyr* (2 pound active per gallon)

Combine 1 to 1 1/2 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of imazapyr and 1 to 2 pints of picloram per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust, and sassafras.

*Picloram is a restricted use pesticide.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE by mixing 1 ounce per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

For best results, make applications from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

—NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY

- When using tank mixtures of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with companion herbicides, read and follow all use instructions, application rates, warnings, and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instructions for each of the herbicides used.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
- While agitating, add the required amount of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- Continue agitation until the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
- Once the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
- As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
- If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
- ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F.
- ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

PRODUCT PRECAUTIONS

- When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounces per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounces per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if spray equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use this product in California

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below.

When multiple loads of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

- Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
- Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of ammonia (contains 3% active minimum) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
- Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.

4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the commercial cleaner directions for rinsate disposal.

Notes:

1. Mixing chlorine bleach with ammonia can cause dangerous gases to form. Clean spray equipment outdoors.
2. Use steam cleaning or other commercial cleaners to facilitate the removal of any caked pesticide deposits.
3. When ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual product labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation unless making an industrial turf, pasture and rangeland applications, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the crop or target vegetation.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

Container Handling:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE containing metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE containing metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Environmental Science U.S., LLC. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Environmental Science U.S., LLC is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

ESCORT®

XP

Herbicide

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredient

Metsulfuron methyl
Methyl 2-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-
2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate..... 60%

Other Ingredients 40%

TOTAL 100%

EPA Reg. No. 101563-167

By Weight

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

Container Handling:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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85798669

85796941D 221216AV1

Nonrefillable Container

Net Weight:

1 Pound

envu™

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

(01)08101121002217



EsplAnade[®]

200 SC

Preemergent Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Residential Non-Crop Areas, Railroad and Rail Yards, Managed Roadsides, Fence Rows, Utilities, Hardscapes, Industrial, Municipal, and Government Sites, and for the Release or Restoration of Desirable Vegetation in Parks and Open Space, Wildlife Management Areas, Recreational Areas, Fire Rehabilitation Areas, Prairies and Fire breaks.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8) 19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%

TOTAL: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1516

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day
1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577 Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

Nonrefillable Container
Net Contents
2.5 Gallons
80878486
61380637B 160503AV1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks, and waterproof gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or washwater. This product may impact water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

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

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read the entire label before using this product.

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.

SHAKE CONTAINER WELL BEFORE USING.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Esplanade® 200 SC is a selective, preemergent, alkylazine herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in railroad, roadside, hardscapes, industrial areas, utilities, airports, government and military installations, managed areas (petroleum tank farms, pumping stations, storage areas, rail and utility rights-of-way, utility substations, lumberyards, around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditch banks, fence rows, manufacturing sites, office buildings, educational facilities, parking lots, and under asphalt or concrete as part of site preparation).

Esplanade 200 SC may be used to release or re-establish desirable perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees in non-crop areas such as parks and open space, wildlife management areas, recreational areas, fire rehabilitation areas, prairies and fire breaks.

Esplanade 200 SC controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may also be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems of susceptible plants. The herbicide needs to be activated prior to weed germination for most effective control. For maximum activity against germinating weeds, Esplanade 200 SC requires rainfall (minimum 0.25 inches) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide.

Esplanade 200 SC has minimal post emergent activity and generally does not control weeds that have emerged. A post emergent herbicide such as Finale® Herbicide may be mixed with Esplanade 200 SC to control existing weeds. Esplanade 200 SC does not control tubers, rhizomes, and woody vegetation.

Esplanade 200 SC can be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites that contain areas of casual water of a temporary nature as a result of surface water collecting in equipment wheel ruts or in other depressions created by management activities.

Aerial applications of Esplanade 200 SC are allowed to release or re-establish desirable vegetation in non-crop areas such as parks and open space, wildlife management areas, recreational areas, fire rehabilitation areas, prairies, and fire breaks. For all other uses, only ground application is permitted.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply directly to water or to soil where standing water is present except as specified on this label.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches/canals including the outer banks.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Do not treat or allow spray drift or runoff to fall into irrigation ditches/canals or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation purposes.
- Do not exceed 7 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC in a single application for all Industrial Vegetation Management applications.
- Do not exceed 10 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC for all Industrial Vegetation Management applications within a calendar year or in a 12-month period from the previous application.
- Do not apply Esplanade 200 SC to newly seeded turf.
- Do not apply Esplanade 200 SC through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Aerial applications are only allowed to release or re-establish desirable vegetation in non-crop areas such as parks and open space, wildlife management areas, recreational areas, fire rehabilitation areas, prairies, and fire breaks.
- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable plants.
- Do not make applications when circumstances favor movement from treatment sites.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered ground.
- Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not use on residential lawns or commercial lawns, golf courses, sod farms, or production and landscape ornamentals.
- Esplanade 200 SC is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Applications made to areas where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Esplanade 200 SC.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Esplanade 200 SC movement by soil erosion, by wind, or water.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no risk of spray drift or movement of applied product into sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more details.
- Avoid application to powdery, dry, light or sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after application. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved into these areas.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply Esplanade 200 SC with a properly calibrated sprayer according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid overlap. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid off-target application.

When spraying close or next to ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams be cognizant of keeping the spray solution from reaching the water.

For all applications, follow these guidelines: use spray volumes of 10-100 gallons per acre, spray boom height and spray pressures as low as practical, use coarse droplet producing nozzle tips, use drift control additives and shielded sprayers where practical, and spray when wind speed is low. See the Spray Drift Management section for more details. The use of a hand-held or backpack sprayer is allowed, especially when treating smaller areas. The water volume and use rates are the same on a given area as if treating with a much larger boom sprayer. When using a hand-held or backpack sprayer, do not exceed the use rate restrictions stated on this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure that the application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned from previous use before using to apply Esplanade 200 SC. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Esplanade 200 SC. Add the proper amount of Esplanade 200 SC, and then add the rest of the water. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure an adequate spray mixture during application. If Esplanade 200 SC is to be applied in a tank mixture with other pesticides, add the appropriate amounts of the tank mix partners in the following order: (a) products in water-soluble packaging (WSP), (b) WP, (c) WG or other dry flowables, (d) fertilizers, (e) Esplanade 200 SC, (f) other aqueous suspension products (SC), (g) soluble liquids, (h) emulsifiable concentrates and other organic-solvent based formulations. Continue to fill the tank with water to the desired volume while agitating. **Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.**

Resuspending Esplanade 200 SC in Spray Solution: Like other suspension concentrates (SC), Esplanade 200 SC will settle if left standing without agitation. Re-agitate the spray solution before application.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING WITH OTHER PESTICIDES

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with Esplanade 200 SC. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:

Fill the container three-quarters full with water.

- 1. Add the appropriate amount of tank mix partner in the following order: (a) WP (b) dry flowable (c) Esplanade 200 SC (d) aqueous suspensions, (e) soluble liquids, (f) emulsifiable concentrates. Shake or gently stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.
- 2. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film or other signs of incompatibility.
- 3. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank mix the product tested with Esplanade 200 SC.

Vegetation Management Information

Timings, Use Rates, and Maximum Seasonal Rate for Esplanade 200 SC

Apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to weed seed germination. Esplanade 200 SC does not generally control weeds that have emerged. For maximum weed control, the herbicide needs to reach the soil surface and be activated by rainfall or adequate soil moisture. Apply Esplanade 200 SC in the spring for control of spring and summer germinating weeds and apply in the fall for control of winter weeds.

The desired rate of Esplanade 200 SC depends on the residual weed activity required and restrictions on the maximum amount of Esplanade 200 SC per season. Esplanade 200 SC may be applied at 3.5-7 fl oz per acre. Do not exceed 7 fl oz of Esplanade 200 SC for a single application. Applications of Esplanade 200 SC must not exceed the maximum label rate (10 fl oz per acre) in a 12-month period after the previous application.

Factors including soil type, rainfall, and the amount of vegetation at the time of treatment may affect weed control. Lower rates of Esplanade 200 SC may be effective for sandy soils, whereas organic soils may require higher rates. If the herbicide is not activated by rainfall prior to weed germination, control may be reduced.

For late fall applications, apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to when the ground freezes.

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank-mix combinations of Esplanade 200 SC plus a non-selective herbicide such as Finale® Herbicide or glyphosate will control existing undesirable vegetation in dormant warm season grasses. Applied as a broadcast spray, Esplanade 200 SC plus a non-selective herbicide such as Finale® Herbicide or glyphosate will provide pre and postemergent control of susceptible species listed on the respective labels of the herbicides in the tank mixture.

Esplanade 200 SC may be tank mixed with the following herbicide active ingredients but not limited to: 2,4-D, aminopyralid, bromacil, dicamba, flumioxazin, fosamine, glufosinate ammonium (Finale® Herbicide), glyphosate, hexazinone, metsulfuron, picloram, simazine, sulfometuron, and triclopyr.

Follow all use restrictions on this label and for all tank mix partners. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Note the most restrictive language may come from different labels.

Apply mixtures so that the spray solution covers the soil surface in a uniform manner. If uniform coverage is not achieved, preemergent activity will be inconsistent.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200SC			
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled			
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> sp.	Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Canada thistle, common (seedlings)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Long-stalk phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Panicle willowweed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Plantain, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Plantain, Paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Prostrate pigweed	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Cudweed, Linear-leaf/purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>
Curly dock (seedlings)	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Cutleaf evening primrose	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>	Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Dandelion, cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Dandelion, common (seedlings)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Red tasselflower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>	Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Evening primrose, common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>	Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conza bonariensis</i>	Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus olerachus</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	Spotted catsear	<i>Hypochoeris radica</i>
Gromwell, Yellow	<i>Amsinckia calycina</i>	Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum cyncoideis</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoideis</i>	Wild buckwheat (seedlings)	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>		

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200SC (continued)

Grasses and Sedges Controlled

Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Annual bromegrass	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria species</i>	Rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>	Rye, Feral	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Crabgrass, Large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>		

Weeds Suppressed

Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Southern brassbuttons	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
False chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritime</i>	Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Woodsorrell, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	Woodsorrel/Oxalis	<i>Oxalis</i> species
Sida, prickly/teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		

Use Sites for Esplanade 200 SC	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Maximum Single Use Rate (fl oz/A)	Maximum Total Yearly Rate (fl oz/A)
Rail and Rail Yards	3.5*-7	7	10
Managed Roadsides	3.5-7	7	10
Warm Season Turf Release	3.5-5	5	10
Restoration or release of desirable vegetation	3.5**-7	7	10
All other use sites listed	3.5-7	7	10

*In Rail and Rail yard use sites, the 3.5 oz rate of Esplanade 200 SC should only be applied under low weed pressure in combination with another approved herbicide. This rate is not intended for stand-alone treatments.

**The 3.5 fl oz rate of Esplanade 200 SC should only be applied under low weed pressure when less preemergence residual control is desired.

Bareground Applications for Non-Residential Non-Crop Sites

Bareground is desired at many non-crop sites for reducing fire hazards, maintaining appropriate lines-of-site, and aesthetic considerations. Examples of sites include but are not limited to guardrails and some median strips near highways, hardscapes, parks, airports, utilities, government and military installations, around farm buildings, manufacturing sites, office buildings, educational facilities, parking lots, and managed areas. Esplanade 200 SC may be used alone for residual weed control or in tank mixture. Tank mixtures with post emergent herbicides help to control existing weeds. Observe use restrictions for all herbicides if a tank mixture is applied. Use-rates for bareground applications depend on the duration of weed control desired and the weed species listed on this label. Apply Esplanade 200 SC at 5-7 fl oz per acre. A repeat application can be made but not to exceed a total amount of 10 fl oz per acre per year.

Restriction: Applications to hardscapes (e.g. patios, paved parking lots, and walkways) may be made by spot application only.

Railroads and Rail Yards

Esplanade 200 SC may be used for preemergent residual control of certain weeds near railroad tracks, ballasts, and rail yards. Follow application instructions under **Bareground Applications** where bareground is the desired result. In situations where warm season turfgrass coverage is desired, such as at railroad crossings, follow use directions under the **Warm Season Turf Release** section of this label. Apply Esplanade 200 SC at 5-7 fl oz per acre. A repeat application can be made but not to exceed a total amount of 10 fl oz per acre per year.

Warm Season Turf Release

Esplanade 200 SC may be used to promote the growth of warm season grasses in areas where low maintenance vegetation or erosion control is desired. Established bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophioides*), bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*), and Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia* spp.) are tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC at rates up to 5 fl oz per acre. Application of Esplanade 200 SC in the spring or fall to these grasses will control labeled weeds and allow low maintenance turf to develop. A repeat application can be made but not to exceed a total amount of 10 fl oz per acre per year. Cool season grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), and fescues (*Festuca* sp) are not tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC. Use Esplanade 200 SC on these grasses only when removal of these grasses is desired.

Esplanade 200 SC can inhibit the emergence of seed and damage newly emerged seedlings. Seeding into turf treated with Esplanade 200 SC should be delayed until at least **8 months** after application. Applications to newly seeded turf made sooner than **8 months** after emergence may significantly reduce stand establishment and turf vigor.

Release or Restoration of Desirable Vegetation

Esplanade 200 SC may be used to release or re-establish desirable perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees in non-crop areas such as parks and open space, wildlife management areas, recreational areas, fire rehabilitation areas, prairies and fire breaks.

Application Timings and Rates

Apply Esplanade 200 SC at 3.5 to 7 fl oz per acre. The 3.5 fl oz rate of Esplanade 200 SC should only be applied under low weed pressure when less preemergence residual control is desired. For the best residual control, apply Esplanade 200 SC at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre.

Esplanade 200 SC may be applied by ground or aerial equipment (helicopter or fixed wing).

Timing of application is determined by precipitation expectation and weed targets. Apply during periods when sufficient precipitation to activate the herbicide is expected prior to target weed germination, but avoid application if heavy rain is expected which can move treated soil into areas with crops or desirable vegetation.

Esplanade 200 SC has minimal post emergent activity and generally does not control weeds that have emerged. A labeled post emergent herbicide may be mixed with Esplanade 200 SC to control existing weeds. Refer to "Tank Mix Combinations" section for specific tank mix instructions.

Low rainfall areas of the West: Apply in the fall, winter, or spring. Esplanade 200 SC will not control winter annuals that have emerged at the time of application or that emerge prior to activating rainfall. A post emergence tank mix partner is needed to control winter annuals that have emerged at the time of application. Susceptible winter annual weeds that have emerged and escape the post emergence herbicide may be controlled preemergence the following season depending on the rate of Esplanade 200 SC used. Esplanade 200 SC at the highest labeled rate may provide several years of residual preemergence control of winter annual grasses such as downy brome, cheatgrass, feral ryegrass, and medusahead.

High rainfall areas of the East: Apply in the fall to control winter annual weeds or apply in the spring to control spring and summer germinating weeds. A tank mix partner is needed to control weeds that have emerged at the time of application. Established perennial grasses that are tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC:

The following tables list species that have demonstrated tolerance to Esplanade 200 SC. When treating areas with desirable species not listed in the tables, treat a small area to confirm tolerance prior to large scale use.

Cool Season Grasses	Warm Season Grasses
Crested Wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>) Green Needlegrass (<i>Nassella viridula</i>) Intermediate Wheatgrass (<i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i>) Needle-and-thread (<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>) Prairie Junegrass (<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>) Streambank Wheatgrass (<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>) Western Wheatgrass (<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>)	Blue Grama (<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>) Sand Dropseed (<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>)

Established forbs and shrubs that are tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC:

Forbs and Shrubs	
Broom groundsel (<i>Senecio spartioides</i>) Fringed Sage (<i>Artemisia frigida</i>) Lemon Scurfpea (<i>Psoralidium lanceolatum</i>) Louisiana Sage (<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>) Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia</i>) Porter's aster (<i>Symphotrichum porteri</i>)	Scarlet globemallow (<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>) Short's milkvetch (<i>Astragalus shortianus</i>) Sulphur Flower (<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>) Western Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>) Wild Tarragon (<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>)

Use Restrictions:

Do not apply to frozen or snow covered ground.
Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.

Precautions:

Avoid application to powdery, dry, light or sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after application. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved into these areas.
If planning to plant desirable species in the treated area, avoid planting for at least eight months after application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the species you plan to plant. The test strips should cross the entire area including knolls and low areas. Response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the species grown in the test strips. If no injury (such as poor germination, stunting, chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis) the species grown in the test strips may be planted.

Aerial Use Directions (Release or Restoration of Desirable Vegetation)

For aerial application (helicopter and fixed wing aircraft), use 5-30 gallons of spray volume per acre.
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents the spray from entering the rotor vortices, normally accomplished by a spray boom length that does not exceed the rotor diameter.

Set the boom and make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. Avoid application if wind conditions are gusty. Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator should be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

Resistance Management Guidelines

Continual use of herbicides with a single mode of action encourages the development of resistant weeds. Esplanade 200 SC is a Group 29 Herbicide that contains the active ingredient indaziflam. Esplanade 200 SC may be used in programs with other preemergence herbicides with different modes of action. No known resistance to Esplanade 200 SC exists, and there are no known instances of cross-resistance between this product and other classes of herbicides, or modes of action. Performance of this product is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to glyphosate, triazines, ALS-inhibiting, growth regulant, or other herbicide modes of action. When resistance of a specific weed is confirmed, rotation of Esplanade 200 SC in one season followed by a preemergent herbicide with another mode of action in the subsequent season, for example, will reduce existing populations and minimize further development of resistant weeds. Contact a Bayer Environmental Sciences representative for the latest information on resistance management guidelines for this product.

Spray Drift Management

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. To reduce the potential for drift, the ground application equipment must be set to apply coarse or greater droplets (i.e., ASABE Standard 572.1) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc., in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, as crops thereof may be rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption.

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Many factors influence spray drift potential including droplet size, equipment type, and local terrain. Drift potential increases if wind is in excess of 10 mph, gusty, or below 2 mph (due to inversion potential). Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. The applicator should be familiar with local conditions and how it may influence spray drift.

Temperature Inversion

A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Avoid application when conditions are favorable to inversion. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion.

Controlling Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that still provide sufficient coverage and control. Uniform spray coverage is important to maximize weed control. Applying larger droplets will reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions such as wind speed, temperature and humidity, and temperature inversion situations.

Spray volume, pressure, and nozzle selection are all important for reducing drift. Select a high flow rate nozzle to apply the highest practical spray volume. High flow rate nozzles produce larger droplets. Use lower spray pressures within the recommended range for the nozzle. If a higher flow rate is needed, increase the nozzle size instead of increasing pressure. Lower spray pressures produce larger droplets. Also, consider using low-drift nozzles.

Set the boom and make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. Avoid application if wind conditions are gusty. Local terrain may influence wind patterns. The applicator should be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift.

Drift Control Additive

Drift control additive may also be used with most spray equipment to reduce the potential for drift. When using a drift control additive, read and follow all directions on the additive label.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles may also reduce the potential for drift. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shield does not interfere with uniform spray coverage.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

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

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning 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.

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 pounds)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning 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.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd), Finale® and Esplanade® are registered trademarks of Bayer.

Produced for:

Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Bayer



EsplAnade®

200 SC

Preemergent Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Residential Non-Crop Areas, Railroad and Rail Yards, Managed Roadsides, Fence Rows, Utilities, Hardscapes, Industrial, Municipal, and Government Sites, and for the Release or Restoration of Desirable Vegetation in Parks and Open Space, Wildlife Management Areas, Recreational Areas, Fire Rehabilitation Areas, Prairies and Fire breaks.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8) 19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%

TOTAL: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1516

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies
ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and
Directions for Use.

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:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

For **MEDICAL** Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day
1-800-334-7577

Have the product container or label with you when calling a
poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist! All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks, and waterproof gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or washwater. This product may impact water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

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

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

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

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning 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.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

80878486

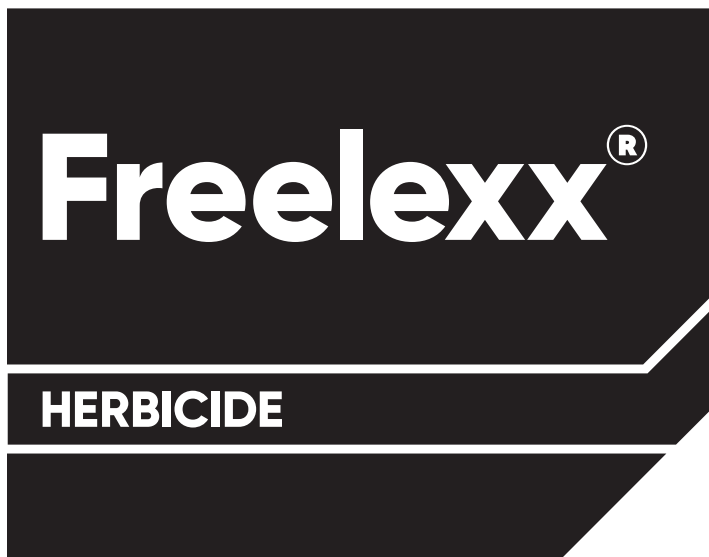
61380637B 160503AV1

Bayer

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Specimen Label

2,4-D CHOLINE	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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For selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program acres, ornamental turfgrass (including turfgrass grown for sod or seed), non-cropland and aquatic areas as listed. Also for control of trees by injection.

Active Ingredient:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, choline salt	56.3%
Other Ingredients.....	43.7%
Total	100.0%

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 38.4% - 3.8 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-634

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

All pilots must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

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.

Engineering Controls

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.

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)(4-6)].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with 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.

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.

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 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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.

Have the product container and label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Aquatic Weed Control: Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

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

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Freelexx[®] herbicide is intended for selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program acres, ornamental turfgrass (including turfgrass grown for sod or seed), non-cropland and aquatic areas as listed. Also for control of trees by injection.

Apply Freelexx as a water or oil-water spray during warm weather when target weeds or woody plants are actively growing. Application under drought conditions will often give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize drift. Generally, the lower dosages specified on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less susceptible species and under conditions where control is more difficult, use higher specified rates. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for satisfactory control. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment stations or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Be sure that use of Freelexx conforms to all application regulations.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Herbicide Resistance Management

2,4-D, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide (synthetic auxin) based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of this product for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.

- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective modes of action for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of this product and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Spray Drift Management

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

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE S-572 standard) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or finer spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Susceptible Plants

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

Other State and Local Requirements

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

Equipment

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

Aerial Application

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Groundboom Application

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Mixing Directions

Freelexx – Alone

Mix Freelexx only with water unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half of the water to the mixing tank, then add Freelexx with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. **Note:** Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

Freelexx - Tank Mix

When tank mixing, read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, and geographic and other restrictions. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any active ingredient's maximum use rates when tank mixing. Do not tank mix this product with any product containing a label prohibition against tank mixing with 2,4-D.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. 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, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish broadleaf weed control and fertilization of pastures in a single operation. Use Freelexx in accordance with directions for these crops provided in this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by the supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Test for mixing compatibility as described above before mixing in a spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Complex may be needed in some situations. Compatibility is best with liquid fertilizer solutions containing only nitrogen. Mixing with N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory, even with the addition of a compatibility aid. Pre-mixing 1 part Freelexx with up to 4 parts water may help in situations when mixing difficulty occurs.

Fill the tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the required amount of Freelexx with agitation. Maintain agitation and complete filling the tank with liquid fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in spray tank during application. **Do not store the spray mixture.** Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable.

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply this product before re-use or applying other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of all rinse water by applying to treatment area or applying to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water or use commercially available tank cleaner solution. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.

5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If equipment is to be used to apply another pesticide or agricultural chemical to a 2,4-D susceptible crop, additional steps may be required to remove all traces of 2,4-D, including cleaning of disassembled parts and replacement of hoses or other fittings that may contain absorbed 2,4-D.

Application Directions

Apply with calibrated air or ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target weeds or as otherwise directed in specific use directions. For broadcast application, use a spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre by air and 10 gallons or more per acre for ground equipment. Where states have regulations which specify minimum spray volumes, they must be observed. In general, increase spray volume as crop canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain adequate spray coverage. **Do not apply less than 3 gallons total spray volume per acre.**

Application Rate

The lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and

Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatment:

Label Broadcast Rate (pint/acre)							
1/2	2/3	3/4	1	2	3	4	8
Equivalent Amount of Freelexx per 1000 sq ft							
1/5 fl oz (5.5 mL)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)	1/3 fl oz (8.3 mL)	3/8 fl oz (11 mL)	3/4 fl oz (22 mL)	1 fl oz (33 mL)	1 1/2 fl oz (44 mL)	3 fl oz (88 mL)

Band Application

Freelexx may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

Band width in inches			
----- X	Broadcast rate =	Band rate per	
Row width in inches	per acre	treated acre	
Band width in inches			
----- X	Broadcast volume =	Band volume	
Row width in inches	per acre	per treated acre	

Weeds Controlled

Annual or Biennial Weeds

beggarticks¹
 bittercress, smallflowered
 bitterweed
 broomweed, common¹
 burdock, common
 buttercup, smallflowered¹
 carpetweed
 cinquefoil, common
 cinquefoil, rough
 cocklebur, common
 coffeeweed
 copperleaf, Virginia
 croton, Texas
 croton, woolly
 flixweed
 galinsoga
 geranium, Carolina
 hemp, wild
 horseweed (maretail)
 jewelweed
 jimsonweed
 knotweed¹
 kochia
 lambsquarters, common
 lettuce, prickly¹
 lettuce, wild
 lupines
 mallow, little¹
 mallow, Venice¹
 marshelder
 morningglory, annual
 morningglory, ivy
 morningglory, woolly

mousetail
 mustards (except blue mustard)
 parsnip, wild
 pennycress, field
 pepperweed¹
 pigweeds (*Amaranthus* spp.)¹
 poorjoe
 primrose, common
 purslane, common
 pusley, Florida
 radish, wild
 ragweed, common
 ragweed, giant
 rape, wild
 rocket, yellow
 salsify, common¹
 salsify, western¹
 shepherdspurse
 sicklepod
 smartweed (annual species)¹
 sneezeweed, bitter
 sowthistle, annual
 sowthistle, spiny
 spanishneedles
 sunflower
 sweetclover
 tansymustard
 thistle, bull
 thistle, musk¹
 thistle, Russian (tumbleweed)¹
 velvetleaf
 vetches

under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed.

Application Timing

Apply Freelexx during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing.

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers using a fixed spray volume per 1000 sq ft as indicated below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Freelexx. Take care to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon the application rate for an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Freelexx (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 to 3 gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of Freelexx required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) by the thousands of sq ft to be treated. An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Perennial Weeds

alfalfa¹
 artichoke, Jerusalem¹
 aster, many-flower¹
 Austrian fieldcress¹
 bindweed (hedge, field and European)¹
 blue lettuce
 blueweed, Texas
 broomweed
 bullnettle¹
 carrot, wild¹
 catnip
 chicory
 clover, red¹
 coffeeweed
 cress, hoary¹
 dandelion¹
 docks¹
 dogbanes¹

eveningprimrose, cutleaf
 garlic, wild¹
 goldenrod
 hawkweed, orange¹
 healal
 ironweed, western
 ivy, ground¹
 Jerusalem artichoke
 loco, bigbend
 nettles (including stinging)¹
 onion, wild¹
 pennywort
 plantains
 ragwort, tansy¹
 sowthistle, perennial
 thistle, Canada¹
 vervains¹
 waterplantain
 wormwood

¹May require application to small weeds, repeat applications, and/or use of higher specified rates of this product. Control at rates of 1 pint or less per acre may only be partial.

Specific Use Directions

Forestry, Rangeland, Established Grass Pastures, and Non-Cropland Areas

Agricultural Use Requirements for Forest Use (Except Tree Injection Use): For use in forests, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

Agricultural Use Requirements for Rangeland, Pasture, Forest (Tree Injection Only) and Non-Cropland Areas: When this product is applied to rangeland and established grass pastures not harvested for hay or seed; non-cropland areas, and when applied by tree injection in forest sites, follow re-entry requirements given in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

Forestry**Forest site preparation, forest roadsides, brush control, established conifer release (including Christmas trees and reforestation areas)**

Application Method	Freelexx	Use Directions
annual weeds	2 - 4 pt/acre	Apply before the bud stage when weeds are small and growing actively. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, use up to 1 gallon of Freelexx and 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon® 3A herbicide per acre. For conifer release, apply before budbreak of conifers in early spring when weeds are small and actively growing.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds susceptible woody plants	4 - 8 pt/acre	
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the specified broadcast rate and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.
conifer release species such as balsam fir black spruce jack pine ponderosa pine red pine red spruce white pine white spruce	1 1/2 - 3 qt/acre	To control competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow, apply from mid- to late summer when growth of conifer trees has hardened off and woody plants are still actively growing. Apply with ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to ensure complete coverage. Because this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not apply if such injury cannot be tolerated.
directed spray: conifer plantations including pine	4 qt/100 gal	Apply when brush or weeds are actively growing by directing the spray so as to avoid contact with conifer foliage and injurious amounts of spray. Apply in oil, oil-water, or water carrier in a spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre.
basal spray (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland areas)	8 qt/100 gal or 2.5 fl oz/gal of water	Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at the ground line. Wetting stems with the mixture may also aid in control.
cut stump surfaces (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland areas)		Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly soak the entire stump with the 2,4-D mixture including cut surface, bark and exposed roots.
frill and girdle (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland areas)		Cut frills (overlapping V-shaped notches cut downward through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree) using an axe or other suitable tool. Treat freshly cut frills with as much of the 2,4-D mixture as they will hold.
tree injection (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non- cropland areas)	1 - 2 mL per injection site	To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum in forests and other non-crop areas, apply by injecting at a rate of 1 mL of undiluted Freelexx per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) as measured approximately 4 1/2 ft above the ground. However, inject as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Make applications throughout the year, but for best results, apply between May 15 and October 15. Do not treat maples during the spring sap flow. For hard to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood, use 2 mL of undiluted Freelexx per injection site or double the number of 1 mL injections. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Restrictions:

- Do not allow sprays to contact conifer shoot growth (current year's new growth) or injury may occur.
- Do not apply to nursery seed beds.
- For conifer release, do not use on plantations where pine or larch are among the desired species.
- For broadcast applications, do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per 12-month period.
- Limited to one broadcast application per year
- Limited to one basal spray or cut surface application per year.
- Limited to one injection application per year.
- For basal spray, cut surface stumps, and frill applications, do not apply more than 16.84 pints of Freelexx (8 lb of acid equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Maximum single application is 8.42 pints (2 mL) of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per injection site.

Rangeland and Established Grass Pastures (Including Perennial Grasslands not in Agricultural Production Including Conservation Reserve Program Acres)

Weeds or Woody Plants	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	2	For best results, apply before the bud stage when weeds are small and growing actively. Apply before flower stalks appear, when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage. Refer to the Weeds Controlled section for a listing of susceptible weed species and weeds that may be only partially controlled and require repeat applications and/or use of higher specified rates, even under ideal conditions of application.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 - 4	

Rangeland and Established Grass Pastures (Including Perennial Grasslands not in Agricultural Production Including Conservation Reserve Program Acres) (Cont.)

Weeds or Woody Plants	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate specified for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.
tree injection application		See instructions for tree injection application in Forestry section.
wild garlic and wild onion	4	Make three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.
broadleaf weed control in newly sprigged coastal bermudagrass	2 - 4	Apply either preemergence or postemergence. Follow use directions for annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weed control above.
sand shinnery oak sand sagebrush	2	Sand shinnery oak: Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. Sand sagebrush: Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre.
big sagebrush rabbitbrush	4	Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.
buckbrush chamise chaparral species coastal sage coyotebrush manzanita		Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use water or 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.
southern wild rose broadcast application	up to 4	Broadcast: Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by aircraft or 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment. Spot treatment: Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Two or more treatments may be required.
spot treatment	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution	Do not exceed 4 pints per acre per application.

Precautions:

- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply within 7 days of forage harvest. For program lands, such as CRP, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.
- For grazed areas, the maximum use rate is 4.21 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.
- Do not make more than two applications per season.
- For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Do not apply more than 2 pints of Freelexx (1 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- For moderately susceptible biennial, perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Do not apply more than 4 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Spot treatment: Do not apply more than 4 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre.

Non-Cropland Areas

Including fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and other non-cropland areas

Application Method	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	2 - 4	Apply before the bud stage when annual weeds are small and growing actively. Biennial and perennial weeds should be rosette to bud stage, but not flowering at the time of application. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, tank mix up to 1 gallon of Freelexx plus 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A per acre. For ground application: (High volume) apply a total of 100 to 400 gallons per acre; (low volume) apply a total of 10 to 100 gallons per acre. For helicopter: Apply a total of 5 to 30 gallons per acre spray volume.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	4	
susceptible woody plants on rights-of-way	4 - 8	

Non-Cropland Areas (Cont.)

Including fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and other non-cropland areas

Application Method	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate specified for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.
tree injection application		See instructions for tree injection application in Forestry section.
southern wild rose broadcast application	up to 4	Broadcast: Apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment. Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Two or more treatments may be required.
spot treatment	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution	

Precautions:

- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

• **Annual and perennial weeds:****Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not reapply to a treated area within 30 days of a previous application.

Do not apply more than 4.21 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.

Do not make more than two applications per season.

• **Woody plants:**

Do not apply more than 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.

Do not make more than one application per season.

Turfgrass**Turfgrass Grown for Seed or Sod Farms**

Agricultural Use Requirements: When used in grass grown for seed or sod farms, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.
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Application Timing	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
turfgrass grown for seed (postemergence) seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	3/4 - 1	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint per acre. Cool season turfgrass is tolerant of higher rates.
well-established grasses	1 - 4	Do not apply to turfgrass in the early boot through milk stage if seed production is desired. When turfgrass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre may be applied for control of hard to kill annual or perennial weeds.
sod farms (postemergence)	2 - 4	Deep-rooted perennials such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Avoid mowing sod farms for 1 to 2 days before or after application. Delay irrigation until the day following application.

Precautions:

- **Re seeding:** Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and, with fall application, reseed in the spring.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply within 7 days of cutting forage for hay.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not reapply to a treated area within 21 days of a previous application.
- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on injury-sensitive southern turfgrass such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous groundcovers. Legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.
- Maximum of 2 lb acid equivalent (4.2 pints of Freelexx) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than two applications of Freelexx per use season.

Ornamental Turfgrass (Excluding Turfgrass Grown for Seed or Sod Farms)
(Includes parks, airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks)

Use Requirements for Ornamental Turfgrass Areas: When this product is applied to ornamental turfgrass areas, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and reentry instructions in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Application Timing	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
ornamental turfgrass (postemergence) seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	3/4 - 1	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Do not apply to newly seeded turfgrass until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint per acre. Cool season turfgrass is tolerant of higher rates.
well-established turfgrass	2 - 3	
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	3	

Precautions:

- **Reseeding:** Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and, with fall application, reseed in the spring.

Restrictions:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not reapply within 21 days of a previous application.
- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on injury-sensitive southern turfgrass such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous groundcovers. Legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not make more than two broadcast applications per year per treatment site (does not include spot treatments).
- Do not apply more than a total of 6.32 pints of Freelexx (3 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- Maximum single application rate is 3.16 pints of Freelexx (1.5 lb of acid equivalent) per acre.

Aquatic Uses

Use Requirements for Aquatic Areas: When this product is applied to aquatic areas, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and re-entry instructions in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Banks of Irrigation Canals and Ditches

Weeds	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
annual	2 - 4	Apply using low pressure spray (10 to 40 psi) in a spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre using power operated spray equipment. Apply when wind speed is low, 5 mph or less. Apply working upstream to avoid accidental concentration of spray into water. Do not spray cross-stream to opposite banks and avoid boom spraying over water surface. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than a 2-foot overspray onto water surface with an average of less than 1 foot of overspray to prevent significant water contamination.
biennial and perennial broadleaf susceptible wood plants	4	Apply before the bud stage when weeds are small and growing actively. Apply before flower stalks appear when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage. For hard to control weeds, a repeat application after 30 days at the same rate may be needed. For woody species and patches of perennial weeds, mix 1 gallon of Freelexx per 64 to 150 gallons of total spray. Wet foliage by applying about 3 to 4 gallons of spray per 1000 sq ft (10.5 X 10.5 steps).

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than two treatments per season or reapply within 30 days.
- Use 2 gallons or more of spray solution per acre.
- Do not apply more than 4.21 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application or more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. Determine the approximate velocity needed for the calculation by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft) by the time (sec) to estimate velocity (ft per sec). Repeat three times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft) x Average Depth (ft) x Average Velocity (ft per sec) = CFS

Ditchbank Weeds: Do not spray cross-stream to opposite bank. Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water.

Shoreline Weeds: Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and allow no more than a 2-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, Canals, Rivers and Streams That are Quiescent or Slow Moving, Including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Notice to Applicators: Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter or agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Emergent and Floating Aquatic Weeds Including Water Hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipe*):

Application Rate: 2 to 4 quarts per acre.

Application Timing: Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Reapply as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous operation. Use the 4 quart per acre rate when plants are mature or when weed mass is dense.

Surface Application: Use power operated sprayers with boom or spray gun mounted on boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Take special precautions such as use of low pressure, large nozzles and spray thickening agents to avoid spray drift to susceptible crops. Follow label directions for use of any drift control agent.

Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agent mixed in the spray mixture. Apply 1 gallon of Freelexx per acre with

standard boom systems using a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply Freelexx in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

Restrictions for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 8.42 pints of Freelexx per acre (4 lb of acid equivalent) per surface acre.
- Spot treatments are permitted.
- Limited to two applications per season.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2- to 3-week period following treatment. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments. Other local factors such as water exchange and sediment load can also influence the dissolved oxygen level. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Water Use:

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

- A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-cropland areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
- B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses, and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
 - i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of ≥ 600 ft was used for the application, or,
 - ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
 - iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

- A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

- B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is ≥ 600 ft.
- C. If no setback distance of ≥ 600 ft is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of a water use restriction when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification that convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example: Locate posting notification every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 days or more following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of Notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

- D. Following each application of this product, do not use treated water for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
 - i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of ≥ 600 ft was used for the application, or,
 - ii. A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
 - iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after a 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- E. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

Submerged Aquatic Weeds Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*):

Sites	Maximum Application Rate ¹	Use Directions
aquatic weed control in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving, including programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority	2.84 gallons (10.8 lb of acid equivalent) per acre foot	Application Timing: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when aquatic weeds appear. Check for weed growth in areas heavily infested the previous year. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than mid-August in most areas. Subsurface Application: Apply undiluted Freelexx directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Treat shoreline areas by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift. Surface Application: Use power operated boat mounted boom sprayer. If rate is less than 5 gallons per acre, dilute to a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed with sprays to reduce drift. Apply through standard boom systems in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply Freelexx in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre. Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm (see table below).

¹Freelexx contains 3.8 lb of acid equivalent per gallon of product.

Table 1: Amount to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration					
Surface Area (acre)	Average Depth (ft)	For typical conditions – 2 ppm (2,4-D a.e./acre)	For typical conditions – 2 ppm (Freelexx gal/acre)	For difficult conditions – 4 ppm ¹ (2,4-D a.e./acre)	For difficult conditions – 4 ppm ¹ (Freelexx gal/acre)
1	1	5.4	1.42	10.8	2.84
	2	10.8	2.84	21.6	5.68
	3	16.2	4.26	32.4	8.53
	4	21.6	5.68	43.2	11.37
	5	27.0	7.10	54.0	14.21

¹Examples include spot treatments of pioneer colonies of eurasian water milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

Restrictions for Aquatic Sites With Submerged Aquatic Weeds:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.
- Limited to two applications per season.
- Do not exceed 10.8 lb acid equivalent per acre foot.

Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen, but during the period when applications should be made, the weed mass is fairly sparse and the weed decomposition rate is slow enough that the water-oxygen ratio is not disturbed by treating the entire area at one time. If treatments must be applied later in the season when the weed mass is dense and repeat treatments are needed, apply product in lanes, leaving buffer strips which can then be treated when vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2- to 3-week period following treatment.

When treating moving bodies of water, apply while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

Water Use:

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

- If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-cropland areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
- Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable. If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, non-cropland areas, or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
 - A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
 - A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
 - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

- Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
- For submerged weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2 Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).
- If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification that convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example: Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of Notification: Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).
Application Date: _____ Time: _____.

- Following each application of this product, do not use treated water for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
 - A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
 - A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
 - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- Note:** Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

Table 2: Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submerged Weed Applications

Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance From Functioning Potable Water Intake (ft)			
1 ppm ¹	2 ppm ¹	3 ppm ¹	4 ppm ¹
600	1200	1800	2400

¹ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

Table 3: Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submerged Weed Applications

Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm ¹	2 ppm ¹	3 ppm ¹	4 ppm ¹
5	10	10	14

¹ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, to the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

Mantener fuera del alcance de los niños

DANGER PELIGRO

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Use este producto solo de acuerdo con su material informativo y la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, 40 CFR, Parte 170. Consulte el folleto de la etiqueta en "Requisitos para uso agrícola" en la sección Instrucciones de uso para obtener información sobre esta ley.

Consulte el contenido del folleto de la etiqueta para ver las Instrucciones de uso.

Aviso: Lea toda la etiqueta. Use el producto únicamente de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta. **Antes de usar este producto, lea la Exención de responsabilidad sobre la garantía, los Riesgos inherentes al uso y la Limitación de las compensaciones al final del folleto de la etiqueta. Si los términos son inaceptables, devuélvalo de inmediato sin abrir.**

En el caso de una emergencia que ponga en peligro la salud o el medio ambiente en relación con este producto, llame al 1-800-992-5994.

Agroquímico: no transporte ni almacene con alimentos, forrajes, medicamentos o ropa.

[Símbolo QR para traducción al español]

[Scan for safety information in Spanish. Escanee para la información de seguridad en español.]

Declaraciones preventivas

Riesgos para los seres humanos y animales domésticos

PELIGRO

Corrosivo. • Causa daño ocular irreversible. • Dañino si se ingiere, se inhala o se absorbe por la piel.

Evite el contacto con los ojos, la piel o la ropa. Evite respirar los vapores o el aerosol. Lávese las manos con abundante agua y jabón

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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**Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-420-022

Replaced Label: CD02-420-021

EPA accepted 07/25/18

Revisions:

1. Add QR code for Bilingual labeling and statement referring to getting Bilingual labeling in English and Spanish.
2. Updated the trademark for Freelexx.
3. Added missing = sign in Band Application Table.
4. Removed "Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops" box as no crops are on this label.

después de manipularlo, y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, consumir tabaco o ir al baño.

Equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés)

Algunos materiales que son resistentes a este producto químico están hechos de material a prueba de agua. Si desea más opciones, siga las instrucciones para la categoría A en un cuadro de selección de categorías de resistencia a los productos químicos de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE. UU. (EPA, por sus siglas en inglés).

Todos los pilotos deben usar lo siguiente:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos.
- Zapatos y calcetines.

Todos los mezcladores, cargadores, barrenderos, y otros aplicadores y manipuladores deben usar lo siguiente:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos.
- Zapatos y calcetines.
- Guantes a prueba de agua.
- Gafas de protección.
- Delantal resistente a productos químicos cuando se mezcle o cargue el pesticida, se limpien derrames o el equipo, o cuando estén expuestos al producto concentrado de cualquier otra manera.

Consulte los requisitos adicionales en controles de ingeniería.

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/el mantenimiento del PPE. En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE aparte de otra ropa para lavar.

Controles de ingeniería

Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados o cabinas cerradas de forma que cumplan los requisitos enumerados en la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR, Parte 170.240(d)(4-6)], los requisitos de PPE para manipuladores de pesticidas podrán reducirse o modificarse según se especifique en la WPS.

Los pilotos deben usar una cabina cerrada que cumpla los requisitos enumerados en la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR, Parte 170.240(d)(4-6)]

Recomendaciones de seguridad para el usuario

Los usuarios deben:

- Lavarse las manos con abundante agua y jabón después de manipular el pesticida, y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, consumir tabaco o ir al baño.
- Quitarse de inmediato la ropa/el PPE si entra pesticida en su interior. Luego lavarse bien y ponerse ropa limpia.
- Quitarse de inmediato el PPE después de manipular este producto. Lavar la parte externa de los guantes antes de quitárselos. Tan pronto como sea posible, lavarse bien y ponerse ropa limpia.

Primeros auxilios

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, quíteselos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para recibir consejos de tratamiento.

Si entra en contacto con la piel o la ropa: quítese la ropa contaminada. Enjuague inmediatamente la piel con abundante agua durante 15 a 20 minutos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para recibir consejos de tratamiento.

Si se ingiere: llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para recibir consejos de tratamiento. Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique el centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. No administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.

Si es inhalado: traslade a la persona al aire fresco. Si la persona no está respirando llame al 911 o a una ambulancia, luego dé respiración artificial, preferiblemente de boca a boca, si es posible. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para recibir consejos de tratamiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto.

Nota al médico: El posible daño a la mucosa puede contraindicar el uso de lavado gástrico.

Riesgos ambientales

Este producto es tóxico para los peces y los invertebrados acuáticos. Para el uso terrestre: no lo aplique directamente al agua, a áreas donde haya aguas superficiales ni a zonas intermareales debajo del nivel medio de pleamar. La deriva o los vertidos del producto pueden afectar negativamente a los invertebrados acuáticos y a las plantas no diana. La deriva y los vertidos pueden ser peligrosos para los organismos acuáticos en aguas adyacentes a las áreas tratadas. No contamine el agua cuando deseché aguas de lavado o de enjuague del equipo.

Este producto químico tiene propiedades y características asociadas con químicos detectados en aguas subterráneas. El uso de este producto químico en áreas donde los suelos son permeables, en especial donde la capa freática es poco profunda, puede causar la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas. Si se aplica alrededor de una cisterna o de un pozo, puede causar la contaminación de agua potable o aguas subterráneas.

Control de malezas acuáticas: los peces respiran oxígeno disuelto en el agua y la maleza en descomposición también consume oxígeno. Cuando se tratan masas de maleza continuas y densas, puede ser adecuado tratar solo parte de la plaga por vez. Por ejemplo, aplique el producto en líneas separadas por tiras sin tratar que pueden tratarse después de que la vegetación en las líneas tratadas se desintegre. Durante la temporada de cultivo, la maleza se descompone en un período de 2 a 3 semanas después del tratamiento. Comience el tratamiento a lo largo de la orilla y proceda hacia el agua en bandas, para permitir que los peces se muevan a áreas no tratadas. Es posible que las aguas con plaga de maleza limitada y menos densa no requieran tratamientos parciales.

Instrucciones de uso

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal. Lea atentamente todas las Instrucciones de uso antes de aplicarlo.

No aplique este producto de forma que entre en contacto con los trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o a través de la deriva. Solo los manipuladores de pesticidas con la protección adecuada pueden estar en el área durante la aplicación. Para obtener información sobre cualquier requisito específico de su estado o tribu, consulte a la agencia responsable de la regulación de pesticidas.

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Use este producto solo de acuerdo con su material informativo y la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, 40 CFR, Parte 170. Esta ley contiene los requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, y para los manipuladores de pesticidas agrícolas. Contiene requisitos para la capacitación, descontaminación, notificación y asistencia de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones específicas y excepciones relacionadas con las indicaciones en esta etiqueta acerca del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) y el intervalo de ingreso restringido. Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están cubiertos por la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola.

No ingrese ni permita el ingreso de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de ingreso restringido (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) de 48 horas.

El PPE requerido para el acceso anticipado a áreas tratadas según la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola y que involucra el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es:

- Overol (mameluco).
- Guantes a prueba de agua.
- Zapatos y calcetines.
- Gafas de protección.

Requisitos para uso no agrícola

Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están cubiertos por la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR, Parte 170). La Ley para la Protección del Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) se aplica cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.

Restricciones de ingreso para usos no cubiertos por la WPS: no ingrese ni permita que las personas (o las mascotas) ingresen al área tratada hasta que se sequen los aerosoles.

Almacenamiento y disposición

No contamine el agua, la comida ni los forrajes mediante el almacenamiento o la disposición.

Almacenamiento de pesticidas: mantenga el envase cerrado herméticamente cuando no se use. En caso de exposición a temperaturas gélidas, el producto debe calentarse a al menos 40 °F (4,4 °C) y mezclarse bien antes de utilizarse. **Desecho de pesticidas:** los residuos de pesticidas son tóxicos. La disposición inadecuada del pesticida sobrante, de la mezcla de aerosol o de las aguas de enjuague constituye una infracción de la ley federal y puede contaminar las aguas subterráneas. Si estos residuos no pueden ser desechados de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, comuníquese con la agencia para el manejo de pesticidas o control ambiental de su estado, o con el Representante para el Manejo de Residuos Peligrosos de la Oficina Regional de la EPA más cercana para recibir indicaciones.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o menos:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuague tres veces** de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llene el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y vuelva a taparlo. Agite durante 10 segundos. Vierta las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacene las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuague a presión** de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantenga el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla, o recoja las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuague a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Luego ofrézcalo para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perforélo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros procedimientos permitidos por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Almacenamiento y disposición (Continuar.)

Envases rellenables de más de 5 galones:

Manipulación del envase: envase rellenable. Rellene este envase solo con pesticidas. No reutilice este envase para ningún otro fin.

La limpieza del envase antes de su disposición final es responsabilidad de la persona que deseché el envase. La limpieza antes de rellenarlo es responsabilidad de la persona que lo rellena. Para limpiar el envase antes de su disposición final, vacíe el contenido restante de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase con, aproximadamente, un 10 % de agua y, si es posible, rocíe todos los lados mientras agrega el agua. Si es práctico, agite enérgicamente o haga recircular el agua con la bomba durante dos minutos. Vierta o bombee las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de aguas de enjuague. Repita este procedimiento de enjuague dos veces más. Luego, ofrézcalo para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perforélo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros procedimientos permitidos por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o más:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuague tres veces** de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua. Reemplace y ajuste los cierres.

Coloque el envase sobre un lado y hágalo rodar hacia adelante y hacia atrás, y asegúrese de que dé al menos una vuelta completa, durante 30 segundos. Coloque el envase sobre su extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. De vuelta el envase, colóquelo sobre su otro extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vacíe las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla, o almacene las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más.

Enjuague a presión de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantenga el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla, o recoja las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuague a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos.

Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Luego, ofrézcalo para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perforélo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros procedimientos permitidos por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Requisitos para uso agrícola para uso en bosques (salvo para la endoterapia vegetal): para el uso en bosques, siga las instrucciones del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) y de reingreso de la sección de Requisitos para uso agrícola del título de Instrucciones de uso de esta etiqueta.

Requisitos para uso agrícola para pastizales, pastura, bosques (solo endoterapia vegetal) y áreas no agrícolas: cuando se aplica este producto a los pastizales y pasturas establecidas no cosechados para heno o semillas, áreas no agrícolas y cuando se aplica por endoterapia en áreas boscosas, siga los requisitos de reingreso de la sección de Requisitos para uso no agrícola del título de Instrucciones de uso de esta etiqueta.

Nota: No se aplican restricciones al ingreso de trabajadores ni requisitos de notificación de trabajadores de la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador cuando este producto se inyecta de forma directa en plantas agrícolas.

Requisitos para uso agrícola: cuando se utiliza para pastos cultivados para semillas o granjas de césped, siga las instrucciones del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) y de reingreso en la sección de Requisitos para uso agrícola de esta etiqueta.

Requisitos de uso para áreas de césped ornamental: cuando se aplique este producto a áreas de césped ornamental, siga las instrucciones del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) y de reingreso en la sección de Requisitos para uso no agrícola de esta etiqueta.

Requisitos de uso para áreas acuáticas: cuando se aplique este producto en áreas acuáticas, siga las instrucciones del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) y de reingreso en la sección de Requisitos para uso no agrícola de esta etiqueta.

Specimen Label

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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Garlon® 3A

HERBICIDE

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For the control of woody plants, broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas, including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings; and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites.

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

Active Ingredient:

Triclopyr: 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]	
acetic acid, triethylamine salt.....	44.4%
Other Ingredients.....	55.6%
Total	100.0%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr - 31.8% - 3 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-37

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.

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.

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 swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Applicator: Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray mixtures of Garlon 3A herbicide when used as directed.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

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

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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Agricultural Use Requirements (Cont.)

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

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: For applications to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Use Garlon® 3A specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical

power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings, and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites. **Obtain Required Permits:** Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

Use Precautions

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs), and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites.

When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.

Use Restrictions

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply Garlon 3A directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Garlon 3A to drift onto such plants.

Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.

Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.

Do not apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.

Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply with a mistblower.

Water treated with Garlon 3A may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of Garlon 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: Garlon 3A may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying Garlon 3A and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of Garlon 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: Do not apply Garlon 3A to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of Garlon 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Maximum Use Rates

- Apply no more than 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year on aquatic sites.
- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of Garlon 3A) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting of hay is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Garlon 3A may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed/hayed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control

See chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acres)	Garlon 3A Application Rate			
	2 qt/acre	4 qt/acre	6 qt/acre	8 qt/acre
Setback Distance (ft)				
4	0	200	400	500
>4 - 8	0	200	700	900
>8 - 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Garlon 3A around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the

triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Grazing green forage:

- There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)

- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application: For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil[†] or Thru-Valve boom[†], or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

[†]Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Corteva Agriscience is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Corteva Agriscience, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger

droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph.

However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Garlon 3A should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Weed Resistance Management:

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself

may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices:

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

Plants Controlled

Woody Plant Species

alder	dogwood	salt cedar ²
arrowwood	elderberry	salmonberry
ash	elm	sassafras
aspen	gallberry	scotch broom
Australian pine	hazel	sumac
bear clover (bearmat)	hornbeam	sweetbay magnolia
beech	Kudzu ¹	sweetgum
birch	locust	sycamore
blackberry	madrone	tanoak
blackgum	maples	thimbleberry
Brazilian pepper	mulberry	tulip poplar
cascara	oaks	waxmyrtle
ceanothus	persimmon	western hemlock
cherry	pine	wild rose
chinquapin	poison ivy	willow
choke cherry	poison oak	winged elm
cottonwood	poplar	
crataegus	salt-bush	
(hawthorn)	(<i>Baccharis</i> spp.)	
Douglas fir		

¹For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

²Use cut surface treatments for best results.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

bindweed	Mexican petunia	tansy ragwort
burdock	plantain	tropical soda apple
Canada thistle	purple loosestrife	vetch
chicory	ragweed	wedelia
curly dock	smartweed	wild lettuce
dandelion	Spanish needles/	
field bindweed	common beggarticks	
lamb'squarter		

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of Garlon 3A. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4 1/2 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 to 8 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre. Apply Garlon 3A when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth should be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all

applications, a non-ionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is needed for ground broadcast applications.

If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% Garlon 3A or 5 to 7.6 fl oz of Garlon 3A per 4 gallons of water should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Application Methods

Use Garlon 3A at rates of 3/4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1/4 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant for all foliar applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Garlon 3A. Surfactant should be added to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions on both labels. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Garlon 3A alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide. (Tordon 101 Mixture is a restricted use pesticide. See product label.) Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Garlon 3A in combination with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for such information.

Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use Garlon 3A at the rate of 3 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Garlon 3A at 3/4 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A) may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester or Tordon 101 Mixture and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre (see table below). Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	Maximum Rate of Garlon 3A		
	Range and Pasture Sites ¹ (gal/100 gal of spray)	Forestry Sites ² (gal/100 gal of spray)	Other Non-Cropland Sites ³ (gal/100 gal of spray)
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1
200	Do not use	1	1.5
100	0.67	2	3
50	1.33	4	6
40	1.67	5	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10
20	3.33	10	15
10	6.67	20	30

¹Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year.

²Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year.

³Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year on non-cropland use sites other than rangeland, pasture, forestry, and grazed/hayed areas.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 15 lb ae of triclopyr (5 gallons of Garlon 3A) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rates section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr). The spray concentration of Garlon 3A and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see General Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Garlon 3A) may be applied in tank mix combination with Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rates section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr). Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

Note: If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment

Apply using equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described later under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre or 1 1/2 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/2 to 1 gallon of Garlon 3A) may be combined with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use Garlon 3A at rates of 1 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time during the growing season. Garlon 3A at 1 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 gallon of Garlon 3A) may be tank mixed with Tordon K, Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed Rights-of-Way)

Non-grazed areas: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) or 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) in a tank mix combination with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Interspersed areas in non-grazed rights-of-ways that may be subject to grazing may be spot treated if the treated area comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Cut Surface Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 2.67 gallons of Garlon 3A (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2/3 of a gallon of Garlon 3A (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.

To control unwanted trees of hardwood species such as elm, maple, oak and conifers in labeled sites, apply Garlon 3A, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Garlon 3A or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. **Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.**

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Garlon 3A or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted Garlon 3A. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Forest Management Applications

For best control from broadcast applications of Garlon 3A, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. Application systems should be used to prevent hazardous drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

Use up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or Garlon 3A at 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) may be used with Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D low volatile ester in a tank mix combination in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications as described under Directions for Use. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Garlon 3A at less than 4 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture must be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period before planting observed.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release

To release conifers from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 3 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 2 gallons of Garlon 3A) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States

To release spruce, fir, red pine and white pine from competing hardwoods, such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow or gray), aspen, ash, pin cherry and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon 3A at rates of 1 1/2 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or 2,4-D ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre

from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Douglas-Fir Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

To release Douglas-fir from susceptible competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry or Scotch broom, apply Garlon 3A at 1 to 1 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb per acre of atrazine. Mix all sprays in a water carrier with a non-ionic surfactant. Apply in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas fir bud break ("early foliar" hardwood stage) or after Douglas fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (set winter buds) in late summer, but while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas fir bud set, apply prior to onset of autumn coloration in hardwood foliage. **Note:** Treatments applied during active Douglas fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to bud set) may cause injury to Douglas fir trees.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use Garlon 3A for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Garlon 3A does not control weeds which have not emerged at the time of application. If lower rates are used on hard to control woody species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use the higher rates of Garlon 3A or use cut surface application methods. For foliar applications, apply in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Use Precautions:

- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before any treatment with Garlon 3A.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with Garlon 3A for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Do not use Garlon 3A if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Preparation

The order of addition to the spray tank is water, drift control agent (if used), non-ionic agricultural surfactant and Garlon 3A. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all applications. When using surfactants, follow use directions and precautions listed on the manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

Application

Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened off, but before leaf drop of, target weeds. Apply at a rate of 3/4 to 1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 5 pints of Garlon 3A) per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). **Do not apply with 2,4-D.** Application rates of Garlon 3A directed for Christmas trees will only suppress some well established woody plants that are greater than 2 to 3 years old (see table below). Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Use spray equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the desired spray volume.

Spray solution from Garlon 3A can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees. To minimize injury to Christmas trees, direct sprays so as to minimize contact with foliage. Blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and Fraser fir are less susceptible to injury than white pine and Douglas fir.

Restriction: Apply Garlon 3A only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.

Application Rates and Species Controlled:

Garlon 3A		
2 pints/acre (3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)	3 to 4 pints/acre (1 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr)	5 pints/acre (1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)
clover dandelion dock, curly lambsquarters lespedeza plantain, broadleaf plantain, buckhorn ragweed, common vetch	bindweed, field (TG) blackberry ¹ chicory (s) fireweed ivy, ground lettuce, wild oxalis poison ivy smartweed (TG) thistle, Canada (TG) violet, wild Virginia creeper ¹	arrowwood (SDL) aspen beech (SDL) birch (SDL) chinquapin cottonwood (SDL) elderberry grape, wild mulberry (SDL) poplar (SDL) sassafras (SDL) sumac (SDL) sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary

(S) Suppression

(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old

¹Use 4 pint per acre rate

Directed Applications

To control hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 4 to 20 fl oz of Garlon 3A in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year. To improve coverage, add a non-ionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. **Note:** To prevent Christmas tree injury, care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with Christmas tree foliage.

Cut Surface Treatments

When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks, salt cedar or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use cut surface treatments. (See directions for Cut Surface Treatments in preceding section of this label.)

Wetland Sites in Forests and Non-Crop Areas

Garlon 3A may be used within forests and non-crop sites to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for forestry and non-cropland sites.

Use Precautions:

Minimize overspray to open water when treating target vegetation in and around non-flowing, quiescent or transient water. When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of flowing water, minimize overspray to open water. **Note:** Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

Manténgase fuera del alcance de los niños DANGER PELIGRO

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

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Use este producto solo de acuerdo con su material informativo y la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, 40 CFR, Parte 170. Consulte el folleto de la etiqueta bajo "Requisitos para uso agrícola" en la sección Instrucciones de uso para obtener información sobre esta ley.

Primeros auxilios

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Si cae en la piel o la ropa: quítese la ropa contaminada. Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15-20 minutos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Si se ingiere: llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. No administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. También puede llamar al 1-800-992-5994 para obtener información sobre tratamientos médicos de emergencia.

Nota al aplicador: No se espera una reacción alérgica en la piel por la exposición a mezclas de aerosol del herbicida Garlon 3A cuando se usa según las indicaciones.

Nota al médico: El posible daño a la mucosa puede contraindicar el uso de lavado gástrico.

Consulte el contenido del folleto de la etiqueta para obtener información preventiva adicional, que incluye Instrucciones de uso.

Aviso: Lea toda la etiqueta. Use el producto únicamente de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta. **Antes de usar este producto, lea la Exención de responsabilidad sobre la garantía, los Riesgos inherentes al uso y la Limitación de las compensaciones al final del folleto de la etiqueta.** Si los términos son inaceptables, devuélvalo de inmediato sin abrir.

En el caso de una emergencia que ponga en peligro la salud o el medio ambiente en relación con este producto, llame al 1-800-992-5994.

Agroquímico: no transporte ni almacene con alimentos, forrajes, medicamentos o ropa.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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**Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-101-022
Replaced Label: CD02-101-021

EPA accepted 02/25/16

Revisions:

- 1 Added QR symbol for Spanish translation and related pointer text: "Escanee para la información de seguridad en español. Scan for safety information in Spanish."
- 2 Specimen label: Added Spanish translation of health and safety information.

Declaraciones preventivas

Riesgos para los seres humanos y animales domésticos

PELIGRO

Corrosivo • Causa daño ocular irreversible • Dañino si se ingiere o se absorbe por la piel • El contacto prolongado y frecuente con la piel puede causar reacciones alérgicas en algunos individuos

Evite el contacto con los ojos, la piel o la ropa. Lávese concienzudamente después de manipular (pesticidas) y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle o tabaco, o ir al baño. Quítese y lave la ropa contaminada antes de reutilizarla.

Equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores (de pesticidas) deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos.
- Zapatos y calcetines
- Gafas de protección.
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos (≥ 14 mil) como goma de butilo, goma natural, goma de neopreno o goma de nitrilo

Deseche la ropa y otros materiales absorbentes que se hayan empapado o contaminado fuertemente con el concentrado de este producto.

No los reutilice. Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/ mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

Controles de ingeniería

Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados, cabinas cerradas o aeronaves de forma que cumplan con los requisitos enumerados en el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR Parte 170.240(d)(4-6)], los requisitos del EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) para manipuladores (de pesticidas) podrán reducirse o modificarse según se especifique en el WPS.

Recomendaciones de seguridad para el usuario

Los usuarios deben:

- Quitarse la ropa/el PPE de inmediato si entra pesticida en su interior. Luego se deben lavar concienzudamente y ponerse ropa limpia.
- Quitarse el PPE de inmediato después de manipular este producto. Lavar la parte externa de los guantes antes de quitárselos. Tan pronto como sea posible, lavarse con abundante agua y ponerse ropa limpia.

Primeros auxilios

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Primeros auxilios (Cont.)

Si cae en la piel o la ropa: quítese la ropa contaminada. Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15-20 minutos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Si se ingiere: llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. No administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. También puede llamar al 1-800-992-5994 para obtener información sobre tratamientos médicos de emergencia.

Nota al aplicador: No se espera una reacción alérgica en la piel por la exposición a mezclas de aerosol del herbicida Garlon 3A cuando se usa según las indicaciones.

Nota al médico: El posible daño a la mucosa puede contraindicar el uso de lavado gástrico.

Riesgos ambientales

No contamine el agua cuando limpie el equipo o deseche aguas de lavado del equipo. Bajo ciertas condiciones, el tratamiento de maleza acuática puede resultar en la depleción o pérdida de oxígeno debido a la descomposición de las plantas muertas, lo que puede contribuir a la asfixia de los peces. Esta pérdida puede causar la asfixia de los peces. Por lo tanto, para minimizar este riesgo, no trate más de un tercio a la mitad del área acuática en una sola operación y espere al menos 10-14 días entre tratamientos. Comience el tratamiento a lo largo de la orilla y proceda hacia el agua en bandas, para permitir que los peces se muevan a áreas no tratadas. Consulte con la agencia estatal de pesca y fauna antes de aplicar en aguas públicas para determinar si se necesita un permiso.

Este producto químico tiene propiedades y características asociadas con químicos detectados en aguas subterráneas. El uso de este producto químico en áreas donde los suelos son permeables, en especial donde la capa freática es poco profunda, puede causar la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas.

Riesgos físicos o químicos

Combustible No use ni almacene el producto cerca del calor o de llamas expuestas.

Instrucciones de uso

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.

Lea atentamente todas las Instrucciones de uso antes de aplicarlo.

No aplicar este producto de forma que entre en contacto con trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o a través de la deriva. Solo los manipuladores de pesticidas con la protección adecuada pueden estar en el área durante la aplicación. Para obtener información sobre cualquier requisito específico de su estado o tribu, consulte a la agencia responsable de la regulación de pesticidas.

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Use este producto solo de acuerdo con su material informativo y la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, 40 CFR, Parte 170. Esta ley contiene los requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, y para las personas que manipulan pesticidas agrícolas. Contiene requisitos para la capacitación, descontaminación, notificación y asistencia de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones específicas y excepciones relacionadas con las indicaciones en esta etiqueta acerca del PPE, y el intervalo de ingreso restringido. Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta (requisitos para uso agrícola) aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están cubiertos por el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola.

No ingrese o permita el ingreso de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de ingreso restringido (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) de 48 horas.

El PPE requerido para el acceso anticipado a áreas tratadas según el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, y que involucra el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es:

- Overol (mamelucos).
- Zapatos y calcetines
- Gafas de protección.
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos (≥ 14 mil) como goma de butilo, goma natural, goma de neopreno o goma de nitrilo

Requisitos para usos no agrícolas

Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están cubiertos por la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR, Parte 170). La Ley para la Protección del Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) se aplica cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.

Restricciones de ingreso para usos no cubiertos por la WPS: Para aplicaciones en áreas no agrícolas, no permita el ingreso a las áreas hasta que los aerosoles se hayan secado, a menos que el aplicador y otros manipuladores (de pesticidas) usen el PPE.

Almacenamiento y desecho

No contamine el agua, la comida ni los forrajes mediante el almacenamiento y desecho. Se prohíbe el desecho a cielo abierto.

Almacenamiento de pesticidas: Almacene por encima de 28 °F o agite antes de usar.

Desecho de pesticidas: Los residuos resultantes del uso de este producto deben desecharse en el lugar o en un centro de desecho de residuos autorizado.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o menos:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perforélo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros procedimientos permitidos por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuagar tres veces** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llenar el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y volver a taparlo.

Agitar durante 10 segundos. Verter el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacenar las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuagar a presión** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continuar drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantener el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Insertar la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuagar a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Envases rellenables de 5 galones o más:

Manipulación del envase: envase rellenable. Rellene este envase solo con pesticidas. No reusar este envase para ningún otro fin.

La limpieza del envase antes de su disposición final es responsabilidad de la persona que deseche el envase. La limpieza antes de rellenarlo es responsabilidad de la persona que lo rellena. Para limpiar el envase antes de su disposición final, vacíe el contenido restante de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llenar el envase con un 10 % de agua. Agitar enérgicamente o hacer recircular el agua con la bomba durante dos minutos. Verter o bombear el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de aguas de enjuague. Repetir este procedimiento de enjuague dos veces más.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o más:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perforélo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros procedimientos permitidos por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuagar tres veces** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llenar el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua. Reemplazar y ajustar los cierres. Colocar el envase sobre un lado y hacer rodar hacia adelante y hacia atrás, y asegurarse de que dé al menos una vuelta completa, durante 30 segundos. Colocar el envase sobre su extremo e inclinar hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dar vuelta el envase, colocar sobre su otro extremo e inclinar hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vaciar las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacenar las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más.

Enjuagar a presión de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continuar drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantener el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Insertar la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuagar a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Specimen Label

TRICLOPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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Garlon® 4 Ultra

HERBICIDE

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For the control of woody plants and vines, and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on:

- forest sites;
- non cropland areas including: electrical power and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-irrigation ditch banks, pipelines, railroads, roadsides; and
- natural areas and wildlife habitat and management areas;
- including grazed areas on all of these listed sites.

Active Ingredient:

triclopyr: 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	60.45%
Other Ingredients.....	39.55%
Total	100.00%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr – 43.46% - 4 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-527

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:

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

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

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.

First Aid

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils
- 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: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Garlon® 4 Ultra herbicide is recommended for the control of woody plants and vines, and herbaceous broadleaf weeds on forest sites, conifer plantations, non-cropland areas, including airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas; and natural areas (open space) for example campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trials and trialheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including grazed area on all these listed sites.

Use Precautions

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Sprays applied directly to Christmas trees may result in conifer injury. When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, care should be taken to direct sprays away from conifers.

Garlon 4 Ultra is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

Use Restrictions

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply Garlon 4 Ultra directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with cotton, grapes, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, citrus, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto such plants.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites where surface water is not present except in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. Do not apply to open water (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries).

Do not apply on ditches that are used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply this product using mist blowers.

Maximum Use Rates

- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, or any area where grazing or harvesting hay is allowed.
- On forestry sites, apply no more than 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra) per acre per year.
- For all use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed /hayed areas, apply no more than 8 lb ae triclopyr (8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra) per acre per year.
- See Table 1 below for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume, and maximum application rate.

Grazing

- There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas
- Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland and rights-of-way sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)

- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Slaughter Restriction: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only): For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil¹ or Thru-Valve¹ boom, or other drift control application equipment and/or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions.

¹ Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Corteva Agriscience is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than as advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Corteva Agriscience, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift potential when making ground applications near susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, Garlon 4 Ultra should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. When using a spray thickening or inverting additive, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Select nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, keep sprays no higher than brush tops and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. A agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce spray drift.

Mixing Directions for all use sites

Garlon 4 Ultra may be foliarly applied by diluting with water or by preparing an oil-water emulsion. For woody plant control, an oil-water emulsion performs more dependably under a broader range of conditions than a straight water dilution and is recommended for aerial applications.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays

Prepare a premix of oil, surfactant and Garlon 4 Ultra in a separate container using diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100. Use a jar test to check spray mix compatibility before preparing oil-water emulsion sprays in the mixing tank. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Garlon 4 Ultra since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix of Garlon 4 Ultra is put into the mixing tank before the addition of water. Fill the spray tank about one-half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. Continue moderate agitation.

Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment

Prepare oil-based spray mixtures using either a commercially available basal oil, kerosene diesel fuel, or No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. When mixing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's product label. Add Garlon 4 Ultra to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over four hours, reagitation is required.

Oil Mixtures of Garlon 4 Ultra and Tordon 22K: Tordon 22K and Garlon 4 Ultra may be used in tank mix combination for basal bark treatment of woody plants. These herbicides are incompatible and will not form a stable mixture when mixed together directly in oil. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. Tordon 22K is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Herbicide Resistance Management

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides.

Rotate the use of Garlon 4 Ultra or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use less the resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is less prone to resistance.

Adopt an integrated weed management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural, biological, and other management practices.

Scout after a herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide

from a different group or by mechanical method such as hoeing, mowing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

If a weed population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for additional pesticide resistance management or integrated weed management recommendations for specific use sites.

Plants Controlled by Garlon 4 Ultra

Woody Plants Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
acacia, twisted	<i>Acacia tortuosa</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
alder	<i>Aldus spp.</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
arrowwood	<i>Viburnum ventanum</i>	perennial	Caprifoliaceae
ash	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	perennial	Oleaceae
aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	perennial	Salicaceae
bear clover (bearmat)	<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
beech	<i>Fagus spp.</i>	perennial	Fagaceae
birch	<i>Betula spp.</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
blackberry	<i>Rubus spp.</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
blackbrush	<i>Acacia rigidula</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
blackgum	<i>Nyssa salvatica</i>	perennial	Cornaceae
boxelder (1)	<i>Acer negundo</i>	perennial	Aceraceae
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae
buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus spp.</i>	perennial	Rhamnaceae
cascara	<i>Rhamnus pushiana</i>	perennial	Rhamnaceae
ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>	perennial	Rhamnaceae
cherry	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
cherry, choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	perennial	Fagaceae
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	perennial	Salicaceae
crataegus (hawthorn)	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
creeper, Virginia (1)	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	perennial	Vitaceae
Dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.</i>	perennial	Cornaceae
Douglas-fir	<i>Psuedotsuga menziesii</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
elderberry	<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	perennial	Caprifoliaceae
elm	<i>Ulmus, spp</i>	perennial	Ulmaceae
elm, winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	perennial	Ulmaceae
gallberry	<i>Ilex coriacea</i>	perennial	Aquifoliaceae
granjeno	<i>Celtis ehrenbergiana</i>	perennial	Ulmaceae
guajillo	<i>Acacia berlandieri</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	perennial	Myrtaceae
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
hazel	<i>Corylus americana</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
hickory	<i>Carya spp.</i>	perennial	Juglandaceae
hornbeam	<i>Carpinus spp.</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
huisache (suppression)	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
ivy, poison	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae
kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
locust	<i>Robinia spp.</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
madrone	<i>Arbutus spp.</i>	perennial	Ericaceae
magnolia, sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	perennial	Magnoliaceae
maples	<i>Acer spp.</i>	perennial	Aceraceae
maple, bigleaf (1)	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	perennial	Aceraceae
milkweed vine (1)	<i>Asclepias spp.</i>	perennial	Asclepiaceae
mulberry	<i>Morus spp.</i>	perennial	Moraceae
myrtle, wax	<i>Morella cerifera</i>	perennial	Myricaceae
oaks	<i>Quercus spp.</i>	perennial	Fagaceae

Plants Controlled by Garlon 4 Ultra (Cont.)

Woody Plants Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
oak, poison	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	perennial	Moraceae
peppervine	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	perennial	Vitaceae
persimmon	<i>Disospyros spp.</i>	perennial	Ebenaceae
pine	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
poplar	<i>Populus spp.</i>	perennial	Salicaceae
poplar, tulip	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	perennial	Magnoliaceae
primrose, willow	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	perennial	Onagraceae
rose, wild	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
saltbush (silver myrtle)	<i>Baccharis spp</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	perennial	Tamariaceae
sassafras	<i>Sassafras spp.</i>	perennial	Lauraceae
scotchbroom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
sumac	<i>Rhus spp.</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae
sweetgum	<i>Liquidamber styraciflura</i>	perennial	Hamamelidaceae
sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	perennial	Plantanaceae
tanoak	<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i>	perennial	Fagaceae
tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	perennial	Simaroubaceae
trumpet creeper (1)	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	perennial	Bignoniaceae
willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>	perennial	Saliciaceae

¹For best control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.

²For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
beggarweed, creeping	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
bindweed, field (top growth)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	perennial	Convolvulaceae
burdock, common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	biennial	Apiaceae
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (2)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
dandelion (top growth)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	perennial	Polygonaceae
dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
ivy, ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	perennial	Lamiaceae
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium spp.</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	annual	Fabaceae
lespedeza, Sericea (1)	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	annual	Asteraceae
matchweed	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>	perennial	Verbanaceae
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
mustard	<i>Brassica spp.</i>	annual	Brassicaceae
mustard, garlic (4)	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	biennial	Brassicaceae
plantain	<i>Plantago spp.</i>	annual	Plantaginaceae
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	annual	Polygonaceae
soda apple, tropical (3)	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	perennial	Solanaceae
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
violet, wild	<i>Viola papilionacea</i>	perennial	Violaceae
yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae

- 1 **Sericea lespedeza:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. For best results, apply after maximum foliage development in the late spring to early summer, but prior to bloom.
- 2 **Sulfur cinquefoil:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. For best results, apply to plants in the rosette stage.
- 3 **Tropical soda apple:** Apply 2 pints of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre when tropical soda apple plants reach the first flower stage. For best results, apply in a total spray volume of 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment. An agricultural surfactant may be added at the manufacturer's recommended rate to provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage. Spot treatments may be used to control sparse plant stands. For spot treatment use a 1 to 1.5% solution of Garlon 4 Ultra in water (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in 100 gallons total spray mixture) and spray the entire plant to completely wet the foliage. **In Florida**, control of tropical soda apple may be improved by using the following management practices:
 - Mow plants to a height of 3 inches every 50 to 60 days or whenever they reach flowering. Continue the mowing operation through April.
 - In late May to June (50 to 60 days after the April mowing), apply Garlon 4 Ultra as a broadcast treatment.
 - Use spot treatment to control any remaining plants or thin stands of plants that germinate following a broadcast treatment
- 4 **Garlic mustard:** apply as a 1.25 to 2.5% v/v foliar spray-to-wet application

Use Information

Use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1 to 8 quarts per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. It is suggested that rates higher in this rate range be used to control woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), surfactant (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Garlon 4 Ultra. If a standard agricultural surfactant is used, use at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use continuous adequate agitation.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all precautions on both labels.

For best results apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples (other than vine or big leaf), oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent, during applications made during late summer when the plants are mature, or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Garlon 4 Ultra alone or in combination with Graslan L or Tordon 22K herbicide. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are restricted use pesticides. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Garlon 4 Ultra in combination with Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, generally the higher rates of Garlon 4 Ultra should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult state or local extension personnel for such information.

Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use Garlon 4 Ultra at the rate of 2 to 6 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture, or Garlon 4 Ultra at 2 to 4 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, Graslan L, or Tordon 22K and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray. Do not apply more than 2 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. When tank mixing, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label.

Depending upon the size and density of the woody plants, apply sufficient spray volume to thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. To minimize spray drift, select the minimum spray pressure that provides adequate plant coverage without forming a mist and direct sprays no higher than the top of the target plants. Use a drift control additive cleared for application to growing crops to reduce spray drift. Before using any tank mixture, read the directions and use precautions on both labels. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Table 1: The following table is provided as a guide to the user to achieve the proper rate of Garlon 4 Ultra on forestry and non-cropland sites.

Total Spray Volume (gallons/acre)	Rate of Garlon 4 Ultra	
	Forestry Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray) ¹	Non-Cropland Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray) ²
400	1.5	2
300	2	2.7
200	3	4
100	6	8
50	12	16
40	15	20
30	20	26.7
20	30	40
10	60	80

- 1 Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.
- 2 Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year for non-grazable areas, or 2 quarts (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year for grazed areas, except on portions of grazed areas that meet the following requirement. Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Low Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, mix up to 5% v/v of Garlon 4 Ultra in water and apply 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Garlon 4 Ultra and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 22K or Graslan L in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment

Apply Garlon 4 Ultra using equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage at spray volumes applied. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Use 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough water to make 5 gallons or more per acre of total spray, or 1 1/2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra may be combined with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester, Graslan L, or Tordon 22K in sufficient water to make 5 gallons or more per acre of total spray. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1 to 4 quarts in a total volume of 5 gallons or more per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply anytime weeds are actively growing. Garlon 4 Ultra at 0.25 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester, Tordon 22K, or Graslan L to improve the spectrum of activity. For thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures, Garlon 4 Ultra can be mixed with diesel oil or other inverting agent. When using an inverting agent, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the product label. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control (see Use Precautions and Restrictions).

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way)

Use 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra alone, or 3 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester, Graslan L or Tordon 22K and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Basal Bark, Dormant Stem and Cut Surface Treatments for use on all sites

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.

Conventional Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with backpack sprayer or power spraying equipment using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground, thoroughly wetting the indicated area. Spray until runoff at the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Treatments may be applied throughout the year including when snow is present. Efficacy may be reduced when stem surfaces are saturated with water. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Garlon 4 Ultra Plus Milestone for basal bark applications

Mix Garlon 4 Ultra with Milestone in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer); the basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicide such as Milestone. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as Garlon 4 Ultra thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required. Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Garlon 4 Ultra Plus Tordon 22K in Oil Tank Mix: Garlon 4 Ultra and Tordon 22K may be used in tank mix combination as a low volume basal bark treatment to improve control of certain woody species such as ash, elm, maple, poplar, aspen, hackberry, oak, oceanspray, birch, hickory, pine, tanoak, cherry, locust, sassafras, and multiflora rose. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon 22K is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)

To control or suppress susceptible woody plants for conifer release, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Streamline basal bark treatments are most effective on stems less than 4 inches in basal diameter. Apply with a backpack sprayer or using equipment that provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply the spray in a 2- to 3-inch wide band to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash, shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at a point approximately 4 feet above ground. Vary spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Better control is achieved when spray is applied to thin juvenile bark and above rough thickened mature bark. This technique is not recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or bigleaf maple. Apply anytime, including winter months, except when snow or water prevents spraying at the desired height above ground level. **Note:** Best

results with some hardwood species occur when applications are made from approximately 6 weeks prior to leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)

The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply Garlon 4 Ultra, either undiluted or mixed at 50 to 75% v/v with oil, in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Garlon 4 Ultra around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters of Garlon 4 Ultra or oil mixture with Garlon 4 Ultra to treat single stems and from 25 to 100 milliliters to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Dormant Stem Treatment

Dormant stem treatments will control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems less than 2 inches in diameter. Plants with stems greater than 2 inches in diameter may not be controlled and resprouting may occur. This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush. Dormant stem treatments of Garlon 4 Ultra can also be used as a chemical side-trim for controlling lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way.

High volume and low volume applications using backpacks deliver approximately the same amount of herbicide per acre but differ in delivery volumes to achieve that rate.

High Volume Applications

Mix 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture to enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. In other areas apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Garlon 4 Ultra may be mixed with 4 quarts of Weedone 170 herbicide to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Low Volume Applications

Mix Garlon 4 Ultra at 4 to 6 gallons and 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture to enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with backpack or other low volume spraying equipment, using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Garlon 4 Ultra may be mixed with other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Cut Surface

Cut surface applications with Garlon 4 Ultra can be made anytime after cutting up to re-sprouting. After re-sprouting basal bark or foliar applications are more suitable.

Basal Cut Stump Treatment

To control resprouting, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area and any exposed roots of root suckering species, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium, until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated, using the higher rate for larger stumps, stumps with thicker bark or harder to control plants. Apply anytime, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Cut Stump Treatment

To control resprouting of difficult to control species like saltcedar and other *Tamarix* species, bigleaf maple, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species, apply Garlon 4 Ultra as a 50% dilution v/v in water by spraying all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface, or use undiluted Garlon 4 Ultra immediately after cutting. Use of undiluted Garlon 4 Ultra is most effective for hard-to-control species. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer or

early spring sap flow. Cut stumps so that they are approximately level to facilitate uniform coverage of Garlon 4 Ultra. Use an applicator that can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Forest Management Applications

All application methods described on this label may be used on forest management sites.

For broadcast applications, apply 1 to 6 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Plant Back Interval for Conifers: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Garlon 4 Ultra at less than 4 quarts per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 6 quarts per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period observed.

Forest Site Preparation (Not For Conifer Release)

Southern States Including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia: To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Garlon 4 Ultra at a rate of 4 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Graslan L or Tordon 22K. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the state of Florida. Where grass control is also desired, Garlon 4 Ultra, alone or in combination with Tordon 22K or Graslan L, may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. Use of tank mix products must be in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed labeled application rates. Garlon 4 Ultra cannot be tank mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

In Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States Not Listed Above as Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Garlon 4 Ultra at a rate of 3 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 Ultra in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Graslan L, Tordon 22K, or Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester or Freelexx. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the state of California. Where grass control is also desired, Garlon 4 Ultra, alone or in tank mix combination with Graslan L or Tordon 22K, may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. When applying tank mixes, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each product label.

Southern Coastal Flatwoods: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and for partial control of saw-palmetto, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. To broaden the spectrum of species controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 Ultra in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate herbicide. Where control of gallberry, wax-myrtle, broadleaf weeds, and grasses is desired, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Accord Concentrate or Accord SP herbicide.

These treatments may be broadcast during site preparation of flat planted or bedded sites or, on bedded sites, applied in bands over the top of beds. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Note: Do not apply after planting pines.

Directed Sprays Applications for Conifer Release

To release conifers from competing hardwoods and brush such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, pin cherry, *Ceanothus* spp., blackberry, chinquapin, and poison oak, mix 4 to 20 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent anytime after the hardwoods and brush have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods and brush should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray solutions away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Mid-Rotation Understory Brush Control in Southern Coastal Flatwoods Pine Stands (Ground Equipment Only)

For control of susceptible species, such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. Saw-palmetto will be partially controlled by use of Garlon 4 Ultra at 4 quarts per acre or by mixtures of Garlon 4 Ultra at 2 to 3 quarts per acre in tank mix combination with either Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate or Escort herbicide. These mixtures should be broadcast applied over target understory brush species, **but to prevent injury to pines, make applications underneath the foliage of pines.** Apply sprays in 30 gallons or more per acre of total volume. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

Dormant Conifers Before Bud Swell (Excluding Pines): To control or suppress deciduous hardwoods such as vine maple, bigleaf maple, alder, scotch broom, or willow **before leaf-out**, or evergreen hardwoods such as madrone, chinquapin, and *Ceanothus* spp., use Garlon 4 Ultra at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use diesel or fuel oil as a diluent, or use water plus 1 to 2 gallons per acre of diesel oil or a suitable surfactant or oil substitute at manufacturer's recommended rates. **Mixing with oil as the only diluent requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Hardwoods Begin Growth and Before Conifer Bud Break ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage): Use Garlon 4 Ultra at 1 to 1.5 quarts alone or with Freelexx or 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in water carrier to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. After conifer bud break, these sprays may cause more serious injury to the crop trees. Use of a surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to conifers especially after bud break.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Conifers Harden Off In Late Summer and While Hardwoods Are Still Growing Actively: Use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or with Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester. Treat as soon after conifer bud hardening as possible so that hardwoods and brush are actively growing. Use of oil, oil substitute, or surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to the conifers.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Eastern United States

To release spruce, fir, red pine, and white pine from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow, and grey), aspen, ash, pin cherry, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or with Freelexx or a 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Lake States Region

To release spruce, fir, and red pine from competing hardwoods such as aspen, birch, maple, cherry, willow, oak, hazel, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Basal Bark and Dormant Stem Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 lb ae of triclopyr per acre. See above in the section **Basal Bark, Dormant Stem and Cut Surface Treatments for use on all site** for more use information.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, red and white oak, birches and aspen with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment

To control or suppress susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, white and red oak, elbowbush, greenbriar, hackberry, pricklyash, yaupon and wild grape

Cut Stump, Basal Cut Stump, Dormant Stem, Thinline Basal Bark Treatments

To control resprouting, apply undiluted Garlon 4 Ultra to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of cut stumps. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Cut stumps so that they are approximately level to facilitate uniform coverage of Garlon 4 Ultra. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Growing Point and Leaf Base (Crown) Treatment of Yucca

Prepare a 2% v/v solution of Garlon 4 Ultra in basal oil, diesel or fuel oil (13 fl oz of Garlon 4 Ultra in 5 gallons of spray mixture). Thoroughly wet the center of the plant including growing point and leaf bases to the soil surface. Complete coverage of leaves is not necessary.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing.

To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-329-021
Replaced Label: CD02-329-020

EPA accepted 02/05/18

Revisions:

1. Legal entity updates.

SPECIMEN
LABEL

KRENITE® S

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

BY WEIGHT

Ammonium salt of fosamine [ethyl hydrogen (aminocarbonyl) phosphonate]..... 41.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 58.5%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 4 Lbs. Active Ingredient per Gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN /
MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS
CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For
 Use, Storage and Disposal, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

Brush Control Agent
Water Soluble Liquid

Manufactured For:
ALBAUGH, LLC
 1525 NE 36th Street, Ankeny, IA 50021

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 five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

SI ENTRA EN CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS: Mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for medical emergencies involving this product.

Tenga consigo la etiqueta del envase del producto cuando llame a un centro de control de intoxicaciones o a un médico, o cuando vaya a recibir tratamiento. También puede comunicarse al 1-800-424-9300 en caso de emergencias médicas relacionadas con este producto.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeve shirt and long pants.
2. Shoes plus socks.

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

DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PRECAUCION! Causa irritación moderada en los ojos. Evite el contacto con los ojos y ropa.

EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores de pesticidas (plaguicidas) deberán usar:

1. Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
2. Zapatos y calcetines

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

RECOMENDACIONES DE SEGURIDAD PARA EL USUARIO

LOS USUARIOS DEBEN:

1. Lávese las manos antes de comer, beber, mascar chicle, consumir tabaco o ir al baño.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters.

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if it reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift."

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species. See the Endangered Species section in the Directions for Use section of this labeling.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

KRENITE® S brush control agent is a water soluble liquid to be diluted with water and applied as a foliar spray for control and/or suppression of many woody species.

KRENITE® S may be applied for use in pine plantations and non-crop sites, including highway rights-of-way, industrial sites, railroad rights-of-way, storage areas, utility and pipeline rights-of-way.

This product may be applied in pine plantations and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas.

RESTRICTION:

DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water, such as, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

KRENITE® S is non-flammable and nonvolatile.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

A KRENITE® S spray directed to only part of susceptible brush species will provide control of the portion sprayed, resulting in a trimming effect. Treatment with KRENITE® S generally does not immediately affect deciduous woody plants; they retain normal foliage for the remainder of the growing season. Treated susceptible plants do not produce foliage or grow the following spring. Coniferous species treated with KRENITE® S generally displays visible symptoms following application.

Effectiveness may be reduced if, following treatment, rainfall occurs on the same day.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

FOSAMINE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
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Some weeds are known to develop resistance to herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of herbicide resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area. If herbicide resistance should develop in the area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application techniques, improper use rates, improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain of weeds may have developed.

Herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species

To reduce the potential for weed resistance:

- Use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action.
- Always apply this product at the specified rates and in accordance with the use directions.
- Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures.
- Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner.
- For best results, this product should be applied when weeds are small.
- Scout fields carefully to determine the appropriate time for application.
- Scout fields carefully after application for performance in control of weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Albaugh at the toll free number: 1-800-247-8013 or at Internet site: www.AlbaughLLC.com.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making applications.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.

APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!

See Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume -Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure -Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type -Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT (HELICOPTER)

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

- Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

TANK MIXES

KRENITE® S herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvant registered for use in pine plantations and non-crop sites.

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

KRENITE® S may be applied using high volume or low volume ground sprayers as well as aircraft (helicopter only).

Application equipment must be calibrated before making applications of KRENITE® S.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

A penetrating type oil-based adjuvant (surfactant or crop oil concentrate) may be used with KRENITE® S. The adjuvant should be mixed in the spray solution at a minimum concentration of 1/4% by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's recommended dosage.

If foaming is a problem during mixing, an anti-foam agent may be added.

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species. Use of this product may pose a hazard to endangered or threatened species. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the product. To obtain Bulletins, no more than six months before using this product, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/> or call 1-800-447-3813. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

KRENITE® S must be used only in accordance with the labeling, or in supplemental Albaugh, LLC labeling.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS	REQUISITOS DE USO AGRÍCOLA
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: 1. Coveralls. 2. Shoe plus socks.	Utilice este producto solo de acuerdo con su etiqueta y el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés), 40 CFR Parte 170. Esta ley contiene los requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, y para las personas que manipulan pesticidas agrícolas. Contiene requisitos para la capacitación, descontaminación, notificación y asistencia de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones específicas y excepciones relacionadas con las indicaciones en esta etiqueta acerca del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés), y el intervalo de ingreso restringido. Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta (requisitos para uso agrícola) aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están cubiertos por el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola. No ingrese o permita el ingreso de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de acceso restringido (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) 12 horas. El equipo de protección personal requerido para el acceso anticipado a áreas tratadas de acuerdo con el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, y que involucra el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es: 1. Overol (mameluco) 2. Zapatos y calcetines

PINE PLANTATIONS PREPARATION SITE

KRENITE® S may be applied for the post-harvest (pre-plant) control of undesirable pine and hardwood seedlings and saplings and suppression of brush and vines to aid site planting preparation for southern pines and/or genetically improved pines.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply as a foliar spray from mid-summer to when the target tree pests begin defoliation in late summer or fall. Applications of KRENITE® S may be made by ground or air (helicopter only) equipment. Use sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the vegetation, 20 to 50 gallons per acre by ground and 10 to 15 gallons per acre by air.

For ground applications, applicators are required to use a Coarse droplet size, as defined by ASABE Standard S572.1.

For non-crop vegetation management ground applications (including roadside, railroad, or forestry), apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless application equipment, manmade or natural barriers require a higher release height.

For aerial applications, applicators are required to use a Very Coarse droplet size, as defined by ASABE Standard S572.1.

When applying via aerial application equipment (helicopter), the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED

Pine Seedlings and Saplings

Apply 2 to 4 quarts of KRENITE® S per acre for the control of seedling and sapling pines when burning is allowed on the site.

Apply 4 to 6 quarts per acre of KRENITE® S to control seedling and sapling pines when burning is not allowed on the site.

Use the higher rate when either pine saplings predominate or when high infestations of seedling pines are in the area to be sprayed.

Combinations of Pine And Hardwood Seedlings And Saplings

To control a combination of pine and hardwood seedlings and saplings, apply a tank mixture of KRENITE® S at use rates indicated for spraying pine seedlings and saplings plus at rates specified on the imazapyr product label. This tank mix may be applied for the control of Ash, Blackberry, Black gum, Black locust, Box elder, Cherry, Dogwood, Elms (winged, slippery), Oaks (red, white), Red maple, Sassafras, and Sourwood.

Follow all use directions, precautions and restrictions on Imazapyr product labels.

Brush and Vine Suppression

The application of KRENITE® S plus Imazapyr will also provide suppression of brush and vines, such as, American beautyberry (French mulberry), Baccharis (groundsel tree), Vaccinium (blueberry) species, Wax myrtle (bayberry) and Wild grape.

*Suppression - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Cutting of treated stems of brush before they are completely dead may result in sprouting.
- Drift or spray mist contact with desirable trees, shrubs, or other plants may results in injury.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre (12.0 lbs of ai/A) per year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not make second application within 30 days of first application.
- Not registered for sale or use in California or Arizona.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS	REQUISITOS PARA USO NO AGRÍCOLA
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried to perform hand tasks.	Los requisitos de este recuadro se aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están dentro del alcance de la Norma de protección del trabajador para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR Parte 170). La WPS se aplica cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos. No entre ni permita la entrada a las áreas tratadas hasta que los aerosoles se hayan secado para realizar tareas manuales.

NON-CROP SITES

KRENITE® S may be applied for general weed control as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, such as, lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of KRENITE® S from full leaf expansion in the spring to the development of full canopy coloration in the fall for deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species, listed in the Use Rates and Plants Controlled chart below, may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

LOW AND HIGH VOLUME DIRECTED SPRAYS

Prepare either a low volume or high volume spray solution of KRENITE® S. For the low volume directed spray application, do not exceed a spray concentration of 30% by volume. For the high volume directed spray application, do not use a spray concentration of less than 1.5% by volume.

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the Spray Solution Table. Apply a quantity of spray solution which will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target plant foliage (spray to wet for high volume applications). Rate and volume per acre will depend on the plant species, the height and density of plant growth as well as the type of application equipment used. On tall or dense stands of brush it may be necessary to spray from opposite sides in order to obtain thorough coverage of the foliage. Use the higher rate range on stands where difficult to control species are dominant. See the Use Rates and Plants Controlled section of the label for use rates and a listing of **difficult to control species.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Cutting of treated stems of brush before they are completely dead may result in sprouting.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre (12.0 lbs ai/A) in a single application
- Do not apply more than 6 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre (24.0 lbs ai/A) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not make second application within 30 days of first application.
- Do not use for the control of woody plants on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- Drift or spray mist contact with desirable trees, shrubs, or other plants may results in injury.
- Not registered for sale or use in California or Arizona.

AERIAL and BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

Prepare a spray solution using 1 1/2 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S in 10 to 40 gallons of water (see Spray Solution Table).

For broadcast ground applications, use this product at the rate of 1.5 to 6 gallons per application per acre.

For aerial applications, use this product at the rate of 1.5 to 3 gallons per application per acre.

Use sufficient spray volume to uniformly and thoroughly cover the foliage. Use the higher concentrations on stands in which difficult to control species are predominant (see Use Rates and Plants Controlled section for a listing of **difficult to control species). SPRAY SOLUTION TABLE Amount of KRENITE® S

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 6 gallons per acre (24.0 lbs ai/A) when using ground equipment.
- Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre (12.0 lbs ai/A) when using aerial equipment.

SPRAY SOLUTION TABLE

Amount of KRENITE® S

Desired Volume	1.5%	2%	3%	4%	10%	20%	30%
5 Gal	**	**	**	0.8 qt	0.5 gal	1 gal	1.5 gal
10 Gal	0.6 qt	0.8 qt	1.2 qt	1.6 qt	1 gal	2 gal	3 gal
20 Gal	1.2 qt	1.6 qt	0.6 gal	0.8 gal	2 gal	4 gal	6 gal
30 Gal	0.45 gal	0.6 gal	0.9 gal	1.2 gal	3 gal	6 gal	**
40 Gal	0.6 gal	0.8 gal	1.2 gal	1.6 gal	4 gal	**	**
50 Gal	0.75 gal	1 gal	1.5 gal	2 gal	5 gal	**	**
100 Gal	1.5 gal	2 gal	3 gal	4 gal	**	**	**

USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED

KRENITE® S effectively controls or suppresses (**difficult to control listings) the following plants when applied at the use rates shown.

**Suppression - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

1 1/2 to 6 gal KRENITE® S per acre			
Alder, red	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Oak, red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Ash, white	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	Oak, water	<i>Quercus arkansana</i>
Aspen, quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Oak, white	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Birch	<i>Betula sp.</i>	Persimmon**	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Cherry, black**	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Poplar, yellow (tulip tree)**	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Cherry, pin	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Chokecherry, common**	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Sassafras**	<i>Sassafras sassafras</i>
Elm**	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Sourwood**	<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>
Fem, bracken	<i>Pteridium acquilinum</i>	Spurge, leafy***	<i>Euphorbia ésula</i>
Hawthorn**	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Sumac	<i>Rhus sp.</i>
Hickory**	<i>Carya sp.</i>	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoaccacia</i>	Tallow, Chinese	<i>Sapium Sebiferum</i>
Maple, bigleaf**	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Maple, red**	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Willow**	<i>Salix sp.</i>
Maple, vine	<i>Acer circinatum</i>		

2 to 6 gal KRENITE® S per acre

Basswood, American** Bindweed, field*** Cottonwood, Eastern Elder, American Elm, slippery Elm, winged**	<i>Tilia Americana</i> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Populus deltoids</i> <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> <i>Ulmus rubra</i> <i>Ulmus alata</i>	Grape, wild Pine, Eastern white Plum, wild Rose, multiflora Sycamore Tree-of-heaven	<i>Vitis sp.</i> <i>Pinus strobes</i> <i>Prunus munsoniana</i> <i>Rosa multiflora</i> <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
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**Difficult to control or Suppression

Suppression - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

***Make applications after plants begin to bloom.

TANK MIXTURES

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

KRENITE® S plus Metsulfuron methyl

KRENITE® S plus metsulfuron methyl herbicide may be applied for the control of Eastern red cedar and improved control of Ailanthus (tree of heaven), Ash, Cherry, Elm and Red maple.

Apply 1.5 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S plus specified application rate of metsulfuron methyl per acre. Apply a quantity of spray solution that will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target brush/trees without causing unnecessary run-off (spray to wet). If the site contains difficult to control species (see ** in "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section), use the higher rates of both KRENITE® S and metsulfuron methyl.

Follow the use directions, precautions and restrictions on the metsulfuron methyl label.

KRENITE® S plus imazapyr

KRENITE® S plus imazapyr herbicide may be applied for the control of Box elder, Hackberry, Persimmon, Wild pecan and Dogwood and for improved control of Ash, Black Cherry, Elm, Maple, Sassafras and Willow.

Apply 1.5 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S plus specified application rate of imazapyr per acre. Apply a quantity of the spray solution that will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target brush without causing unnecessary run-off (spray to wet). If the site contains difficult to control species (see ** in "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section), use the higher rates of both KRENITE® S and imazapyr.

Follow the use directions, precautions and restrictions on the Imazapyr label.

KRENITE® S plus picloram

KRENITE® S plus picloram herbicide may be applied for the control of Hackberry, Persimmon, and Walnut for improved control of Cherry, Elm, Hickory, Locust, Oak, Poplar, Sassafras, Sumac, and Sweet gum.

Apply 1.5 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S plus specified application rate of picloram per acre. Apply a quantity of the spray solution that will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target brush without causing unnecessary run-off (spray to wet). If the site contains difficult to control species (see ** in "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section), use the higher rates of both KRENITE® S and picloram.

Follow the use directions, precautions and restrictions on the picloram label.

SIDE TRIMMING

For control of only a portion of a plant, direct the spray solution to thoroughly cover (spray to wet) only the portion of the plant to be controlled.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Drift or spray mist contact with desirable trees, shrubs, or other plants may results in injury.

RESTRICTION:

- Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre (12.0 lbs ai/A) in a single application
- Do not apply more than 6 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre (24.0 lbs ai/A) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not make second application within 30 days of first application.
- Not registered for sale or use in California or Arizona.

CUT SURFACE APPLICATIONS

KRENITE® S may be used for controlling the re-sprouting of cut stumps of the plants listed in the Use Rates and Plants Controlled section. Control of re-sprouting in plants listed as “difficult to control” may not be as effective.

KRENITE® S may either be used undiluted or mixed with water. Use the method that is best suited for the particular application equipment. When mixing with water a ratio of no less than 1 part KRENITE® S to 1 part water on a volume basis must be used. Apply the undiluted or mixed solution to wet the area adjacent to the cambium and bark around the entire circumference and the sides of the cut stumps. The sides of the stumps should be wet down to the root collar area.

Apply with appropriate application equipment using low spray pressure. Applications can be made any time of the year, except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Applications should be made soon after cutting; before the stump surface forms a layer of callous tissue (hardens off).

To prevent freezing of the spray solution, add ethylene glycol (commercial antifreeze) to the water used in preparing the spray solution. Add the antifreeze according to the manufacturer’s label for preventing freezing of water at the lowest expected ambient temperature. KRENITE® S will freeze at -11°F. A1:1 aqueous dilution of KRENITE® S will freeze at 21°F.

A spray pattern indicator may be used in the spray solution to facilitate application. The user should check the compatibility of the spray indicator with the spray solution prior to using large quantities.

ADDITIONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS - PINE PLANTATIONS AND NON-CROP SITES

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of KRENITE® S.
3. If using a tank mix partner, add the specified amount. Follow the use precautions and directions on the tank mix partner label.
4. Add spray adjuvant as last ingredient prior to filling the spray tank with water.
5. Agitate the spray solution thoroughly.

After KRENITE® S has been thoroughly mixed in the spray tank agitation of the spray solution is not required.

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of KRENITE® S. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing the nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 10°F. Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product’s labeling for the applicable “Nonrefillable Container” or “Refillable Container” designation.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

No contamine agua, comida ni forrajes mediante el almacenamiento y desecho

ALMACENAMIENTO DEL PESTICIDA: No lo almacene a menos de 10°F. Guarde el producto únicamente en su envase original. Conservar en un lugar fresco y seco.

ELIMINACIÓN DE PESTICIDA: Los desechos resultantes del uso de este producto pueden eliminarse en el sitio o en una instalación de eliminación de desechos aprobada.

MANEJO DEL ENVASE: Consulte la sección Contenido neto de la etiqueta de este producto para conocer las condiciones aplicables. Designación de “Contenedor no recargable” o “Contenedor recargable”.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO (cont.)

Envases de plástico y metal rígidos no recargables (capacidad igual o inferior a 5 galones):

Envase no recargable. No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Enjuague tres veces el recipiente (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo.

Enjuague triple de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llene el recipiente hasta 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y vuelva a taparlo. Agite durante 10 segundos. Vierta el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacene el enjuague para su uso o eliminación posterior. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego, en el caso de los envases de plástico, ofrezcalos para su reciclaje si están disponibles o perforarlos y eliminarlos en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración. No quemar, a menos que lo permitan las ordenanzas estatales y locales. Para contenedores metálicos, ofrézcalos para su reciclaje si está disponible o para su reacondicionamiento si corresponde, o perfórelos y deséchelos en un vertedero sanitario o mediante otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Contenedores no recargables de plástico rígido y metal (capacidad mayor a 5 galones):

Envase no recargable. No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Enjuague tres veces el recipiente (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo.

Enjuague triple de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llene el recipiente hasta 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y vuelva a taparlo. Agite durante 10 segundos. Vierta el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacene el enjuague para su uso o eliminación posterior. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego, en el caso de los envases de plástico, ofrezcalos para su reciclaje si están disponibles o perforarlos y eliminarlos en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración. No quemar, a menos que lo permitan las ordenanzas estatales y locales. Para contenedores metálicos, ofrézcalos para su reciclaje si está disponible o para su reacondicionamiento si corresponde, o perfórelos y deséchelos en un vertedero sanitario o mediante otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Para contenedores metálicos, ofrézcalos para su reciclaje si está disponible o para su reacondicionamiento si corresponde, o perfórelos y deséchelos en un vertedero sanitario o mediante otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO (cont.)

Contenedores de metal y plástico rígidos no recargables, por ejemplo, contenedores intermedios para graneles [IBC] (tamaño o forma demasiado grandes para volcarlos, enrollarlos o darles la vuelta):

Envase no recargable. No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Limpie el recipiente inmediatamente después de vaciar el contenido de este recipiente en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla y antes de su eliminación final utilizando el siguiente procedimiento de enjuague a presión. Inserte una lanza equipada con una boquilla de limpieza de tanques adecuada en el recipiente y asegúrese de que el agua rociada cubra completamente la parte superior, inferior y todos los lados del interior del recipiente. El fabricante de la boquilla generalmente proporciona instrucciones sobre la presión de pulverización, la duración de la pulverización y/o el volumen de pulverización adecuados. Si las instrucciones del fabricante no están disponibles, enjuague a presión el recipiente durante al menos 60 segundos usando una presión mínima de 30 PSI con un volumen de enjuague mínimo del 10% del volumen del recipiente. Drene, vierta o bombee el enjuague al equipo de aplicación o al sistema de recolección de enjuague. Repita este procedimiento de enjuague a presión dos veces más. Luego, en el caso de los envases de plástico, ofrecerlos para su reciclaje si están disponibles o perforarlos y eliminarlos en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración. Para contenedores metálicos, ofrézcalos para reciclarlos si están disponibles o reacondicionarlos si corresponde, o perfórelos y deséchelos en un vertedero sanitario o mediante otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

No lo transporte si el contenedor está dañado o tiene fugas. Si el contenedor está dañado, tiene fugas o está obsoleto, o en caso de un derrame importante, incendio u otra emergencia, comuníquese con CHEMTREC al 1-800-424-9300, de día o de noche.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read This 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional fanning techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Albaugh, LLC. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

Albaugh, LLC does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

Albaugh, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

ALBAUGH, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL ALBAUGH, LLC OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, LLC OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

Albaugh, LLC or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify Albaugh, LLC or an Albaugh, LLC Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

**DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH
METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST**



Method®

240SL

HERBICIDE

**Soluble Liquid
For Non-Crop Use**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

By Weight

Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor

Potassium salt of 6-amino-5-chloro-2

-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid* 25%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75%

TOTAL: 100%

*Acid Equivalent: 6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid

- 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1565

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

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

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Nonrefillable Container

Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

84099295

84942561D 200928AV1

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.
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Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Mixers, loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwaters or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

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

Ground Water Advisory

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP directions.

BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE contains aminocyclopyrachlor. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing aminocyclopyrachlor, do not apply more than a total of 0.28 lb ae of active ingredient per acre per year.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is a soluble liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by aerial or ground equipment for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species, including many terrestrial and riparian invasive and noxious weeds. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is registered for weed and brush control on private, public, and military lands as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used for the release or restoration of native perennial grasses and in established industrial turf grasses.

This product may be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites and unimproved turf sites that contain areas of temporary surface water, caused by collection of water in equipment ruts or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize overspray to open water when treating vegetation near the water's edge.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, vines, and brush species listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application should be used. For best postemergence performance, a methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant should be included to the spray solution. Excessive wetting of the target plant is not necessary but good spray coverage of the target plant is needed for best results. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is non-corrosive to spray equipment.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems, and roots of plants. The effects of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include severe necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf crinkling, calloused stems and leaf veins, leaf-cupping, and enlarged roots. Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is rain-fast at 1 hour after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE within the root zone of desirable trees and/or shrubs unless injury or loss can be tolerated. Root zones of desirable trees/shrubs may extend beyond the tree canopy.
- Do not apply this product if site-specific characteristics and conditions exist that could contribute to movement and unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation, unless injury or loss can be tolerated.
- Do not make applications when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.
- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to highways/roadsides or other non-crop areas during periods of intense rainfall or where prevailing soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, as this may result in off-site movement.
- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply in or on dry or water containing irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable vegetation, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water

that may be used for irrigation purposes.

- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE when powdery dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil and light sandy soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, paved driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces (0.28 pound ae) per acre per year.
- Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.
- Do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application if non-crop sites treated with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting the desired crop.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Certain species, in particular, may be sensitive to low levels of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE including but not limited to conifers (such as Douglas fir, Norway spruce, ponderosa pine and white pine), deciduous trees (such as aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwood, honey locust, magnolia, poplar species, redbud, silver maple, and willow species), and ornamental shrubs (such as arborvitae, burning bush, crape myrtle, forsythia, hydrangea, ice plant, magnolia, purple plum, and yew).
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Consider site-specific characteristics and conditions that could contribute to unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend beyond the tree canopy. If further information is needed regarding root zone area, consult appropriate state extension service, professional consultant, or other qualified authority.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or vegetation or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- In non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure or kill crops such as, but not limited to, sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, soybeans, field beans, alfalfa, grapes, peaches, almonds, and vegetables.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants.
- Exposure to METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops and may injure or kill desirable vegetation. Injury may be more severe when the crops or desirable vegetation are irrigated.
- Caution is advised when using this product in areas where loss of desirable conifer or deciduous trees and/or shrubs, as well as other broadleaf plants, including but not limited to legumes and wild flowers, cannot be tolerated. Without prior experience, it is necessary that small areas containing these plants be tested for tolerance to METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE and its soil residues before any large scale spraying occurs.
- Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- In the case of suspected off-site movement of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE, or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the field bioassay.
- METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress or severely injure certain established grasses, such as some brome grass and wheatgrass species, especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Areas that contain these grass plants should recover as environmental conditions for good grass growth occur.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops grown in the test strips. If no crop injury (such as, poor germination, stunting, or chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis of leaves) or yield loss is evident from the crops grown in the test strips, the intended rotational crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss is observed, do not plant the crop.

TANK MIXTURES

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides which are registered for the same use sites, methods of application, and timings as specified on this product label. Refer to the tank mix product label for any additional instructions or use restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. In addition, a spray adjuvant may be mixed with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE when making postemergence applications. Refer to the adjuvant label for additional instructions or use restrictions.

ADJUVANTS

Methylated Seed Oils and Vegetable Oils: A methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE. Include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Non-ionic Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant.

Invert Emulsions: METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water- in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader

where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and, if possible, eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Method 240SL contains aminocyclopyrachlor, a Group 4 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to aminocyclopyrachlor may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive, propagate, and become dominant in that area. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it is important to implement a diversified weed control strategy that includes the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action in either tank-mix or sequential application. Also, incorporate non-chemical weed control practices where practical.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to a Bayer representative or contact 1-800-331-2867. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for further guidance on specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied using low and high volume ground spray equipment, fixed-wing aircraft, or by helicopter. When applying by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter, follow directions under the AERIAL APPLICATIONS section of this label; otherwise refer to GROUND APPLICATIONS section of this label.

For control of broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines, use METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces per acre per year (0.063-0.28 lb ae/A/year). Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED table for specific rate information. Spray volumes should be selected in order to provide uniform and complete coverage of the target plants or application sites. Care should be taken to avoid runoff from all applications. For postemergence applications, include either a MSO or vegetable oil or a non-ionic surfactant as described in the ADJUVANTS section of this label.

Invert Emulsions: METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water- in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Use a sufficient volume of water that will deliver a uniform spray pattern and coverage of the target brush or weeds.

The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to help keep METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE suspended in the spray tank. Note: Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE.
3. Continue agitation until the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that, during periods when multiple loads of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank should be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled and the boom and hoses flushed.

This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be applied to the non-crop sites listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined, and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE or its active ingredients are not

registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) that provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.** Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.

They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

When applying by air, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

For aerial applications near susceptible crops or other desirable plants, use a drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer, or apply through a "Microfoil" or "Thru-Valve" boom, or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems, or other drift control systems, may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with drift control additives or the "Thru-Valve" boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the "Microfoil" boom or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by either fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter spray equipment. Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE; however, do not make applications by fixed-wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used.

Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Regardless of the application volume or spray equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize control results. All precautions and restrictions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift.

GROUND APPLICATIONS
BROADCAST

When making a broadcast application by ground, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the ground or canopy unless necessitated by the application equipment. Apply with the spray boom or nozzle height as low as possible. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Apply 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; use spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate coverage. The use of drift control additives, shielded sprayers, or other drift control systems can help minimize spray drift. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

LOW-VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For low-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. The rate of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE should be adjusted according to the spray volume per acre and the size and plant density of the target brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. For best results, include a MSO adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Good plant coverage is necessary for best results. Use spray nozzles and pressure that will aid the proper deposition of the spray solution. Apply in sufficient spray volume to help provide uniform spray distribution of spray particles over the area to be treated and to avoid spray drift. Generally, low volume ground applications will require 10 to 25 gallons per acre. The use of an even flat fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less, such as 4004 or 1504, will aid in proper spray deposition. In addition, cone or straight stream nozzles, such as the 5500 X3 or the 5500 X5 may be used. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per year.

Table 1. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE Mixing Guide for Total Spray Volumes.				
Total Spray Volume	Method 240 SL rate per acre (fluid ounces)			
	4	8	12	18
Gallons per acre	Method 240 SL rate per 100 gallons of spray solution (fluid ounces)			
400	1	2	3	4.5
200	2	4	6	9
100	4	8	12	18
50	8	16	24	36
40	10	20	30	45
20	20	40	60	90
10	40	80	120	180

HIGH VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For high-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. Higher spray volumes may be required for sites with high density brush. Generally, high volume ground applications will require 100 to 400 gallons per acre. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems but don't over apply causing excessive run-off. The spray solution should reach the crown of the plants and trickle down into the canopy. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per year.

INDIVIDUAL PLANT TREATMENTS (IPT)

Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE utilizing an application method which targets individual woody species including foliar applications, cut stump and stem treatments, injection or hack and squirt, or basal bark treatments.

FOLIAR

The total spray volume should be adjusted according to the size and density of the target plant species. Where taller/denser vegetation is present, higher spray volumes may be necessary to ensure good coverage. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label for specific use rate information. For best results include a MSO-type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Refer to Table 1 for mixing instructions. Spray the vegetation starting at the top and covering the sides. Ensure complete coverage of the plant for best results. Avoid spraying to the point of excessive runoff as injury to desirable species or ground cover may occur. Refer to Low and High – Volume Foliar Application sections above for application use directions and rates.

CUT STUMP/ STEM TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Spray the cut surface soon after cutting, thoroughly wetting the cambium layer next to the bark. On larger trees, treat only the outer 2-3 inches of the stump. On trees 3 inches or less in diameter treat the entire cut surface. In addition to the cut surface, treat the sides of the stump/stem and the root collar area to prevent resprouting. Apply anytime except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the stump. Moisture stress may affect optimum control.

INJECTION OR HACK AND SQUIRT

Inject or use a hatchet, machetes, or similar equipment to make downward cuts into the cambium (inner bark) of the stem in such a way as to make a "pocket" large enough to retain the applied solution. Cuts/injections may be made at a height convenient to the applicator. Make one cut/injection for every 2 inches of diameter at breast height (DBH) on the target stem. For example, an 8-inch DBH stem would require 4 cuts. Cuts should be made at equal intervals around the tree. Spray ½ - 1 milliliter (mL) of undiluted METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE into each cut.

BASAL BARK TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or narrow flat fan nozzles. Make applications to susceptible brush or tree species with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter. Thoroughly wet the lower 12 to 18 inches of the trunk or stem (from ground line). Treat until run-off at the ground line is noticeable. Brush or trees with old or rough bark will require more spray solution than smooth young bark. Applications can be made anytime of the year except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the brush or tree trunk.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
CUT STUBBLE TREATMENTS

For the prevention of re-sprouting, after hand cutting or mechanical mowing of susceptible brush species along rights-of- way and other non-crop sites, apply a broadcast application of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Make applications soon after cutting. The addition of a penetrating agent at 5% V/V or more can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots of the cut brush. For best results, make applications before or during periods of active root growth. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered by standing water or snow.

BAREGROUND

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control. Preemergence or post-emergence applications of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provide control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply at up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer's labels for specific rates, weeds controlled, and use restrictions.

Make a thorough and uniform application with calibrated spray equipment per label directions. Apply at any time of the year. Use the higher rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE for fall applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a spray adjuvant. For faster brown-out or burn down results, add glyphosate or similar products to the tank. For added residual weed control, or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other residual products registered for use on bareground sites. The level and length of control will depend on the herbicide rate applied, amount of rainfall, soil texture, and environmental and applications conditions.

UNIMPROVED TURFGRASS

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop industrial sites, such as utility rights-of-way and highways/roadsides, for general weed control in established industrial turf grasses. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces product per acre. Rates exceeding 8 fluid ounces product per acre may result in unacceptable injury to desirable turfgrasses. Treatments made prior to the full green-up stage may delay green-up. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE by ground equipment only. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. The addition of a MSO adjuvant may increase the potential for turf grass injury.

For species not listed below, determine the tolerance of the turfgrass by treating a small area at the desired application rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target species. The user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of METHO 240SL HERBICIDE on a turfgrass species not listed on this label.

Table with 2 columns: TURFGRASS TYPE and APPLICATION RATE (FLUID OUNCES/ACRE). Rows include Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass, Bluegrass, Kentucky, Tall Fescue, Ryegrass, perennial, Wheatgrass species¹, and Smooth brome¹.

¹ Injury from higher rates during the season of application may be severe.

Important: Temporary chlorosis (yellowing), reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted grass leaves, and seed head suppression may occur. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE until the grass becomes well established. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental conditions.

RESTORATION AREAS

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is labeled for the control of broadleaf weeds and brush, listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section, in areas as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats in unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, airports, industrial sites, or on other similar non-crop sites in order to establish or release desirable introduced or native perennial grass species for site stabilization.

To maximize and extend the weed and brush control provided by METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE, it is critical that other vegetation management practices, including mowing, fertilization, etc., be incorporated into the restoration program to help extend or build on the weed control benefits and promote the growth of introduced or established grasses and/or desirable plants or plant communities.

Unacceptable injury may occur if METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is applied before the introduced or native perennial grasses are well established. The grass must have a good secondary root system and show good vigor. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress certain established grasses especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Temporary reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted leaves may occur. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental causes.

Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in the fall, before the soil freezes, or in the spring after the soil thaws. When applied at lower rates, METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum is broadened and extended. Do not apply when the soil is frozen.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

Table with 2 columns: BROADLEAF WEEDS and Rate (fluid ounces per acre). Rows list various weeds like Bitter sneezeweed, Clover, Dandelion, etc., and their corresponding herbicide rates.

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BROADLEAF WEEDS**Rate (fluid ounces per acre)**

Lespedeza, common ³	<i>Kummerowia striata</i>	
Lespedeza, hairy ³	<i>Lespedeza hirta</i>	
Lespedeza, serecia	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	
Lettuce, tall ³	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	
Mullein, common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	
Mullein, turkey	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	
Ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	
Sida, prickly ³	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	
Sowthistle, common	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
Sowthistle, field ³	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	
Spanish needle ³	<i>Bidens alba</i>	
Speedwell ³	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	
Starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	
Sweetclover, yellow ³	<i>Mellilotus officinalis</i>	
Vervain, blue ³	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	
Chicory, wild	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	8 to 18
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
Cocklebur, common ³	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	
Common cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	
Common spikeweed ³	<i>Centromadia pungens</i>	
Copperleaf ³	<i>Acalypha</i> spp.	
Crownvetch, common ³	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	
Cudweed ³	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.	
Daisy, oxeye ³	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	
Filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	
Geranium, Carolina ³	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	
Goldenaster ³	<i>Heterotheca</i> spp.	
Hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	
Knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	
Knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	
Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	
Kochia (Up to 6 inches) ¹	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	
Marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Medic ³	<i>Medicago</i> spp.	
Milkthistle, blessed	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	
Spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	
Spurge, nodding ³	<i>Euphorbia nutans</i>	
St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	
Thistle, cotton	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	
Thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	
Toadflax, dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	
Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	
Wild carrot ³	<i>Daucus carota</i>	
Willow weed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>	
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.	10 to 18
Aster, whiteheath	<i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i>	
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	
Burdock, common ³	<i>Arctium minus</i>	
Cinquefoil, sulfur	<i>Pontentilla recta</i>	
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	
Flixweed ³	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	
Fleabane, annual ³	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	
Goldenrod, Canada ³	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	12 to 18
Goldenrod, common ³	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	
Gumweed, curlycup ³	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	
Hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	
Matchweed ³	<i>Mat lippia</i>	
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	
Poison-ivy, eastern	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	
Ragweed, giant ³	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	
Teasel, common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	
Yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*
Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BRUSH	Rate (fluid ounces per acre)	
American beautyberry ³	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	10 to 18
Ash (Green, White)	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	
Aspen, quaking ³	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
Autumn Olive ³	<i>Eleagnus umbellata</i>	
Baccharis, Eastern ³	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	
Brazilian pepper ³	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	
Callery Pear ³	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Catalpa, northern	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	
Cherry ³	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	
Chinaberry ³	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	
Chinese tallowtree ³	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	
Elder, box	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Grape, fox ³	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	
Grape, crimson gloryvine ³	<i>Vitis coignetiae</i>	
Grape, wild	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	
Hackberry, common	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	
Lantana, largeleaf ³	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
Locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
Locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Maple, silver	<i>Acer sacharinum</i>	
Persimmon, common ³	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	
Pine, loblolly ³	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
Poplar, yellow	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	16
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> sp.	
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	
Tupelo, black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	
Blackberry/Dewberry ³	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	18
Buckthorn, common ³	<i>Rhamnus carthartica</i>	
Oak, northern red	<i>Quercus borealis</i>	
Pine, Virginia ²	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	
Huisache	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	18
Lotebush ³	<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i>	
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	

¹See specific weed directions.
²Suppression: a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to an untreated area.
³**Not for use in California.**

Specific Weed Directions:

Kochia: For non-selective applications, tank mixing glyphosate with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE may improve control under dry conditions.
Cogongrass: In highways/roadsides turfgrass sites, apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at a minimum rate of 8 fluid ounces per acre for seedhead suppression of cogongrass. For suppression of vegetative growth, apply 16 to 18 fluid ounces per acre. The addition of imazapyr may improve control. For best results, make applications in the fall, prior to frost. Note: cogongrass biotypes may differ in their response to applications of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.
Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:
Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.
Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE containing aminocyclopyrachlor potassium salt only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use container; contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH METHOD® 240SL
HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST

Method® 240SL HERBICIDE

Soluble Liquid
For Non-Crop Use**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor

Potassium salt of 6-amino-5-chloro-2

1-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinocarboxylic acid* 25%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75%**TOTAL:**

*Acid Equivalent: 6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinocarboxylic acid - 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1565

By Weight

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk
counties of New York State.See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete
Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.**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
1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Mixers,
loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and
before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly
and put on clean clothing.**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**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 washwaters or rinsate.**Surface Water Advisory**

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water.

This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow
ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for
reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A
level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this
product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and
springs will reduce the potential loading of aminocyclopyrachlor from runoff
water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding
applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.**Ground Water Advisory**Aminocyclopyrachlor has properties and characteristics associated with
chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground
water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the
water table is shallow.

Nonrefillable Container

Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

84099295 84942561D 200928AV1

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a
cool, dry place.**Pesticide Disposal:** Waste resulting from the use of this product must be
disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.**CONTAINER HANDLING:**Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the
applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container"
designation.**Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to
or Less Than 5 Gallons):**Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse
container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application
equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to
drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10
seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store
rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow
begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic
Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a
sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state
and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available
or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary
landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.**Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater
Than 5 Gallons):**Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this
container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application
equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace
and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth,
ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the
container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the
container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times.
Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store
rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and
dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless
allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for
recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and
dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state
and local authorities.**Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate
Bulk Containers (IBC) (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled
or Turned Upside Down):**Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill
this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from
this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final
disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance
fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure
that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides
inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides
instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or
spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available,
pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum
pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container
volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate
collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times.
Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and
dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. For Metal Containers,
offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture
and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by
state and local authorities.Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is
damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or
other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577,
day or night.Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd) and Method® are registered
trademarks of Bayer.Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

(01) 10785740186012

Specimen Label

AMINOPYRALID

GROUP

4

HERBICIDE



Milestone®

HERBICIDE

™® Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

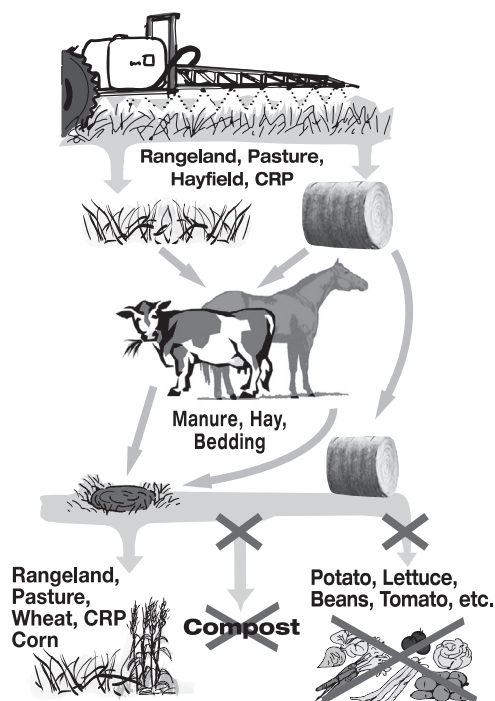
- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:
 - rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
 - non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;
 - natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;
 - including grazed areas in and around these sites.

*Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section “**Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use.**”
- It is mandatory to follow the “**Use Precautions and Restrictions**” section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Corteva Agriscience representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. **Call 1-800-258-3033 Customer Information Group.**

Forage and Manure Management



Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient:

Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-.....	40.6%
Other Ingredients	59.4%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Container Use Directions

1 - Tip



Tilt container to angle as shown and fill head to desired amount – use vertical scale for measuring. Container should be closed.

2 - Level



Hold container up-right and check the amount for accuracy. Add or subtract as needed, using pour-back scale as guide.

3 - Dispense



Remove cap on head and pour into sprayer or other devices. No fluid will pour from the main container. Replace cap for storage in sealed condition.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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.

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.

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. 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Directions for Use

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

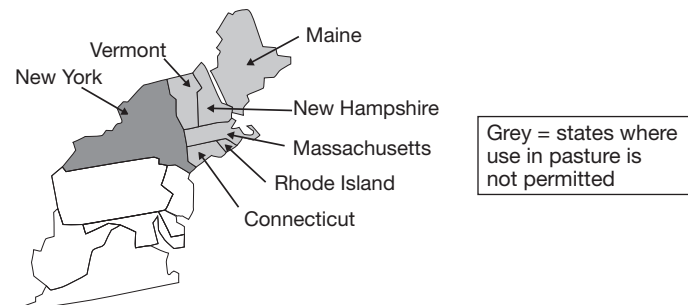
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.

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.

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 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 the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: 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 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 the flow begins to drip.

susceptible crops and other plants such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.

• Grass revegetation:

- Milestone can be used to control broadleaf plants in grass revegetation programs. Consult Corteva Agriscience literature for more details about Milestone applications and grass stand establishment.

• Application before seeding grasses

- Milestone can be applied to control broadleaf weeds prior to grass planting. Grass seed germination and seedling development can be adversely effected by many factors such as seed viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. Milestone applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment. Some grass species are more sensitive to Milestone; consult Corteva Agriscience literature for more details.

- **Postemergence applications on grass:** During the season of establishment, Milestone should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to Milestone at this stage of development. Milestone may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth brome (grass) (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.

• Seeding Broadleaf Plants (Forbs) and Wildflowers

Milestone can be applied in the summer to control broadleaf weeds prior to forb planting. Forbs can be seeded 90 days after a summer application as a dormant fall planting or the following spring. Consult Corteva Agriscience literature for details.

- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), epinasty, necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.

Consult with a Corteva Agriscience representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 for more information.

Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- **Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be used for silage, haylage, baleage, and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not move hay made from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Milestone in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for seed production.**

Resistance Management Guidelines

This product contains aminopyralid, a Group 4 synthetic auxin.

Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- In croplands, use an effective integrated pest management (IPM) program, integrating tillage or other mechanical methods, crop rotation, or other cultural control methods into weed control programs whenever practical.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or a Corteva Agriscience customer service representative 1-800-258-3033 for the latest resistance-management information.

Use Precautions

- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Milestone. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Milestone is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Milestone may injure or kill

Restrictions for All Uses

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites, do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product around public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply Milestone within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Do not apply Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of Milestone at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Milestone to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
 - ◆ Do not use aminopyralid-treated plant residues, including grass, wood plants, trees, hay, or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months, in compost, mulch wood chips, or mushroom spawn.
 - ◆ Do not use manure from animals that have eaten aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn. Livestock must have 3 days of eating non-aminopyralid-treated materials in order to clear their system of aminopyralid. Do not use aminopyralid-treated plants in areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
 - ◆ Do not spread manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
 - ◆ Manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days may only be used on areas used for pasture, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields or areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.

- ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields or areas treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- ◆ To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture, or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Broadleaf crops are sensitive to aminopyralid residues in the soil and prediction of crop safety by field bioassay (see instructions below) is the BEST way to determine planting options. Broadleaf crops such as canola, flax, and alfalfa can require **at least 2 to 3 years** depending on the crop and environmental conditions. More sensitive crops such as soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, and peas may require a longer plant-back interval and should not be planted until a field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

Spray Drift Management

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

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops, and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the fixed wing span and must be located at least 8 to 10 inches below the trailing edge of the fixed wing; the boom length must not exceed 85% of the rotary blade.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

State and local regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account, the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan for airplanes or 85% of rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain such as valleys and ravines can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low-level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts, and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Milestone for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Milestone should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Use Information

Apply the specified rate of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage or intended application site. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, a non-ionic agricultural surfactant or other adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the adjuvant label.

Milestone may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment on any registered use site specified on this label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

For basal bark and cut stubble and all types of cut surface applications, see woody plant section.

Low-Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, use Milestone alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of Milestone tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars.

For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck-mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet the weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer with a known volume per acre. Table 1 shows Milestone amount to mix for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Table 1: Amount of Milestone (in mL) to mix in 1 gallon of water

Gallons per acre	Milestone amount (in mL) to mix to achieve target application rates			Use a syringe to measure cc
	GPA	5 fl oz/a	7 fl oz/a	14 fl oz/a
20	7.5	10.5	21.0	
30	5.0	7.0	14.0	
40	3.8	5.3	10.5	
50	3.0	4.2	8.4	
60	2.5	3.5	7.0	
70	2.1	3.0	6.0	
80	1.9	2.6	5.3	
90	1.7	2.3	4.7	
100	1.5	2.1	4.2	

Note: Table 1 above shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Conversions:

1 tsp = 5 mL 30 ml = 1 fluid ounce 1 cc = 1 mL
 3 tsp = 1 Tbsp 2 Tbsp = 1 fluid ounce

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of Milestone and other herbicides (if tank mixing). Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as adjuvants, surfactants, or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active principal) or adjuvant at 0.25 to 0.5% volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Milestone may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product(s), and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a compatibility test (jar test) to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Milestone and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated, and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Invert Emulsion Spray Mixtures

Milestone can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Milestone is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Milestone will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Milestone is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. **Mixing Milestone and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Use Rates and Timing

Milestone may be applied as a broadcast spray by ground or aerial equipment or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages or when under less-than-favorable growing conditions. For optimum uptake and translocation of Milestone, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Milestone provides post emergence control and preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Milestone can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Milestone can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Milestone, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Plants Controlled

The following weeds and woody plants will be controlled with the rates of Milestone indicated below in Table 2. For best results, most weeds and woody plants should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when optimal longer term residual control is desired. Milestone also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	4 to 7	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	<i>Galium spp.</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	<i>Bidens spp.</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
broomweed, annual	<i>Amphichayris dracunculoides</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
burdock, common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	4 to 7	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup spp	<i>Ranunculus spp</i>	4 to 7	various	Ranunculaceae

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)**Note:** Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weeds species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear, common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris spp</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
chamomile, scentless	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	7	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Rosaceae
cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	<i>Oxytropis</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	3 to 5	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cudweed, purple	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye (1)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Polygonaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>	4 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia spp</i>	4 to 7	annual	Boraginaceae
fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Onagraceae
fleabane, flax-leaf	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange (2)	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow (2)	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Solanaceae
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	5 to 7	annual/ biennial	Lamiaceae
hogweed, giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	7	perennial	Apiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed (marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse (3)	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian (4)	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted (3)	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, squarrose	<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweeds	<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knotweeds, Japanese, bohemian (11)	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	7 to 14	perennial	Polygonaceae
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	7	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	5 to 7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	5 to 7	annual	Fabaceae
licorice, wild	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	7	perennial	Fabaceae
locoweed	<i>Astragalus spp.</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple (12)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	7 to 14	perennial	Lythraceae
mayweed, scentless	<i>Tripleurospermum perforate</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	7	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
mullein (5)	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>	7	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	5 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
pea, Swainson	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)**Note:** Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weeds species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
redbud	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	7	perennial	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical (6)	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceae</i>	7	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	3 to 5	perennial	Asteraceae
spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Clusiaceae
stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	5 to 7	annual	Poaceae
starthistle, Malta (7)	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, purple (7)	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
starthistle, yellow (7)	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
sweetclover, white	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
sweetclover, yellow	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
teasel	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	4 to 7	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
thistle, blessed milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull (8)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada (9)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk (8)	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless (8)	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	5 to 7	biennial	Asteracea
thistle, Russian (preemergence)	<i>Salsola spp</i>	7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	7	perennial	Simaroubaceae
vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>	3 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	5 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
wisteria	<i>Wisteria brachybotris</i>	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
wormwood, absinth(10)	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	6 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	7	perennial	Asteraceae

- (1) **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the pre-bud stage of development.
- (2) **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.
- (3) **Diffuse, spotted, and squarrose knapweeds:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.
- (4) **Russian knapweed:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer at early bud to flowering stages and to dormant plants in the fall.
- (5) **Mullein:** Apply to the rosette stage
- (6) **Tropical soda apple:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
- (7) **Malta, purple, and yellow starthistle:** Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
- (8) **Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles:** Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D at 1 lb ae per acre should be tank-mixed with Milestone starting at the late bud stages
- (9) **Canada thistle:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.

- (10) **Absinth wormwood:** Apply 6 to 7 fl oz per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results
- (11) **Invasive knotweeds:** Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds: Optimum suppression of invasive knotweeds with Milestone herbicide is obtained when applications are made to plants that are at least 3 to 4 feet tall. Results of field trials conducted in the western U.S. indicate that high volume applications (100 gpa or greater) of Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre or a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl oz per acre applied in summer will provide good control of invasive knotweeds. In the upper Midwest, mowing in summer followed by fall application of Milestone (prior to frost) provided the best control. Infestations of invasive knotweed that are mowed should be allowed to regrow to at least 3 feet in height prior to herbicide treatment. Monitoring and follow-up herbicide treatments on regrowth will be necessary to control resprouts and achieve long-term control.
- (12) **Purple loosestrife:** For optimum control apply Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre plus 1 pint to 1 quart of 2,4-D amine or 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon 3A. Spot treatments may also be made by applying Milestone at 14 fl oz (see Spot treatment section of the label) with or without the addition of 2,4-D or Garlon 3A.
- (13) **Fiddleneck:** For optimum control apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre when the plants are young and before flowering. Use higher rates if the plants are older and larger. In California optimal application timing is November through March.

For Control or Suppression of Medusahead Rye

Milestone applied broadcast at 7 to 14 fl oz per acre can suppress or control medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*, also called cheatgrass). The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. In general, control or suppression will be poor if any of the seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Tank mixes with Accord XRT II at 12 fl oz per acre, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in control. Spot treatment restrictions (see spot treatment section) apply for rates above 7 fl oz per acre for broadcast applications.

Control of Terrestrial Weeds Near and Up to the Water's Edge

Milestone can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. **Do not apply directly to water.** This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate (listed in Table 2) of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. Do not apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools) but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Use Rate Restrictions:

Do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year.

The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Woody Plant Control

Milestone may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.

Milestone may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions For Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions.

Add Milestone to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as alder, aspen, blackberry, boxelder, cherry, coyote brush, conifers, cottonwood, elm, maple, poplar, oak, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse, hackberry, Russian and Autumn olive, salt-cedar.

Low or High Volume Foliar Applications:

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, Milestone may be added to tank mixes with the following products or other products labeled for use on the intended site:

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)
Arsenal Powerline Herbicide	241-431	Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt
DMA 4 Herbicide	62719-3	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt
Garlon 4 Ultra	62719-527	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Remedy Ultra	62719-552	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Tordon 101 Mixture	62719-5	2,4-D triisopropanolamine salt; Picloram triisopropanolamine salt
Tordon 22K	62719-6	Picloram-potassium
Tordon K	62719-17	Picloram-potassium
Transline	62719-259	Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt
Garlon XRT	62719-553	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Garlon 3A	62719-37	Triclopyr, triethylamine salt
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium

Low Volume Basal Bark Applications:

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Milestone may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with other products such as Garlon 4 Ultra, Garlon XRT, or Remedy Ultra for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the site.

Mix Milestone at 0.5 to 5% v/v alone or with Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon XRT in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer). The basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicides such as Milestone. See Table 3 to calculate the amount of Milestone that can be applied per acre at the various volumes and rates. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as Garlon 4 Ultra thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water-based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required.

Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Use caution when treating areas adjacent to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using Milestone or other soil active herbicides

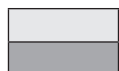
Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants (see Table 2) with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 0.5 to 5 gallons of Milestone in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle.

Apply the spray in a 6-inch to 10-inch wide band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

Table 3:

% of Milestone in Basal Mix	Fluid ounces of Milestone by GPA (gallons per acre)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.7	9.0
1.5	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	13.4
2.0	2.6	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8		
2.5	3.2	6.4	9.6	12.8			
3.0	3.8	7.7	11.5				
3.5	4.5	9.0	13.4				
4.0	5.1	10.2					
5.0	6.4	12.8					



within spot treatment labeled rate
in excess of spot treatment labeled rate

NOTE: Avoid treating high density of stems adjacent to desirable trees with roots in the treatment zone. See Table 4 for guidance on estimated volume per acre by treated stem density. Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Applications of Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees should not be made unless injury can be tolerated. Severe injury or plant death can occur if used near roses or leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

Table 4:

Estimated gallons of spray solution per acre for basal bark applications on various stem densities per acre		
	Volume Range (gallons per acre)	Target Spacing (feet between brush/trees)
Number of Stems per Acre		
250	1.0 to 1.7	8.4
500	2.0 to 3.3	5.9
750	3.0 to 5.0	4.9
1000	4.0 to 6.6	4.2
1250	5.0 to 8.3	3.8
1500	5.9 to 9.9	3.4

Cut surface

Apply Milestone in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of Milestone and Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 Ultra may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers.

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples in the spring.

Cut-Stump Treatment

Apply Milestone as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with 10% v/v Milestone in water.

For use in Hawaii only:

Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt

For control of susceptible tree species such as albizia and other legumes and susceptible tree species, make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment so that the cuts are about 6 inches apart between centers. Inject 0.5 to 1 milliliter of undiluted Milestone into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut as soon as possible after cutting. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Preemergent Weed Control

Typically Milestone is used as a post emergent herbicide but it has preemergent activity on susceptible weeds. Use Milestone as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions such as precipitation following application. When applied at rates lower than 7 fl oz per acre, Milestone can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds, but when applied at 7 fl oz (broadcast) or 14 fl oz (spot treatment), weed control is extended.

Best results for use as a preemergent application for total vegetation control are obtained if Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre is tank mixed with other herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum and to control grasses. If grasses and broadleaf weeds tolerant to Milestone are present at the time of application or will germinate on the site, then tank mixtures with other herbicides such as the products listed below, or flumioxazin, diuron, or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium
Dimension 2EW	62719-542	Dithiopyr
Dimension EC	62719-426	Dithiopyr
Oust X Herbicide	432-1552	Sulfometuron
Esplanade 200 SC	432-1516	Indaziflam

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS, AND OTHER SMALL AREAS

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations, and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

Supplemental Labeling

For Distribution and Use Only in the following states: AL, AR, AZ, CO, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WY

For Use on Grass Harvested for Hay Intended for Distribution or Sale Off the Farm or Ranch

For Use On Grass Harvested for Silage, Haylage, Baleage, or Green Chop Intended for Use On the Farm or Ranch

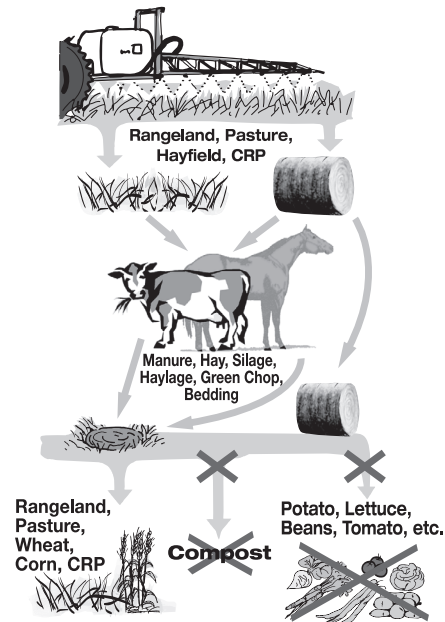
Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Corteva Agriscience representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Restrictions. Call 800-258-3033 for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- It is mandatory to follow the **Use Precautions and Restrictions** section of this product label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or forage may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- The Applicator must provide the land manager with a copy of the Corteva Agriscience Stewardship instructions regarding uses of forage from areas treated with aminopyralid.

Forage and Manure Management



- **Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months, or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Milestone, in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated within the preceding 18 months for seed production.**
- **Milestone is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of desirable broadleaf forage plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid or metsulfuron concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of Milestone at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Milestone to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Transfer of Animals Feeding on Milestone-Treated Forage:** Do not transfer animals grazing or feeding on hay from areas treated with Milestone to areas where sensitive broadleaf crop occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
 - Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn.
 - Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing broadleaf crops.

- Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid residues in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be accelerated by supplemental irrigation.

- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to cropland for one year following an application of Milestone. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone through movement into the soil. Do not apply Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

Supplemental Labeling

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Washington

Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, CRP Acres, Non-Cropland Areas, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, Natural Areas, and Grazed Areas In and Around These Sites

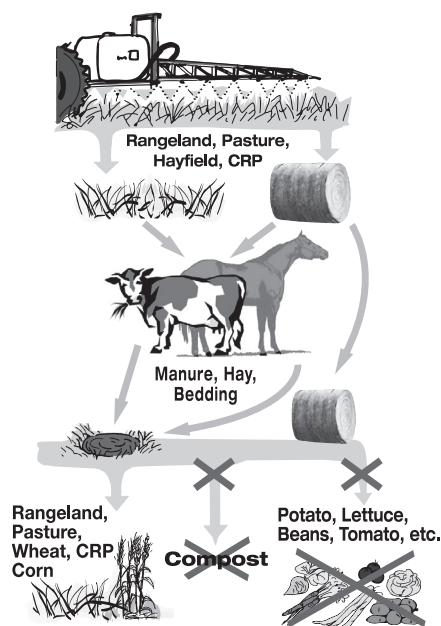
Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Corteva Agriscience representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Restrictions. Call 800-258-3033 for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use**.
- It is mandatory to follow the **Use Precautions and Restrictions** section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

Forage and Manure Management



Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.
- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be used for silage, haylage and baleage and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not move hay made from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Milestone in compost.
- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for seed production.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

™/®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-879-023
Replaced Label: CD02-879-021
EPA accepted 06/02/2020

Revisions:

1. At end of booklet, added use/text from EPA-accepted supplemental labels for grass harvested for hay.
2. Related to change of company name and contact information for company 62719 accepted by EPA January 5, 2021:
 - o Legal entity updates.



Novita Solutions LLC

NOVITA 90

NONIONIC LOW-FOAM WETTER/SPREADER SURFACTANT

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONING AGENTS:

Alkylpolyoxethylene, humectants, and constituents ineffective as an adjuvant.....100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING

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

Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation. Read label before use. Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in original container. Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors or spray. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

FIRST AID

Have the product container with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue cautiously rinsing eye. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water for several minutes. Call a poison center, doctor, chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice. If skin irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER, doctor or physician if you feel unwell. Unless advised otherwise by a poison control center or doctor, have person rinse mouth with water, if able. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible.

NOVITA 90 is a general purpose nonionic surfactant, used to enhance spreading and coverage of sprays.

NOVITA 90 may be used with various insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, PGR's and nutrients at rates determined by pesticide label and field experience.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Follow the directions and rate on the pesticide label being used.

Type of Herbicide Application	Amount/100 gal.
Utility ROW and roadside foliar	1/2 pt. - 2 qt.
Forest site preparation	1 pt. - 2 qt./acre
Aquatic - surface	1/2 pt. - 2 qt.
Aquatic - submerged	1 - 2 gal.
Agriculture / Citrus / Turf	1/2 - 4 pt.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in a cool well-ventilated place. Keep in original container tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store with food, feed, or other material to be used or consumed by humans or animals. Do not contaminate water supplies. For optimal storage, store between 40° and 90° F.

DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents container to an approved waste disposal facility in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to application tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by local regulations. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler visit the ACRC web page at www.acrcycle.org.

WARRANTY

Novita Solutions, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Novita Solutions, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANT-ABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. Inherent Risks of Use: It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Novita Solutions, LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer. Limitation of Remedies: The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Novita Solutions, LLC's election, one of the following: 1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or 2. Replacement of amount of product used. Novita Solutions, LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Novita Solutions, LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Novita Solutions, LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses. The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Novita Solutions, LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or this "Limitation of Remedies" in any manner.

NET CONTENTS:

- ☐ 2.5 U.S. Gallons (9.46 liters)
- ☐ 30 Gallon (113.55 liters)
- ☐ 270 Gallons (1022.06 liters)

Distributed By: Novita Solutions, LLC
4621 E University Drive
Prosper, TX 75078



WEST VIRGINIA
STATE TAX DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE

ISSUED TO:
DEANGELO CONTRACTING SERVICES LLC
2240 HAYES AVE
FREMONT, OH 43420-2633

BUSINESS REGISTRATION ACCOUNT NUMBER: **2425-0647**

This certificate is issued on: **04/06/2022**

*This certificate is issued by
the West Virginia State Tax Commissioner
in accordance with Chapter 11, Article 12, of the West Virginia Code.*

*The person or organization identified on this certificate is registered
to conduct business in the State of West Virginia at the location above.*

This certificate is not transferrable and must be displayed at the location for which issued.

This certificate shall be permanent until cessation of the business for which the certificate of registration was granted or until it is suspended, revoked or cancelled by the Tax Commissioner.

Change in name or change of location shall be considered a cessation of the business and a new certificate shall be required.

TRAVELING/STREET VENDORS: Must carry a copy of this certificate in every vehicle operated by them.
CONTRACTORS, DRILLING OPERATORS, TIMBER/LOGGING OPERATIONS: Must have a copy of this certificate displayed at every job site within West Virginia.



**WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**

Jimmy Wriston, P.E.
Secretary of Transportation / Commissioner of Highways

CERTIFICATE OF CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATION

This certifies that **DEANGELO CONTRACTING SERVICES, LLC (CONTRACTOR)**
HAZLETON, PA

has filed with the Division of Highways (DOH) a Contractor Prequalification Application as required by the Commissioner and the DOH Standard Specifications. CONTRACTOR is qualified in the following categories of work as they correspond to the Sections in the DOH Standard Specifications: 201, 685.

This certificate remains valid until such time CONTRACTOR fails to meet the renewal requirements set forth in the Contractor Prequalification Application or when the Commissioner deems CONTRACTOR's prequalification invalid.

Issued at Charleston, West Virginia on
January 10, 2022



Director, Contract Administration Division

ARSENAL[®]

SPECIMEN

herbicide

For control of undesirable vegetation growing within specified aquatic sites, forestry sites, pasture/rangeland, and nonagricultural lands; and for establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, release of unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass, bareground weed control, and for use under certain paved surfaces

Active Ingredient:

isopropylamine salt of imazapyr: (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* 27.8%

Other Ingredients: 72.2%

Total: 100.0%

* Equivalent to 22.6% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 241-346

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

 **BASF**
The Chemical Company

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 by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably 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 BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

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)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands with plenty of soap and water 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.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of **Arsenal® herbicide** must be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in water adjacent to treated areas.

DO NOT apply to water except as specified in this label. Treatment of aquatic weeds may result in oxygen depletion or loss because of decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss may cause suffocation of some aquatic organisms. **DO NOT** treat more than 1/2 of the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinseate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift precautions on the label.

Directions For Use

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

Arsenal® herbicide must be used only in accordance with the instructions on the label attached to the container. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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.

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 **48 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

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. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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 the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(continued)*

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

Product Information

Arsenal® herbicide is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied as a spray solution to control undesirable vegetation growing within specified aquatic sites, forestry sites, pasture/rangeland and nonagricultural lands. Aquatic sites consist of standing and flowing water, estuarine/marine, wetland, and riparian areas. Nonagricultural lands include private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, and sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas - noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel

storage areas, fence rows, nonirrigation ditchbanks, and barrier strips); industrial sites - outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms); and natural areas (including wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads, and trails).

Arsenal may also be used for the release of unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass, for bareground weed control, and for use under certain paved surfaces.

Herbicidal Activity

Arsenal will control most annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species with some residual control of undesirable species that germinate above the waterline. **Arsenal** is readily absorbed through emergent leaves and stems and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant with accumulation in the meristematic regions. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of application, and the spray solution should include a surfactant (see **Adjuvants** section for specific use directions). Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into and kills underground or submerged storage organs, which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until 2 or more weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. **Arsenal** applications are rainfast 1 hour after treatment.

Product Use and Restrictions

Applications may be made for control of undesirable vegetation growing within specified aquatic sites, forestry sites, pasture/rangeland and nonagricultural lands. Aquatic sites consist of standing and flowing water; estuarine/marine, wetland, and riparian areas; for control of most annual and perennial grass weeds, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and hardwood brush and trees for forestry site preparation and release of conifers from woody and herbaceous competition. **Arsenal** may also be used for selective woody and herbaceous weed control in natural regeneration of certain conifers (see **Conifer Release Treatment**).

Nonagricultural lands include private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, and sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas - noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, nonirrigation ditchbanks, and barrier strips); industrial sites - outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms); and natural areas (including wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads, and trails).

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** use on food crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 1/2 mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e. river, stream, etc.) or within 1/2 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond, or reservoir.
- **DO NOT** apply to water used for irrigation except as described in **Product Use and Restrictions** section of this label.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury and plant death can be tolerated. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

Nonagricultural Lands and Forestry Sites

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl ozs of **Arsenal® herbicide**) per acre per year.

Pasture/Rangeland Sites

- For spot treatment only.
- **DO NOT** treat more than 1/10 of the available area to be grazed or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 lb ae imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl ozs of **Arsenal**) per acre per year.

Aquatic Sites

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lbs ae imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl ozs of **Arsenal**) per acre per year.
- **Public waters** - Application of **Arsenal** to water can only be made by federal or state agencies, such as Water Management District personnel, municipal officials, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or those applicators who are licensed or certified as aquatic pest control applicators and are authorized by the state or local government. Treatment to other than non-native invasive species is limited to only those plants that have been determined to be a nuisance by a federal or state government entity.
- **Permitting** - Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.
- **Private waters** - Applications may be made to private waters that are still, such as ponds, lakes, and drainage ditches where there is minimal or no outflow to public waters.
- **Aerial application** - Aerial application to aquatic sites is restricted to helicopter only.

- **Irrigation water** - Application to water used for irrigation that results in **Arsenal** residue greater than 1.0 ppb **MUST NOT** be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until **Arsenal** residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis or other appropriate means of analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less. When applications are made within 500 feet of an active irrigation intake, **DO NOT** irrigate for at least 24 hours following application to allow for dissipation.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area

There are no restrictions on the use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock Use of Water in/from Treatment Area

There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Restrictions for Potable Water Intakes

DO NOT apply **Arsenal** directly to water within 1/2 mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e. river, stream, etc.) or within 1/2 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as a lake, pond, or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 1/2 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off during application and for a minimum of 48 hours after application. These aquatic applications may be made only in cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds that would permit turning off an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after applications.

NOTE: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by connections to wells or a municipal water system, are not considered to be active potable water intakes. This restriction does not apply to intermittent, inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.

Quiescent or Slow-moving Waters

In lakes and reservoirs, **DO NOT** apply **Arsenal** within 1 mile of an active irrigation water intake during the irrigation season. Applications less than 1 mile from an active irrigation water intake may be made during the off-season if the irrigation intake will remain inactive for a minimum of 120 days after application or until **Arsenal** residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis or other appropriate means of analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less.

Precautions for Avoiding Injury to Nontarget Plants

Untreated desirable plants can be affected by root uptake of **Arsenal® herbicide** from treated soil. Injury or loss of desirable plants may result if **Arsenal** is applied on or near desirable plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. When making application along shorelines where desirable plants may be present, use caution to avoid spray contact with their foliage or spray application to the soil in which they are rooted. Shoreline plants that have roots which extend into the water in an area where **Arsenal** has been applied generally will not be adversely affected by uptake of the herbicide from the water.

If treated vegetation is to be removed from the application site, **DO NOT** use the vegetative matter as mulch or compost on or around desirable species.

Managing Off-target Movement

Aerial Application

- 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.
- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement.
- The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor-blade diameter to reduce spray drift.
- Applications with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Ground Boom Application

- Applicators are required to use a nozzle height below 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.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry, or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Adjuvants

Postemergence applications of **Arsenal** require the addition of a spray adjuvant. When making aquatic applications, only spray adjuvants approved or appropriate for aquatic use must be used.

Nonionic Surfactant

Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate of 0.25% volume/volume (v/v) or higher (see manufacturer's label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic-to-lipophilic balance (HLB) ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product. Alcohol, fatty acid, oil, ethylene glycol, or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements.

Methylated Seed Oil or Vegetable Oil Concentrate

Instead of a surfactant, a methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable-based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, mix MSO or vegetable-based seed oil concentrates at a rate of 1% of total spray volume, or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Research indicates that these oils may aid in **Arsenal** deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress.

Silicone-based Surfactant

See manufacturer's label for specific rates. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake.

Invert Emulsions

Arsenal can be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray runoff, resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

Other

An antifoaming agent, spray pattern indicator, or drift-reducing agent may be applied at the product labeled rate if necessary or desired.

Tank Mixes

Arsenal may be tank mixed with other herbicides.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rate restrictions and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions for all products used when making an application involving tank mixes.

Application Methods

Arsenal® herbicide may be selectively applied using low-volume directed application techniques or may be broadcast-applied using ground equipment, watercraft, or aircraft. Aerial applications to aquatic sites must be made by helicopter. In addition, **Arsenal** may also be applied using cut-stump, cut-stem, and frill or girdle treatment techniques within nonagricultural lands, pasture/rangeland, and aquatic sites; see **Aerial Application** and **Ground Application** sections for additional details.

Aerial Application

All precautions must be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply **Arsenal** on nonagricultural lands, but only helicopters can be used for aquatic applications. **DO NOT** make applications by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area; or when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed-wing aircraft application can be tolerated. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift, such as a helicopter equipped with a **Microfoil™ boom**, **Thru-Valve™ boom**, or raindrop nozzles, must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a **Microfoil boom**, a drift control agent may be added at the specified label rate. **DO NOT** side trim with **Arsenal** unless death of treated tree can be tolerated.

Uniformly apply the specified amount of **Arsenal** in 2 to 30 gallons of water per acre. A foam-reducing agent may be added at the specified label rate, if needed.

Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion.

Ground Application

Foliar Application

Low-volume Foliar Application

Use equipment calibrated to deliver 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water 0.5% to 5% **Arsenal** plus surfactant; see the **Adjuvants** section of this label for specific use directions. A foam-reducing agent may be applied at the specified label rate, if needed. For difficult-to-control species (see **Aquatic Weed Control** and **Terrestrial Weed Control** sections for relative susceptibility of weed species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes, but **DO NOT** apply more than 3 quarts of **Arsenal** per acre in aquatic sites and nonagricultural lands and 1.5 quarts per acre in pasture/rangeland. Excessive wetting of foliage is not necessary.

For low-volume foliar application, select proper nozzles to avoid overapplication. Proper application is critical to ensure desirable results. Best results are achieved when spray covers the crown and approximately 70 percent of the plant. The use of an even, flat-fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less will aid in proper deposition.

Appropriate tip sizes include 4004E or 1504E. For a straight-stream and cone pattern, adjustable cone nozzles, such as 5500 X3 or 5500 X4, may be used. Attaching a rollover valve onto a Spraying Systems Model 30 gunjet or other similar spray gun allows for the use of both flat-fan and cone tips on the same gun.

Moisten, but **DO NOT** drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off.

Low-volume Foliar Application with Backpack. For low-growing species, spray down on the crown, covering crown and penetrating approximately 70% of the plant.

For target species 4 to 8 feet tall, swipe the sides of target vegetation by directing spray to at least 2 sides of the plant in smooth vertical motions from the crown to the bottom. Make sure to cover the crown whenever possible.

For target species over 8 feet tall, lace sides of target vegetation by directing spray to at least 2 sides of the target in smooth zigzag motions from crown to bottom.

Low-volume Foliar Application with Hydraulic Handgun Application Equipment. Use the same technique as described for **Low-volume Foliar Application with Backpack**.

For broadcast application, simulate a gentle rain near the top of target vegetation allowing spray to contact the crown and penetrate the target foliage without falling to the understory. Herbicide spray solution that contacts the understory may result in severe injury or death of plants in the understory.

High-volume Foliar Application

For optimum performance when spraying medium-density to high-density vegetation, use equipment calibrated to deliver up to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). Spray solutions exceeding 100 GPA may result in excessive spray runoff, causing increased ground cover injury and injury to desirable species.

To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix **Arsenal** in water and add a surfactant; see **Adjuvants** section for specific use directions and rates for surfactants. A foam-reducing agent may be added at the specified label rate, if needed. For difficult-to-control species (see **Aquatic Weed Control** and **Terrestrial Weed Control** sections for relative susceptibility of weed species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes, but **DO NOT** apply more than 3 quarts of **Arsenal** per acre in aquatic sites and nonagricultural lands and 1.5 quarts per acre in pasture/rangeland. Uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled, but **DO NOT** apply to runoff. Excessive wetting of foliage is not necessary.

Side Trimming

DO NOT side trim with **Arsenal® herbicide** unless severe injury or death of the treated tree can be tolerated. **Arsenal** is readily translocated and can result in death of the entire tree.

Cut-surface Treatment

Arsenal may be used to control undesirable woody vegetation by applying the **Arsenal** solution to the cambium area of freshly cut stump surfaces or to fresh cuts on the stem of target woody vegetation. Application can be made any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. **DO NOT** overapply solution causing runoff from the cut surface.

Injury may occur to desirable woody plants if shoots extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree.

Cut-surface Application with Dilute and Concentrate Solutions

Arsenal may be mixed as either a concentrate or dilute solution. The dilute solution may be used for application to the cut surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of target woody vegetation. Concentrate solutions may be used for application to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrate solution permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large-diameter trees. Follow application instructions for proper application techniques for each type of solution.

- To prepare a dilute solution, mix 8 to 12 fluid ounces of **Arsenal** with 1 gallon of water. A surfactant or penetrating agent may improve uptake through partially callused cambiums.
- To prepare a concentrate solution, mix 2 quarts of **Arsenal** with no more than 1 quart of water.

Cut-stump Treatment

Dilute Solution. Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Ensure that the solution thoroughly wets the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).

Cut-stem Treatment (injection, hack-and-squirt)

Dilute Solution. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter (mL) of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than 1-inch intervals between cut edges. Ensure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.

Concentrate Solution. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 mL of solution at each injection site. Make at least 1 injection cut for every 3 inches of diameter at breast height (DBH) on the target tree. For example, a 3-inch DBH tree will receive 1 injection cut, and a 6-inch DBH tree will receive 2 injection cuts. On trees requiring more than 1 injection site, place the injection cuts at approximately equal intervals around the tree.

Frill or Girdle Treatment

Using a hatchet, machete, or chainsaw, make cuts through the bark and completely around the tree to expose the cambium. The cut should angle downward extending into the cambium enough to expose at least 2 growth rings. Using a spray applicator or brush, apply a 25% to 100% solution of **Arsenal** into each cut until thoroughly wet. Avoid applying so much herbicide that runoff to the ground or water occurs.

Forestry Use

Site Preparation Treatment

Arsenal may be used to control labeled grass weeds, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees on forest sites in advance of regeneration for the following conifer crop species:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl ozs/A)
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	48 to 80
Loblolly X pitch hybrid		
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	40 to 64
Coastal redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	24 to 48
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	
Western hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	
California red fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i>	24 to 40
California white fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	
Jack pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	24 to 32
Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	
Pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	
Sugar pine	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>	
White pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	
Red spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i>	
White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	

Use the label rate of **Arsenal** per acre applied as a broadcast foliar spray for long-term control of labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous weeds. Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, grass and other herbaceous weeds will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn, if desired, to control conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

Apply the label rate of **Arsenal** per acre in 5 to 30 gallons total spray solution for helicopter applications or 5 to 100 gallons total spray solution for mechanical ground spray and backpack applications. Use a minimum of 0.5% by volume nonionic surfactant (NIS). Use the higher label rates of **Arsenal** and higher spray volumes when

controlling particularly dense or multilayered canopies of hardwood stands or difficult-to-control species.

In certain cases, tank mixes may be necessary for chemical control of conifers and other species tolerant to **Arsenal® herbicide**. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the product labels. Always follow the most restrictive label. Combinations with other products labeled for forest site preparation may kill certain plants such as legumes and blackberry, which are desirable for wildlife habitat.

Where quick initial brownout (deadening of foliage) is desired for burning, apply a tank mixture of 32 fl ozs to 64 fl ozs **Arsenal** with 16 fl ozs to 64 fl ozs glyphosate or 16 fl ozs to 48 fl ozs triclopyr ester per acre. For control of seedling pines, apply 32 fl ozs to 64 fl ozs **Arsenal** with 3 to 4 quarts glyphosate. For site preparation, rates less than 48 fl ozs **Arsenal** will provide suppression of hardwood brush and trees; some resprouting may occur.

DO NOT plant seedlings of black spruce (*Picea mariana*) or white spruce (*Picea glauca*) on sites broadcast-treated with **Arsenal** or into the treated zone of spot or banded applications for 3 months following application or injury may occur.

Herbaceous Weed Control

Use **Arsenal** for selective weeding in the following conifers:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl ozs/A)
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	12 to 20
Loblolly X pitch hybrid		
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Longleaf pine ¹	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	8 to 12
Slash pine ¹	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	
Douglas fir ¹	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	

¹ Use of surfactant is not recommended.

Arsenal may be applied as a broadcast treatment, banded over tree rows, or as a directed spray for release of young conifers from herbaceous weeds. To prevent possibility of conifer injury, **DO NOT** apply **Arsenal** when conifers are under stress from drought, disease, animal or winter injury, planting shock, or other stresses reducing conifer vigor. Broadcast applications may be made by helicopter, ground, or backpack sprayer. For difficult-to-control weeds, use the higher labeled rates. Where herbaceous weeds have overtopped conifer seedlings, a nonionic surfactant may be added to improve weed control (except for slash pine, long-leaf pine, and Douglas fir), at a rate not to exceed 0.5% of spray solution volume. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when herbaceous weed control treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth.

Arsenal may also be applied using backpack or handheld sprayers to control herbaceous weeds around individual conifer seedlings. Mix 0.8 fl oz to 1.2 fl ozs **Arsenal** and 0.2 oz nonionic surfactant per gallon of water. Direct the spray to the weeds and minimize the amount applied to

conifer foliage for best conifer tolerance. Ensure that maximum labeled rates per acre for previously listed crop species are not exceeded.

Arsenal may be tank mixed with sulfometuron to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. For loblolly pine, apply 8 fl ozs to 12 fl ozs **Arsenal** plus 1 oz to 2 ozs sulfometuron per acre. The application of **Arsenal** plus sulfometuron on other conifer species may cause growth suppression.

Conifer Release Treatment

Arsenal may be applied as a broadcast or directed spray application for suppression of labeled brush, tree, and herbaceous weed species. Directed spray applications may be made with low-volume applications in conifer stands of all ages by targeting the unwanted vegetation and avoiding direct application to the conifer. Ensure that maximum labeled rates per acre listed for the following crop species are not exceeded.

Broadcast Applications

for release of the following conifers from hardwood competition:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl ozs/A)
Loblolly pine ³	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	24 to 40
Loblolly X pitch hybrid ³		
Virginia pine ³	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	24 to 32
Pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	
White pine ¹	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	16 to 32
California red fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i>	16 to 24
California white fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	
Lodgepole pine ²	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	
Douglas fir ²	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	
Jack pine ²	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	12 to 24
Black spruce ²	<i>Picea mariana</i>	
Red spruce ²	<i>Picea rubens</i>	
White spruce ²	<i>Picea glauca</i>	

¹ **DO NOT** make applications to white pine stands younger than three years old. To minimize potential white pine injury, release treatments should not be made prior to July 15.

² Applications should be made after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or height growth inhibition may occur.

³ **Mid-rotation release:** For broadcast applications below the pine canopy in established stands of loblolly pine, loblolly X pitch hybrid, and Virginia pine, use 32 fl ozs to 64 fl ozs product per acre. For mid-rotation release of other species, use rates listed in chart above.

For slash pine and longleaf pine, broadcast release treatments over the top of pines for the purpose of woody plant control must be made after August 15 and only in stands 2 through 5 years old. For applications over the top of slash pine and longleaf pine, DO NOT add surfactant and use lower labeled rates on sandy soils.

Apply the label rate of **Arsenal® herbicide** per acre when making broadcast applications with helicopter or ground spray equipment. Refer to mixing and application instructions for proper spray volumes. A nonionic surfactant may be added at no more than 0.25% by volume.

Use the higher label rates of **Arsenal** when controlling particularly dense stands or difficult-to-control species.

Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, **DO NOT** make broadcast applications to conifer stands except loblolly pine before the end of the second growing season. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, broadcast release treatments may be made late in the growing season. To prevent possibility of conifer injury, **DO NOT** apply **Arsenal** when conifers are under stress from drought, disease, animal or winter injury, or other stresses reducing conifer vigor.

Arsenal may be used to release loblolly pine seedlings during the first growing season following planting or for one-year-old natural loblolly pine regeneration. For one-year-old loblolly pine release, apply 24 fl ozs to 40 fl ozs per acre of **Arsenal** after July 15. Rates below 32 fl ozs per acre are intended for hardwood growth suppression; expect hardwood resprouting.

Spot Treatment of Undesirable Hardwood Vegetation

Arsenal may be used as a directed foliar or cut-stem application to control undesirable brush and hardwoods in the management of stands of all ages for the conifer species listed in the broadcast application section above. Refer to mixing and application instructions in the directed foliar or cut-stem sections above for proper use rates, equipment, and application techniques. **DO NOT** exceed maximum labeled rates per acre listed for crop species. Cut-stem applications may be used for spot treatment of undesirable hardwoods in Ponderosa pine stands using 24 fl ozs or less of **Arsenal** per acre.

Avoid direct application to desired plant species or injury may occur. Injury may occur to nontarget or desirable hardwoods or conifers if they extend from the same root system, or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree, or their roots extend into the treated zone.

Late Rotation Vegetation Control in Western Conifer

In California, the Pacific Northwest and Inland Northwest, broadcast aerial applications of **Arsenal** up to 48 fl ozs per acre are permissible in conifer stands that are targeted for harvesting the year following treatment. Use minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Significant conifer injury or mortality must be expected. **DO NOT** use this treatment if conifer injury or mortality cannot be tolerated.

Bag and Spray Application for Conifer Release

In Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine stands, broadcast applications of **Arsenal** up to 32 fl ozs per acre are permissible when the trees are covered by bags prior to the application. The bags must prevent the spray mix from contacting the conifer foliage. On sites with coarse textured soils (e.g. decomposed granite, pumice, sandy or rocky sites) or low levels of soil organic matter (generally 5% or less), significant conifer growth inhibition and mortality is possible. **DO NOT** use this treatment on these types of sites if conifer growth inhibition and mortality cannot be tolerated.

Nonagricultural Land Use

Arsenal may be used for woody and herbaceous weed control in nonagricultural lands including private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, and sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas - noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, nonirrigation ditchbanks, and barrier strips); industrial sites - outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms); and natural areas (including wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads, and trails).

Applications to nonagricultural lands are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Brush Control

Use the specified rate of **Arsenal** with the preferred application technique for control of undesirable brush.

Tank Mixes and Application Rates for Low-volume Foliar Brush Control*

Target Vegetation	Arsenal Rate (% by volume)	Tank Mix
Mixed hardwoods without elm, locust, or pine	1.0 to 1.5	Surfactant
Mixed hardwoods containing elm, locust, and pine	0.5 to 1.0	Accord® at 2% to 3% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and pine but no elm		Krenite® at 2% to 5% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and elm but no pine		Escort® at 2 ozs/A or 2.3 grams/gal plus surfactant

* Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D have resulted in reduced **Arsenal** efficacy.

Backpack and Handheld Spray Mixing Guide

% solution	Product per gallon of mix (fl ozs)	Product per 4-gallon backpack (fl ozs)
0.25	0.3	1.3
0.5	0.6	2.6
1.0	1.3	5.1
2.0	2.6	10.2
3.0	3.8	15.4
5.0	6.4	25.6

Measuring Chart

128 fluid ounces	=	1 gallon
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint
8 pints	=	1 gallon
4 quarts	=	1 gallon
2 pints	=	1 quart

Selective Control of Undesirable Weeds in Unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass

Arsenal® herbicide may be used on unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass turf such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way, and other nonagricultural lands. **Arsenal** application on established common and coastal Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass provides control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. Competition from these weeds is eliminated, releasing the Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass. Treatment of Bermudagrass with **Arsenal** results in a compacted growth habit and seedhead inhibition.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water per acre.

Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth begins.

- **DO NOT** add surfactant in excess of the specified rate (1 fl oz per 25 gallons of spray solution).
- **DO NOT APPLY** to grass during its first growing season.
- **DO NOT APPLY** to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes.

Dosage Rate and Timing

Bermudagrass. Apply **Arsenal** at 6 fl ozs to 12 fl ozs per acre when Bermudagrass is dormant. Apply **Arsenal** at 6 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs per acre after Bermudagrass has reached full greenup. Applications made during greenup will delay greenup. Include a surfactant in the spray solution.

For additional preemergence control of annual grass and small-seeded broadleaf weeds, add **Pendulum®**

AquaCap™ herbicide at the rate of 3.1 to 6.3 pints per acre. Consult the **Pendulum AquaCap** label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and precautions.

For control of Johnsongrass in Bermudagrass turf, apply **Arsenal** at 8 fl ozs per acre, plus **Roundup® herbicide** at 12 fl ozs per acre, plus surfactant. For additional control of broadleaves and vines, **Garlon® 3A herbicide** may be added to the above mix at 1 to 2 pints per acre. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the **Garlon 3A** and **Roundup** labels.

Bahiagrass. Apply **Arsenal** at 4 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs per acre when Bahiagrass is dormant or after grass has initiated greenup but has not exceeded 25% greenup. Include a surfactant in the spray solution; see **Adjuvants** section for specific use directions for surfactants.

Weeds Controlled in Unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bedstraw*	<i>Galium</i> spp.
Bishopweed*	<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>
Buttercup*	<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Fescue	<i>Festuca</i> spp.
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Little barley	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Yellow woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

* Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Grass Growth and Seedhead Suppression

Arsenal may be used to suppress growth and seedhead development of certain turfgrass in unimproved areas. When **Arsenal** is applied to desirable turf, it may result in temporary turf damage and/or discoloration. Effects to the desirable turf may vary with environmental conditions. For optimum performance, apply before culm elongation. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied before mowing, allow at least 3 days of active growth before mowing. If applied after mowing, allow sufficient time for grass to recover before applying this product or injury may be amplified.

DO NOT APPLY to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect damage, etc.) or severe injury or death may occur.

Bermudagrass. Apply **Arsenal** at 6 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs per acre from early greenup to before seedhead initiation. **DO NOT** add surfactant for this application.

Cool-season Unimproved Turf. Apply **Arsenal** at 2 fl ozs per acre plus 0.25% nonionic surfactant. For increased suppression, **Arsenal** may be tank mixed with products such as **Embark® growth regulator** (8 fl ozs per acre). Tank mixes may increase injury to desired turf. Consult each product label for labeled turf species and other use directions and precautions. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may decrease the effectiveness of **Arsenal**.

Total Vegetation Control where Bare Ground is Desired

Arsenal® herbicide is an effective herbicide for pre-emergence or postemergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds where bare ground is desired. **Arsenal** is particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. **Arsenal** at 1.5 to 6 pints per acre can be used alone or in tank mix with herbicides approved for use in bare ground. The degree and duration of control are dependent on **Arsenal** rate used, tank mix partner, volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall, and other conditions.

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

Applications of **Arsenal** may be made any time of the year. Use equipment calibrated to deliver desired gallons per acre spray volume and uniformly distribute the spray pattern over the treated area.

Postemergence Application. Always use a spray adjuvant (see **Adjuvants** section of this label) when making a postemergence application. For optimum performance on tough-to-control annual grass weeds, apply **Arsenal** at a total volume of 100 gallons per acre or less. For quicker burndown or brownout of target weeds, **Arsenal** may be tank mixed with **Roundup® herbicide**. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may reduce the performance of **Arsenal**. Always follow the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions for all products used when tank mixing.

Spot Treatment. **Arsenal** may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bareground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.5% to 5%

Arsenal plus an adjuvant. For increased burndown, include **Roundup** as a tank mixture. For added residual weed control or to increase the weed spectrum, add **Pendulum® AquaCap™ herbicide**, **Overdrive® herbicide**, or diuron. Always follow the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions for all products used when tank mixing.

Control of Undesirable Weeds under Paved Surfaces

Arsenal can be used under asphalt, pond liners, and other paved areas, **ONLY** in industrial sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents encroachment of roots of desirable plants.

Use **Arsenal** only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers, or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, remove them by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to ensure their complete removal.

Follow **Arsenal** applications with paving as soon as possible. **DO NOT** apply where **Arsenal** may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.

Arsenal is not to be used under pavement on residential properties, such as driveways or parking lots, or for use 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 **Arsenal** is applied where roots are present or where roots may extend into the treated area. Roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considerable distance beyond the branch extremities (drip line).

Apply to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **DO NOT** move soil following **Arsenal** application.

Apply **Arsenal** in sufficient water (at least 100 gals per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including shoulder areas. Add **Arsenal** at a rate of 3 quarts per acre (2.2 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet) to clean water in the spray tank during filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

If soil is not moist before treatment, incorporation of **Arsenal** is needed for herbicide activation. Incorporate **Arsenal** 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 uniform incorporation. **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated areas.

Spot Treatment and Crack-and-crevice Treatment

Use **Arsenal** as an initial or follow-up treatment to control weed escapes or weed encroachment in a bareground situation, including cracks and crevices in paved surfaces such as roadways, runways, and parking areas.

Grass Pasture and Rangeland Spot Treatment Weed Control

For control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland, **Arsenal** may be applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 2 to 48 fluid ounces of product per treated acre using any of the described ground application methods. Spot applications to grass pasture and rangeland may not exceed more than 1/10 of the area to be grazed or cut for hay. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the application method and vegetation control desired. **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fluid ounces of **Arsenal** per acre per year.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

- There are no grazing restrictions following **Arsenal** application.
- **DO NOT** cut forage grass for hay for 7 days after **Arsenal** application.

Rangeland Use Instructions

Arsenal® herbicide may be applied to rangeland for control of undesirable vegetation to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

- Control of undesirable (nonnative, invasive, and noxious) plant species
- Control of undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species
- Control of undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire
- Control of undesirable vegetation to reduce wildfire fuel
- Release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species
- Control of undesirable vegetation for wildlife habitat improvement

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Arsenal** to rangeland:

- Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
- State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
- Other organizations or individuals must operate under a habitat conservation plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

See the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

Arsenal must only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. Long-term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

Rotational Crop Instructions

Rotational crops may be planted 12 months after applying **Arsenal** at the specified pasture and rangeland rate. Following 12 months after an **Arsenal** application and before planting any crop, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted in the previously treated area in the grass pasture/rangeland and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls and include variations in soil type and pH within the treated area. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of **Arsenal** in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Aquatic Weed Control

Arsenal may be applied for control of floating and emergent undesirable vegetation (see **Aquatic Weeds Controlled** and **Terrestrial Weeds Controlled**) in or near bodies of water that may be flowing, nonflowing, or transient. **Arsenal** may be applied to aquatic sites that include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, swamps, bogs, marshes, estuaries, bays, brackish water, transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic sites, riparian sites, and seasonal wet areas. See **Product Use and Restrictions** section of this label for restrictions and instructions on aquatic uses.

Read and observe the following directions if aquatic sites are present in nonagricultural lands and are part of the intended treatment area.

Arsenal must be applied to the emergent foliage of the target vegetation and has little-to-no activity on submerged aquatic vegetation. **Arsenal** concentrations resulting from direct application to water are not expected to be of sufficient concentration or duration to control target vegetation. Apply **Arsenal** to maximize spray interception by target vegetation while minimizing the amount of overspray that enters the water.

Arsenal does not control plants that are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.

Arsenal may be applied with surface or helicopter application equipment in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. When applying by helicopter, follow directions under the **Aerial Application** section of this label; otherwise, refer to the **Ground Application** section when using surface equipment.

Applications to moving bodies of water should be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. **DO NOT** apply to bodies of water or portions of bodies of water where emergent and/or floating weeds do not exist.

When applying to target vegetation that covers a large percentage of the surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion because of decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in the suffocation of some sensitive aquatic organisms. If oxygen depletion is a concern, treat no more than 1/2 of the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas.

Avoid washoff of sprayed foliage by spray boat or recreational boat backwash for 1 hour after application.

Apply **Arsenal** at 1 to 3 quarts per acre depending on species present and weed density. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum label rate of 3 quarts per acre (1.5 lbs ae/A) per year. Use the higher labeled rates for heavy weed pressure. Consult **Aquatic Weeds Controlled** and **Terrestrial Weeds Controlled** for specific rates.

Arsenal® herbicide may be applied as a draw-down treatment in areas described above. Apply **Arsenal** to weeds after water has been drained and allow 14 days before reintroduction of water.

Weeds Controlled

Aquatic Weeds Controlled

Arsenal® herbicide will control the following target species as specified in the **Use Rates and Application Directions** column of the table. Rates are expressed in terms of product volume for broadcast applications and as a % solution for directed applications including spot treatments. **For % solution applications, DO NOT apply more than the equivalent of 3 quarts of Arsenal per acre.**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Use Rates and Application Directions
Floating Weeds		
*Floating heart	<i>Nymphaea</i> spp.	2 to 4 pints/A (0.5 to 1.0% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Frogbit	<i>Limnobiium spongia</i>	1 to 2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Spatterdock	<i>Nuphar luteum</i>	Apply a tank mix of: 2 to 4 pints/A Arsenal + 4 to 6 pints/A glyphosate (0.5% Arsenal + 1.5% glyphosate) in 100 GPA water for best control. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	1 to 2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water to actively growing foliage.
*Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	1 to 2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
Emerged Weeds		
*Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	1 to 4 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Arrowhead, duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp.	1 to 2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Bacopa, lemon	<i>Bacopa</i> spp.	1 to 2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Parrot feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Foliage must be above water for sufficient Arsenal uptake. Apply 2 to 4 pints/A Arsenal to actively growing emergent foliage.
*Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.	1 to 2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	2 to 3 pints/A (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Taro, wild Coco yam Dasheen Elephant's ear	<i>Colocasia esculentum</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA with a high quality sticker adjuvant. Ensure good coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.

* Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

(continued)

Aquatic Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Use Rates and Application Directions
Emerged Weeds <i>(continued)</i>		
*Water chestnut	<i>Trappa natans</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.5% solution) applied in 100 GPA with a high quality sticker adjuvant. Ensure good coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	2 to 3 pints/A (1% solution) applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.5% solution). Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
Terrestrial/Marginal Weeds		
*Aquatic nightshade Soda apple	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	2 pints/A applied to foliage
*Bamboo, Japanese	<i>Phyllostachys</i> spp.	3 to 4 pints/A applied to foliage when plant is actively growing; before setting seedhead. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.
Beach, vitex	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	5% solution + 1% MSO foliar spray 17% solution stem injection (hack and squirt)
Brazilian pepper Christmasberry	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	2 to 4 pints/A applied to foliage
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> spp.	2 to 4 pints/A (1% solution) applied to actively growing green foliage after full leaf elongation. Lower rates will control cattail in the North; higher rates are needed in the South.
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	16 to 24 fl ozs/A applied to foliage
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Burn foliage, till area; then fall-spray 2 quarts/A Arsenal® herbicide + MSO applied to new growth.
Cordgrass, prairie	<i>Spartina</i> spp.	4 to 6 pints/A applied to actively growing foliage
*Cutgrass	<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	4 to 6 pints/A applied to actively growing foliage
*Elephant grass Napier grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	3 pints/A applied to actively growing foliage
*Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.	2 to 3 pints/A applied to actively growing foliage
Giant reed Wild cane	<i>Arundo donax</i>	4 to 6 pints/A applied in spring to actively growing foliage
*Golden bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	3 to 4 pints/A applied to foliage when plant is actively growing; before setting seedhead. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	3 to 4 pints/A applied to actively growing foliage
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea</i> spp.	Russian knapweed: 2 to 3 pints/A + 1 quart/A MSO fall-applied after senescence begins
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	3 to 4 pints/A applied postemergence to actively growing foliage

* Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

(continued)

Aquatic Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Use Rates and Application Directions
Terrestrial/Marginal Weeds <i>(continued)</i>		
Melaleuca Paperbark tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	• Established stands - Apply 6 pints/A Arsenal[®] herbicide + 6 pints/A glyphosate + spray adjuvant. For best results, use 4 quarts/A MSO as an adjuvant. • Ground foliar application - Uniformly apply to ensure 100% coverage. • Broadcast foliar control - Apply aerially in a minimum of 2 passes at 10 gallons/A applied cross treatment. • Spot treatment - Use a 25% Arsenal + 25% solution of glyphosate + 1.25% MSO in water applied as a frill or stump treatment.
*Nutgrass Kili'p'opu	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	2 pints/A Arsenal + 1 quart/A MSO applied early postemergence
*Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	2 to 3 pints/A postemergence to foliage or preemergence incorporated; nonincorporated preemergence applications will not control.
Phragmites Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	4 to 6 pints/A applied to actively growing green foliage after full leaf elongation. Ensure 100% coverage. If stand has a substantial amount of old stem tissue, mow or burn; allow to regrow to approximately 5 feet tall before treatment. Lower rates will control phragmites in the North; higher rates are needed in the South.
*Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	2 pints/A Arsenal + 1 quart/A MSO applied preemergence to early postemergence to rosette before flowering
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	1 pint/A applied to actively growing foliage
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	3 to 4 pints/A applied to actively growing foliage
Rose, swamp	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	2 to 3 pints/A applied to actively growing foliage
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	2 to 4 pints/A (1% solution) applied to foliage
Saltcedar Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.	Aerial application - 2 quarts Arsenal + 0.25% v/v NIS applied to actively growing foliage during flowering. Spot treatment - Use 1% solution of Arsenal + 0.25% v/v NIS and spray to wet foliage. After application, wait at least 2 years before disturbing treated saltcedar. Earlier disturbance can reduce overall control.
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	2 pints/A applied early postemergence
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	2 to 3 pints/A applied to foliage
Swamp morningglory Kangkong Water spinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	1 to 2 pints/A Arsenal + 1 quart/A MSO applied early postemergence
Torpedo grass	<i>Panicum repens</i>	4 pints/A (1:0 to 1.5% solution). Ensure good coverage to actively growing foliage.
*White top Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	1 to 2 pints/A applied in spring to foliage during flowering
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	2 to 3 pints/A Arsenal applied to actively growing foliage. Ensure good coverage.

* Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Terrestrial Weed Control

In terrestrial sites, **Arsenal® herbicide** will provide pre-emergence or postemergence control with residual control of the following target vegetation species at the rates listed. Residual control refers to control of newly germinating seedlings in both annuals and perennials. In general, annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of **Arsenal**. For established biennials and perennials, postemergence applications of **Arsenal** will provide the best control.

The rates shown below refer to broadcast applications and indicate the relative sensitivity of these weeds. The relative sensitivity should be referenced when preparing low-volume spray solutions (see **Low-volume Foliar Application** section of **Ground Application**); low-volume applications may provide control of the target species with less **Arsenal** per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments. Use **Arsenal** only in accordance with the specific use directions on this label and the leaflet label.

Use the relative sensitivity of the species listed following to determine the relative risk of nontarget plant injury if any of the species listed following are considered to be desirable within the area to be treated.

Resistant Biotypes. Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled. If naturally occurring resistant biotypes are present in an area, tank mix **Arsenal** or apply sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

Terrestrial Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Habit ²
Grass Weeds		
Apply 2 to 3 pts/A¹		
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	A
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	A
Canada bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa</i>	P
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	A
Fescue	<i>Festuca</i> spp.	A/P
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.	A
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	A
Johnsongrass ⁴	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	P
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	P
Napier grass ⁵	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	P
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	P
Paragrass	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	P
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	P

(continued)

Terrestrial Weeds Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Habit ²
Grass Weeds (continued)		
Apply 2 to 3 pts/A¹ (continued)		
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.	A
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	P
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	P
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	A
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	A
Apply 3 to 4 pts/A¹		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	A
Beardgrass	<i>Andropogon</i> spp.	P
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	A
Bulrush ⁵	<i>Scirpus validus</i>	P
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	A
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	P
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.	A
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	A
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	A
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	A
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	A
Lovegrass ⁴	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.	P
Maidencane ⁵	<i>Panicum hemitomom</i>	A
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>	A
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	A
Prairie threeawn	<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	P
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	A
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	A
Wild barley	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	A
Woolly cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	A

Apply 4 to 6 pts/A¹

Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	P
Bermudagrass ^{3,4}	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	P
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	P
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	P
Feathertop	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	P
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	P
Saltgrass ³	<i>Distichlis stricta</i>	P
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	P
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.	A
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	P
Wirestem muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	P

¹ Use higher rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ Use a minimum of 75 GPA.

⁴ Use higher labeled rates.

⁵ Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Terrestrial Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Habit ²
Broadleaf Weeds		
Apply 2 to 3 pts/A¹		
Burdock	<i>Arctium</i> spp.	B
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	A
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	A
Clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	A/P
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	A
Common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	A
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	P
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	A
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.	A
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	A
Hoary vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	P
Indian mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	A
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	A
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	A
Lespedeza ³	<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.	P
Miner's lettuce	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	A
Mullein	<i>Verbascum</i> spp.	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	A
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	P
Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium</i> spp.	A
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	A
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	A
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>	A
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	A/P
Sorrell	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	P
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	A
Sweet clover	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.	A/B
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	A
Western ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	P
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	B
Wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.	A/B
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	B
Wild turnip	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	B
Woollyleaf bursage	<i>Franseria tomentosa</i>	P
Yellow woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	P

(continued)

Terrestrial Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Habit ²
Broadleaf Weeds <i>(continued)</i>		
Apply 3 to 4 pts/A¹		
Broom snakeweed ⁴	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	P
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	B
Burclover	<i>Medicago</i> spp.	A
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	A
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>	A
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	A
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.	A
Desert camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	P
Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	P
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	A
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	P
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	A
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	A/P
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	P
Purslane	<i>Portulaca</i> spp.	A
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	A
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	A
Rush skeletonweed ⁴	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	B
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex</i> spp.	A
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	A
Spurge, annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	A
Stinging nettle ⁴	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	P
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	A
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	A
Apply 4 to 6 pts/A¹		
Arrowwood	<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	A
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	P
Giant ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	A
Gray rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	P
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	B
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	P
Primrose	<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>	P
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	P
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	A
Texas thistle	<i>Cirsium texanum</i>	P

¹ Use higher rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

⁴ For best results, early postemergence applications are required.

Terrestrial Weeds Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Habit ²
Vines and Brambles		
Apply 1 pt/A		
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	P
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	A
Apply 2 to 3 pts/A¹		
Wild buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	P
Apply 3 to 4 pts/A¹		
Greenbriar	<i>Smilax</i> spp.	P
Honeysuckle ³	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	P
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	A/P
Poison ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>	P
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>	P
Wild rose ³	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	P
including:		
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	P
Macartney rose	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	P
Apply 4 to 6 pts/A¹		
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	P
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	P
Wild grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	P

¹ Use higher rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ Use higher labeled rates.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Habit ²
Brush Species		
Apply 2 to 4 pts/A¹		
Brazilian peppertree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	P
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	P
Popcorn tree		
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	P
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	P
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	P
Apply 4 to 6 pts/A¹		
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.	P
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	P
Ash ³	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	P
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.	P
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	P
Bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	P
Bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	P
Birch ³	<i>Betula</i> spp.	P
Black gum ⁴	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	P
Black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	P
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	P
Ceanothis	<i>Ceanothis</i> spp.	P
Cherry ^{3,4}	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	P

(continued)

Terrestrial Weeds Controlled (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Habit ²
Brush Species (continued)		
Apply 4 to 6 pts/A¹		
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	P
Chinquapin	<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>	P
Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	
	<i>P. deltoides</i>	P
Cypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	P
Dogwood ³	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	P
Elm ⁵	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	P
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	P
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	P
Hickory ³	<i>Carya</i> spp.	P
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.	P
Lyonia spp.		
including:		
Fetterbush	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	
Staggerbush	<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	P
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	P
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	P
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	P
Mulberry ^{3,6}	<i>Morus</i> spp.	P
Oak ⁷	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	P
Persimmon ⁴	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	P
Poison oak	<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	P
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.	P
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	P
Red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	P
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	P
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix pentandra</i>	P
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	P
Sourwood ⁴	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	P
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	P
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	P
Tanoak ³	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	P
Titi ⁸	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	P
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	P
Vaccinium spp.		
including:		
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	P
Water willow ⁹	<i>Justicia americana</i>	P
Yellow poplar ³	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	P

¹ Use higher rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ Use higher labeled rates.

⁴ Best control with applications before formation of fall leaf color

⁵ Tank mix with glyphosate

⁶ Degree of control may be species dependent.

⁷ For water oak (*Quercus nigra*), laurel oak (*Q. laurifolia*), willow oak (*Q. phellos*), and live oak (*Q. virginiana*), use higher labeled rates.

⁸ Suppression only

⁹ Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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Based on: NVA 2011-04-104-0062

Supersedes: NVA 2011-04-104-0115

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



The Chemical Company



NU-FILM[®]-IR

SOFT-FILM[®]

NON-IONIC

STICKER - SPREADER

For use only with herbicides designed for application on Rights-Of-Way, Non-Crop Areas, Ditch Banks, Industrial Sites and in Forestry Programs.

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONING AGENT:

Poly-1-p-Menthene 96%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 4%

EPA Reg. No.-Exempt EPA Est. No. 72-PA-1

*The amount of active ingredient in the formulation does not determine the activity. Activity is governed by the type of film which is formed and this is determined by refinement. The active ingredient in this product is Pinolene[®], a terpenic polymer.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Manufactured by

MILLER CHEMICAL & FERTILIZER, LLC

P.O. BOX 333

HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA 17331, U.S.A.

NET CONTENTS: 2½ GALLONS LIQUID

GENERAL INFORMATION

NU-FILM-IR is a superior STICKING agent designed for use with industrial herbicides usually eliminating the need for conventional surfactants. It is compatible in the spray tank with all commercially used products. **NU-FILM-IR** forms a sticky, elastic film which tenaciously holds the herbicide on the plant foliage and greatly reduces rainfall erosion of the spray residue, thus insuring that pesticide sprays are not lost shortly after application. **NU-FILM-IR** reduces the effect of ultra-violet (UV) degradation of herbicides. The film allows the herbicide to feed into the foliage slowly, reducing quick foliage burning which inhibits translocating herbicide activity. This is a major advantage of the **NU-FILM-IR** polymer over surfactant type herbicide activators, which increase burn down, but reduce long term weed and brush control. **NU-FILM-IR** will not foam, freeze or clog nozzles. It has been proven effective when applied by any aircraft or ground sprayer. It improves the initial pesticide deposit and allows excellent re-distribution of aircraft and concentrate sprayer deposits, to give complete coverage. **NU-FILM-IR** may be applied by ground controlled droplet or aerial spray equipment. Apply sprays containing **NU-FILM-IR** during daylight. Sunlight, direct or indirect is needed to set the film. **NU-FILM-IR** can be applied when light dew is present or prior to rain events or to post-event wet vegetation. However, avoid applying to vegetation when excessive moisture is present (i.e. dripping).

DIRECTIONS

BRUSH CONTROL—To increase the efficiency and provide wash-off protection of Brush Control Herbicides, add **NU-FILM-IR** to the spray mix as follows:

Ground Application To Foliage

High Volume: 8 to 16 ounces **NU-FILM-IR** per 100 gallons of water (240 cc to 480 cc per 400 liters).

Low Volume Concentrate—Back Pack: 1 to 2 ounces **NU-FILM-IR** per 5 gallons of water (30 cc to 60 cc per 20 liters).

Aerial and RadiArc® Application: More than 25 gallons, but less than 100 gallons of spray mix per acre (960 liters per hectare): Use **NU-FILM-IR** at 8 to 16 ounces per 100 gallons of water. If using glyphosate products: Use **NU-FILM-IR** at 12 to 16 ounces per 100 gallons of water. When application rates are less than 25 gallons per acre use **NU-FILM-IR** at 4 to 6 ounces per acre. (300 to 450 cc per hectare).

DORMANT STEM APPLICATIONS—To improve the movement of herbicides into the tissue of dormant stems, apply 16 ounces **NU-FILM-IR** per 100 gallons of water. Such applications should be made according to the herbicide labels used and should be applied primarily to one and two year old new growth, or those stems less than two inches in diameter.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND INDUSTRIAL VEGETATION CONTROL SITES—To improve the efficiency of and provide wash-off protection for selective weed control along roadsides, pipelines, tank dikes, ditch banks, along fences and on other non-crop areas: Use **NU-FILM-IR** with approved herbicides at the rate of 8 to 16 ounces per 100 gallons of water.

To improve the efficiency of and provide wash-off protection for non-selective weed control programs, use **NU-FILM-IR** at 8 to 16 ounces per 100 gallons of water with post-emergence herbicides such as Vanquish® and RoundUp®. **NU-FILM-IR** can also be used when post-emergence herbicides are tank mixed with pre-emergence herbicides.

FORESTRY USES—To increase the efficiency of and provide wash-off protection for herbicides used in forestry site preparation, use **NU-FILM-IR** with herbicides such as, but not limited to Accord®, Arsenal®, Garlon®, Velpar®, at the rate of 4 to 6 ounces per acre (300 to 450 cc per hectare), when application rates are less than 25 gallons per acre. When higher volumes are applied, use at 8 to 16 ounces per 100 gallons of water.

Plant Growth Regulator Treatments for grass growth control and seed head suppression — To improve the efficiency of plant growth regulator products such as Arsenal®, Embark® and Telar®, add **NU-FILM-IR** to the spray mix at the rate of 6 to 8 ounces per acre (450 cc to 600 cc per hectare).

Brush Control with Krenite® — To increase the efficiency of Krenite® brush control applications, apply **NU-FILM-IR** at 16 ounces per 100 gallons (240 cc to 350 cc per 400 liters) in high volume ground applications. For aircraft applications of Krenite® use **NU-FILM-IR** at the rate of 4 to 6 ounces per acre (300 to 450 cc per hectare).

Bare Ground Applications — To stabilize, improve performance, provide wash-off protection and retard photo-degradation of Oust® and other herbicides used in control of vegetation on industrial sites and along railroad and highway rights-of-way. Apply 16 to 24 ounces of **NU-FILM-IR** per acre (1.2-liter per hectare).

Add **NU-FILM-IR** to the spray tank as it is filling, with the agitator running. To insure good emulsification of this product, it is advisable to pre-mix **NU-FILM-IR** with water before adding to the spray tank.

NOTE: In some glyphosate applications, it may be necessary to add some additional non-ionic surfactant, based on your past experience and especially in low volume applications.

Rinse tank, lines and nozzles immediately after spraying, with water. After rinsing, there may still be a small amount of sticky residue in the tank. This will help to prevent rusting and corrosion. It will not clog nozzles when sprayer is next used. If spray happens to land on undesired surfaces, such as windows, cars, application equipment or others, it can be removed with soap and water, before the spray deposit is dry or with premium grade or white kerosene after the film has dried or set. To remove dried deposits from painted car surfaces, use standard tar remover products designed for use on painted car finishes.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is not for aquatic use. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

STORAGE and DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Use this product in accordance with good agronomic practices, which include utilizing proven spray equipment set for proper coverage. Do not make applications when temperatures are too hot. Applications should be made at temperature levels and when other environmental conditions in your area are such that your experience indicates the application will be compatible and will accomplish the desired result.

The use of this material being beyond our control and involving elements of risk to human beings, animals and vegetation, we do not make any warranty, express or implied, as to the effects of such use, when this product is not used in accordance with the directions as stated on this label.

Accord® - Reg. trademark of Dow-Agro Sciences
Arsenal® - Reg. trademark of BASF Corp.
Embark® - Reg. trademark of P.B.I. Gordon
Garlon® - Reg. trademark of Dow-Agro Sciences
Krenite® - Reg. trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
Oust® - Reg. trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
RadiArc® - Reg. trademark of Waldaum Specialties, Inc.
Round Up® - Reg. trademark of Monsanto
Telar® - Reg. trademark of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
Vanquish® - Reg. trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection
Velpar® - Reg. trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.

METRIC CONVERSION

1 Pt. Per Acre = 1.2 Liters Per Hectare
100 Gallons (U.S.) = 378.5 Liters
1 Hectare = 2.5 Acres (U.S.)
1 cc = 1 Milliliter (ml)

Batch No.

Nufarm Polaris[®] Herbicide

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

For control of undesirable vegetation growing within certain aquatic sites, forestry sites, pasture/rangeland, nonagricultural lands, establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, release of unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass, bareground weed control, for use under certain paved areas, industrial noncropland areas including railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks including grazed or hayed areas within these sites, roads and transmission lines.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr: (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* 27.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 72.3%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* Equivalent to 22.62% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

In the State of New York, Aquatic Uses are Not Allowed.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

(If you **DO NOT** understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE NEXT PAGE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL FIRST AID AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 228-534

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803

 **Nufarm**
Grow a better tomorrow



1 91662 01337 5

Net Contents
2.5 Gal.
(9.46 L)
Nonrefillable Container

14785000

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

No human or domestic animal hazard statements are required. Follow the instructions for Personal Protective Equipment and User Safety Recommendations.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

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

Engineering Controls

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

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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide 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 except as specified on the label. Treatment of aquatic weeds may result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. DO NOT treat more than one half the surface area of the water in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms to move into untreated areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift precautions of the label.

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.

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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Protective eyewear

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 (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied as a spray solution to control undesirable vegetation growing within certain aquatic sites, forestry sites, pasture/rangeland, and nonagricultural lands. Aquatic sites consist of standing and flowing water, estuarine/marine, wetland, and riparian areas. Nonagricultural lands include private, public and military land as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights of way and sewage disposal areas), uncultivated agricultural areas – noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, nonirrigation ditch banks and barrier strips), industrial sites – outdoor (including lumber yards, pipeline and tank farms) and natural areas (including wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads, and trails). This product may also be used for the release of unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass, for bareground weed control, and for use under certain paved surfaces.

Herbicidal Activity: This product will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species with some residual control of undesirable species that germinate above the waterline. This product is readily absorbed through emergent leaves and stems and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing robustly at the time of application, and the spray solution should include a surfactant (see **ADJUVANTS** section for specific use directions). Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground or submerged storage organs, which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until two or more weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Applications of this product are rainfast one hour after treatment.

RESTRICTIONS and LIMITATIONS

DO NOT use on food or feed crops.

DO NOT apply this product to water within 0.5 miles upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e. river, stream, etc.) or within 0.5 miles of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond or reservoir.

DO NOT apply to water used for irrigation except as described in USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS section of this label.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.

DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.

DO NOT side trim desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury and plant death can be tolerated. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

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

Nonagricultural Lands and Forestry Sites

- DO NOT apply more than 1.5 pounds acid equivalent Imazapyr (equivalent to 6 pints) per acre per year.

Pasture/Rangeland Sites

- DO NOT apply more than 0.75 pound acid equivalent Imazapyr (equivalent to 3 pints) per acre per year.
- DO NOT treat more than 1 /10 of the available area to be grazed or cut for hay.
- For spot treatment only.

Aquatic Sites

- DO NOT apply more than 1.5 pounds acid equivalent Imazapyr (equivalent to 6 pints) per acre per year.
- **No Application to Aquatic Sites in New York State.**

Aerial application - Aerial application to aquatic sites is restricted to helicopter only.

Irrigation water - Application to water used for irrigation that results in residues greater than 1.0 part per billion (ppb) MUST NOT be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of this product are determined by laboratory analysis or other appropriate means of analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less. When applications are made within 500 feet of an active irrigation intake, DO NOT irrigate for at least 24 hours following application to allow for dissipation.

Quiescent or Slow-moving Waters - In lakes and reservoirs, DO NOT apply this product within 1 mile of an active irrigation water intake during the irrigation season. Applications less than 1 mile from an active irrigation water intake may be made during the off-season, provided that the irrigation intake will remain inactive for a minimum of 120 days after application or until residue levels of this product are determined by laboratory analysis or other appropriate means of analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less.

Restrictions for potable water intakes - DO NOT apply this product directly to water within 0.5 miles upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e. river, stream, etc.) or within 0.5 miles of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as a lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 0.5 miles of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off during application and for a minimum of 48 hours after the application. These aquatic applications may be made only in the cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds that would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications.

NOTE: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by connections to wells or a municipal water system, are not considered to be active potable water intakes. This restriction does not apply to intermittent, inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.

Permitting - Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

Public waters - Application of this product to water can only be made by federal or state agencies, such as Water Management District personnel, municipal officials, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or those applicators who are licensed or certified as aquatic pest control applicators and are authorized by the state or local government. Treatment to other than non-native invasive species is limited to only those plants that have been determined to be a nuisance by a federal or state government entity.

Private waters - Applications may be made to private waters that are still, such as ponds, lakes and drainage ditches where there is minimal or no outflow to public waters.

Recreational use of water in treatment area - There are no restrictions on the use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock use of water in/from treatment area - There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Precautions for Avoiding Injury to Nontarget Plants

Untreated desirable plants can be affected by root uptake of this product from treated soil. Injury or loss of desirable plants may result if this product is applied on or near desirable plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. When making applications along shorelines where desirable plants may be present, caution should be exercised to avoid spray contact with their foliage or spray application to the soil in which they are rooted. Shoreline plants that have roots that extend into the water in an area where this product has been applied generally will not be adversely affected by uptake of the herbicide from the water.

If treated vegetation is to be removed from the application site, DO NOT use the vegetative matter as mulch or compost on or around desirable species.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

Aerial Application

- Applicators are required to use 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.
- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement.
- The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter to reduce spray drift.
- Applications with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Ground Boom Application

- Applicators are required to use a nozzle height below 4 feet above the plant canopy or the ground 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.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

WIND EROSION

Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

ADJUVANTS

Post-emergence applications of this product require the addition of a spray adjuvant for optimum herbicide performance. Only spray adjuvants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use can be utilized. The addition of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant can increase control. A CPDA certified drift control agent may also be used.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate 0.25% v/v or higher (see manufacturer's label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). 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, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements.

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates: Instead of a surfactant, a methylated seed oil or vegetable-based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrates should be mixed at a rate of 1 % of the total spray volume, or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Research indicates that these oils may aid in product deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress.

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

Invert emulsions: This product can be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions. Do not apply more than 3 pints of this product per acre in an invert emulsion.

Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends: Nitrogen based liquid fertilizers such as 28%N, 32%N, 10-34-0 or ammonium sulfate, may be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate. The use of fertilizers in a tank mix without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate is not recommended.

Other: An antifoaming agent, spray pattern indicator or drift reducing agent may be applied at the product labeled rate if necessary or desired.

TANK MIXES

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

APPLICATION METHODS

This product may be selectively applied by using low volume directed application techniques or may be broadcast applied using ground equipment, watercraft, or aircraft. Aerial applications to aquatic sites must be made by helicopter. In addition, this product may also be applied using cut stump, cut stem, and frill or girdle treatment techniques within nonagricultural lands, pasture/rangeland and aquatic sites. See AERIAL APPLICATION and GROUND APPLICATION sections for additional details.

COMPATIBILITY

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other pesticides, emulsifiers, fertilizers, surfactants or oils, determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying. To evaluate potential short term effects of applying the mixture, test the tank mix combination on a few plants or a small area before larger-scale treatments. Wait at least 2 to 3 days for problems to become apparent.

IMPORTANT: MIXING WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR THIS PRODUCT IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.

AERIAL APPLICATION

All precautions must be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Both helicopter and fixed wing aircraft can be used to apply this product, but applications to aquatic sites are restricted to helicopter only. DO NOT make applications by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area, or when spray drift as a result of helicopter application can be tolerated. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift such as a helicopter equipped with a Microfoil™ boom Thru-Valve™ boom or raindrop nozzles must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a Microfoil boom, a drift control agent may be added at the specified label rate. DO NOT side trim with this product unless death of treated tree can be tolerated.

Uniformly apply the specified amount of this product in 2 to 30 gallons of water per acre. A foam reducing agent may be added at the specified label rate.

Immediately after each use of this product thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear. Uncoated steel surfaces (except stainless steel surfaces) may result in corrosion and failure after prolonged exposure to the product. The maintenance of a paint (organic coating) may prevent corrosion.

GROUND APPLICATION

Low Volume Foliar:

Use equipment calibrated to deliver 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water 0.5 to 5% of this product plus surfactant (see the ADJUVANTS section of this label for specific recommendations). A foam reducing agent may be applied at the label rate, if needed. For control of difficult species (see AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED section for relative susceptibility of weed species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes but DO NOT apply more than 3 quarts of this product per acre in aquatic sites and nonagricultural lands and 1-5 quarts per acre in pasture/rangeland. Excessive wetting of foliage is not necessary.

For low volume foliar application, select proper nozzles to avoid over-application. Proper application is critical to ensure desirable results. Best results are achieved when the spray covers the crown and approximately 70% of the plant. The use of an even flat fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less will aid in proper deposition.

Appropriate tip sizes include 4004E, or 1504E. For a straight stream and cone pattern, adjustable cone nozzles such as 5500 X3 or 5500 X4 may be used. Attaching a rollover valve onto a Spraying Systems Model 30 gunjet or other similar spray guns allows for the use of both a flat fan and cone tips on the same gun.

Moisten, but DO NOT drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off.

Low Volume Foliar with Backpacks:

For low-growing species, spray down on the crown, covering crown and penetrating approximately 70% of the plant.

For target species 4 to 8 feet tall, swipe the sides of target vegetation by directing spray to at least two sides of the plant in smooth vertical motions from the crown to the bottom. Make sure to cover the crown whenever possible.

For target species over 8 feet tall, lace sides of the target vegetation by directing spray to at least two sides of the target in smooth zigzag motions from crown to bottom.

Low Volume Foliar with Hydraulic Handgun Application Equipment:

Use same technique as described above for Low Volume Foliar with Backpacks.

For broadcast applications, simulate a gentle rain near the top of target vegetation, allowing spray to contact the crown and penetrate the target foliage without falling to the understory. Herbicide spray solution which contacts the understory may result in severe injury or death of plants in the understory.

High Volume Foliar:

For optimum performance when spraying medium to high-density vegetation, use equipment calibrated to deliver up to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). Spray solutions exceeding 100 GPA may result in excessive spray run-off, causing increased ground cover injury, and injury to desirable species.

To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix this product in water and add a surfactant (see ADJUVANT section for specific recommendations and rates of surfactants). A foam-reducing agent may be added at the label rate, if needed. For control of difficult species (see AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED section and the ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED section for relative susceptibility of weed species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes, but DO NOT apply more than 3 quarts of this product per acre in aquatic sites and nonagricultural lands, and 1-5 quarts per acre in pasture/rangeland. Uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled but DO NOT apply to run-off. Excessive wetting of foliage is not necessary.

SIDE TRIMMING

DO NOT side trim with this product unless severe injury or death of the treated tree can be tolerated. This product is readily translocated and can result in death of the entire tree.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

This product may be used to control undesirable woody vegetation by applying the product solution to the cambium area of freshly cut stump surfaces or to fresh cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Applications can be made at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. DO NOT over apply solution causing run-off from the cut surface.

Injury may occur to desirable woody plants if the shoots extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree.

This product may be mixed as either a concentrate or dilute solution. The dilute solution may be used for application to the cut surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of target woody vegetation. Concentrated solutions may be used for applications to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrated solution permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large diameter trees. Follow the application instructions to determine proper application techniques for each type of solution.

- To prepare a dilute solution, mix 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product with one gallon of water. If temperatures are such that freezing of the spray mixture may occur, antifreeze (ethylene glycol) may be used according to manufacturer's label to prevent freezing. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve uptake through partially callused cambiums.
- To prepare a concentrated solution, mix 2 quarts of this product with no more than 1 quart of water.

CUT STUMP TREATMENT

Dilute Solution - Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Ensure that the solution thoroughly wets the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).

CUT STEM TREATMENT

(injection, hack-and-squirt)

Dilute Solution - Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than one-inch intervals between cut edges. Ensure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.

Concentrate Solution - Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site. Make at least one injection cut for every 3 inches of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) on the target tree. For example, a 3-inch DBH tree will receive 1 injection cut and a 6-inch DBH tree will receive 2 injection cuts. On trees requiring more than one injection site place the injection cuts at approximately equal intervals around the tree.

CUT STUBBLE

This product can be applied within 2 weeks after mechanical mowing or cutting of brush. To suppress or control resprouting, uniformly apply a spray solution of this product at the rate of 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre to the cut area. This product may be tank-mixed with picloram (such as Trooper 22K), or equivalent labeled product for this use, to aid in control or suppression of brush. The addition of 5% (v/v) or more of a penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots.

Cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps. This type of application may increase ground cover injury. However, vegetation will recover. Making applications of this product directly to the soil can increase potential root uptake causing injury or death of desirable trees.

Efficacy can be increased and root uptake by desirable vegetation can be decreased if the brush is allowed to regrow and the foliage is treated. See the Brush Control section of this label.

FRILL OR GIRDLE TREATMENT

Using a hatchet, machete, or chain saw, make cuts through the bark and completely around the tree to expose the cambium. The cut should angle downward extending into the cambium enough to expose at least two growth rings. Using a spray applicator or brush, apply a 25% to 100% solution of this product into each cut until thoroughly wet. Avoid applying so much herbicide that runoff to the ground or water occurs.

BASAL APPLICATION

This product is an aqueous formulation that requires mixing with **basal oil containing at least 15% emulsifier or will require the addition of an emulsifier, for application to the basal area** of brush and trees to control undesirable vegetation in the following noncropland areas: access roads, airfields, airports, along forest roads, around commercial or industrial structures or outbuildings, around farm and ranch structures and outbuildings, bare ground, construction sites, ditch banks, dry ditches & canals, fences & fencerows, firebreaks, gravel yards, habitat restoration & management areas, highways & roadsides (including aprons, medians, guardrails & right of ways), industrial plant sites, industrial areas, lumber yards, natural areas, paved areas, petroleum & other tank farms, pumping installations, pipeline, power, telephone & utility rights-of-way, power stations, railroad rights-of-way, refineries, resorts, storage areas, substations, uncropped farmstead areas, uncultivated non-agricultural areas, vacant lots, walkways, wastelands & wildlife habitat areas.

Thinline Basal and Stem Application

- This product may be applied as a thinline basal or arcing application to the stems of susceptible species such as big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), willow (*Salix* spp.) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.) with a stem ground line diameter of 3 inches or less. Mix 24 to

48 fluid ounces of this product in one gallon of **basal oil containing at least 15% emulsifier**. Maintain uniform mixtures with frequent agitation. Direct a thin line of the spray solution to the stems beginning a few feet from the ground and descending toward the base of the tree making a zig-zag motion. Do not over apply causing puddling.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatments

- This product, at the rate of 8 to 12 fluid ounces per gallon may be applied for low volume basal bark treatments. This product at 3.0 to 5.0% is recommended to be tank mixed with Relegate™ or Garlon® 4 or other basal products to broaden the spectrum of control. Consult the herbicide labels for rates and susceptible brush species. Mixing with basal requires compatibility tests prior to mixing large quantities. Mixing aids (such as emulsifiers, etc.) and ongoing agitation are required to attain a homogenous tank mix.
- Basal application should be made to the lower 12" to 18" of the target brush and go to the soil. Care should be taken not to puddle or over treat the stem. Basal application is best suited for low density brush sites, where stems do not exceed 700 stems per acre. For Basal Application – It is advisory to mix only the intended amount of mixture that is to be sprayed that day. Adequate agitation must be maintained with all emulsion mixtures to prevent phase separation. Prior to tank mixing with other products, herbicides and oils, you must determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. (See **COMPATIBILITY** section).

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE

			TANK MIXING			
AMOUNT OF SPRAY SOLUTION BEING PREPARED	NUFARM POLARIS ALONE		NUFARM POLARIS WHEN TANK MIXING		RELEGATE or GARLON 4	
	6%	9%	3.0%	5.0%	15%	20%
1 Gallon	8.0 fl. oz.	12.0 fl. oz.	3.8 fl. oz.	6.4 fl. oz.	1.2 pts.	1.6 pts.
3 Gallons	1.5 pts.	2.25 pts.	11.5 fl. oz.	1.2 pts.	1.8 qts.	2.4 qts.
4 Gallons	1.0 qt.	1.5 qts.	15.4 fl. oz.	1.6 pts.	2.4 qts.	3.2 qts.
5 Gallons	1.25 qts.	1.0 qt. + 28.0 fl. oz.	1.2 pts.	1.0 qt.	3.0 qts.	1.0 gal.
50 Gallons	3.0 gals. + 1.0 pt.	4.0 gals. + 2.75 qts.	1.5 gals.	2.5 gals.	7.5 gals.	10.0 gals.
100 Gallons	6.0 gals. + 1.0 qt.	9.0 gals. + 1.5 qts.	3.0 gals.	5.0 gals.	15.0 gals.	20.0 gals.
16 fluid ounces = 1 pint : 2 pints = 1 quart : 4 quarts = 1 gallon						

FORESTRY USE

Site Preparation Treatment

This product may be used to control labeled grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees on forest sites in advance of regeneration for the following conifer crop species:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl oz/A)
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	48 to 80
Loblolly X pitch hybrid		
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	40 to 64
Coastal redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	24 to 48
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	
Incense cedar	<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	
Western hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	
California red fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i>	24 to 40
California white fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	
Jack pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	24 to 32
Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	
Pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	
Sugar pine	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>	
White pine	<i>Pinus strobes</i>	
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	
Red spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i>	
White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	

Use the specified rate of this product per acre applied as a broadcast foliar spray for long-term control of labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous weeds. Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, grass and other herbaceous weeds will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn if desired to control conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

Apply the specified rate of this product per acre in 5 to 30 gallons total spray solution for helicopter applications or 5 to 100 gallons total spray solution for mechanical ground spray and backpack applications. Use a minimum of 0.5% by volume nonionic surfactant (NIS). Use the higher label rate of this product and higher spray volumes when controlling particularly dense or multilayered canopies of hardwood stands or difficult to control species.

In certain cases, tank mixes may be necessary for chemical control of conifers and other species tolerant to this product. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the product labels. Always follow the most restrictive label. Combinations with other products labeled for forest site preparation may kill certain plants such as legumes and blackberry which are desirable for wildlife habitat.

Where quick initial browndout (deadening of foliage) is desired for burning, apply a tank mixture of 32 to 64 fl. oz. of this product with 16 to 64 fl. oz. glyphosate or 16 to 48 fl. oz. triclopyr ester per acre. For control of seedling pines, apply 32 to 64 fl. oz. of this product with 3 to 4 quarts glyphosate. For site preparation, rates less than 48 fl. oz. of this product will provide suppression of hard wood brush and trees, some resprouting may occur.

DO NOT plant seedlings of black spruce (*Picea mariana*) or white spruce (*Picea glauca*) on sites broadcast treated with this product or into the treated zone of spot or banded applications for 3 months following application or injury may occur.

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

Use this product for selective weeding in the following conifer crop species:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl oz/A)
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	12 to 20
Loblolly X pitch hybrid		
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Longleaf pine ¹	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	8 to 12
Slash pine ¹	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	
Douglas fir ¹	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	

¹Use of surfactant is not recommended

This product may be applied as a broadcast treatment, banded over tree rows, or as a directed spray for release of young conifers from herbaceous weeds. To prevent possibility of conifer injury, DO NOT apply this product when conifers are under stress from drought, disease, animal or winter injury, planting shock, or other stresses reducing conifer vigor. Broadcast applications may be made by helicopter, ground, or backpack sprayer. For difficult to control weeds, use the higher labeled rates. Where herbaceous weeds have overtopped conifer seedlings, a nonionic surfactant may be added to improve weed control (except for slash pine, long leaf pine, and Douglas fir) at a rate not to exceed 0.5% of spray solution volume. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when herbaceous weed control treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth.

This product may also be applied using backpack or handheld sprayers to control herbaceous weeds around individual conifer seedlings. Mix 0.8 to 1.2 fl. oz. of this product + 0.2 oz. nonionic surfactant per gallon of water. Direct the spray to the weeds and minimize the amount applied to conifer foliage for best conifer tolerance. Ensure that maximum labeled rates per acre for previously listed crop species are not exceeded.

This product may be tank mixed with Spyder® and/or Spyder Extra to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. For loblolly pine, apply 8 to 12 fl. oz. of this product + 1 to 2 fl. oz. Spyder and/or Spyder Extra per acre. The application of this product plus Spyder and/or Spyder Extra on other conifer species may cause growth suppression.

CONIFER RELEASE TREATMENT

This product may be applied as a broadcast or directed spray application for suppression of labeled brush, tree, and herbaceous weed species. Directed spray applications may be made with low volume applications in conifer stands of all ages by targeting unwanted vegetation and avoiding direct application to the conifer. Ensure that maximum labeled rates per acre listed for the following crop species are not exceeded.

Broadcast Applications for Release of the Following Conifers from Hardwood Competition

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate (fl oz/A)
Loblolly pine ³	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	24 to 40
Loblolly X pitch hybrid ³		
Virginia pine ³	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	24 to 32
Pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	
White pine ¹	<i>Pinus strobes</i>	16 to 32
California red fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i>	16 to 24
California white fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	
Lodgepole pine ²	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	
Douglas fir ²	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	12 to 24
Jack pine ²	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	
Black spruce ²	<i>Picea mariana</i>	
Red spruce ²	<i>Picea rubens</i>	
White spruce ²	<i>Picea glauca</i>	

¹DO NOT make applications to white pine stands younger than three years old. To minimize potential white pine injury, release treatments should not be made prior to July 15.

²Applications should be made after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or height growth inhibitor may occur

³**Mid rotation release:** For broadcast applications below the pine canopy in established stands of loblolly pine, loblolly X pitch hybrid, and Virginia pine, use 32 to 64 fl. oz. of this product per acre. For mid rotation release of other species, use rates listed in the chart above.

For slash pine and longleaf pine, broadcast release treatments over the top of pines for the purpose of woody plant control must be made after August 15 and only in stands 2 through 5 years old. For applications over the top of slash pine and longleaf pine, DO NOT add surfactant and use lower labeled rates on sandy soils.

FOR THE AERIAL RELEASE TO SLASH PINE (*PINUS ELLIORTII*) STANDS OVER THE AGE OF 5 YEARS

This product may be applied as an aerial application for release of slash pine stands over the age of 5 years. In addition to reading and following all directions in this product, the following precautions and restrictions are required:

- Make applications in the fall after slash pine height growth has stopped and buds have set.
- Do not apply before September 15 even if height growth has stopped and buds have set.
- A maximum of 12 to 14 fl. oz./A of this product may be applied. Use the 12 fl. oz./A rate on sandier sites.

Apply the label rate of this product per acre when making broadcast applications with helicopter or ground spray equipment. Refer to mixing and application instructions for proper spray volumes. A nonionic surfactant may be added at no more than 0.25% by volume.

Use the higher label rates of this product when controlling particularly dense stands or difficult to control species.

Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, DO NOT make broadcast applications to conifer stands except loblolly pine before the end of the second growing season. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, broadcast release treatments may be made late in the growing season. To prevent possibility of conifer injury, DO NOT apply this product when conifers are under stress from drought, disease, animal or winter injury, or other stresses reducing conifer vigor.

This product may be used to release loblolly pine seedlings during the first growing season following planting or for one year old natural loblolly pine regeneration. For one year old loblolly pine release, apply 24 to 40 fl. oz. per acre of this product after July 15. Rates below 32 fl. oz. per acre are intended for hardwood growth suppression expect hardwood resprouting.

SPOT TREATMENT OF UNDESIRABLE HARDWOOD VEGETATION

This product may be used as a directed foliar or cut stem application to control undesirable brush and hardwoods in the management of stands of all ages for the conifer species listed in the broadcast application section above. Refer to the mixing and application instructions in the foliar or cut stem sections for proper use rates, equipment, and application techniques. DO NOT exceed maximum labeled rates per acre listed for crop species. Cut stem applications may be used for spot treatment of undesirable hardwoods in Ponderosa pine stands using 24 fl. oz. or less of this product per acre.

Avoid direct application to desired plant species or injury may occur. Injury may occur to nontarget or desirable hardwoods or conifers if they extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree or their roots extend into the treated zone.

LATE ROTATION VEGETATION CONTROL IN WESTERN CONIFER

In California, the Pacific Northwest, and Inland Northwest, broadcast aerial applications of this product up to 48 fl. oz. per acre are permissible in conifer stands that are targeted for harvesting the year following treatment. Use minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. Significant conifer injury or mortality must be expected. DO NOT use this treatment if conifer injury or mortality cannot be tolerated.

BAG AND SPRAY APPLICATION FOR CONIFER RELEASE

In Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine stands, broadcast applications of this product up to 32 fl. oz. per acre are permissible when the trees are covered by bags prior to the application. The bags must prevent the spray mix from contacting the conifer foliage. On sites with coarse textured soils (e.g., decomposed granite, pumice, sandy or rocky sites) or low levels of soil organic matter (generally 5% or less) significant conifer growth inhibition and mortality is possible. DO NOT use this treatment on these types of sites if conifer growth inhibition and mortality cannot be tolerated.

NONAGRICULTURAL LAND USE

This product may be used for woody and herbaceous weed control in nonagricultural lands including private, public, and military lands. Applications are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants grown for sale or other commercial use or for commercial seed production or for research purposes.

BRUSH CONTROL

Use the specified rate of this product with the preferred application technique for control of undesirable brush.

Tank Mixes and Application Rates for Low-Volume Foliar Brush Control*

Target Vegetation	Arsenal Rate (% by volume)	Tank Mix
Mixed hardwoods without elm, locust, or pine	1.0 to 1.5	Surfactant
Mixed hardwoods containing elm, locust, and pine	0.5 to 1.0	AquaNeat® at 2% to 3% or Razor® at 2 2/3 to 4% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and pine but no elm		Krenite® at 2% to 5% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and elm but no pine		Patriot® at 2 oz/A or 2-3 grams/gal plus surfactant
*Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D could result in reduced product efficacy.		

Backpack and Handheld Spray Mixing Guide

% Solution	Product Per Gallon of Mix (oz)	Product Per 4 Gallon Backpack (oz)
0.25	0.3	1.3
0.5	0.6	2.6
1.0	1.3	5.1
2.0	2.6	10.2
3.0	3.8	15.4
5.0	6.4	25.6

Measuring Chart

128 fluid ounces	=	1 gallon
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint
8 pints	=	1 gallon
4 quarts	=	1 gallon
2 pints	=	1 quart

FOR SELECTIVE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS

This product may be used on unimproved industrial noncropland Bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf, such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way and other nonagricultural lands. The application of this product on established common and coastal Bermudagrass and bahiagrass provides control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. Competition from these weeds is eliminated, releasing the Bermudagrass and bahiagrass. Treatment of Bermudagrass with this product results in a compacted growth habit and seedhead inhibition.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water per acre. Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth begins. DO NOT add surfactant in excess of the specified rate (1 fl. oz. per 25 gallons of spray solution). DO NOT apply to grass during its first growing season. DO NOT apply to grass that is under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes.

DOSAGE RATES AND TIMING:

Bermudagrass - Apply this product at 6 to 12 fl. oz. per acre when the Bermudagrass is dormant. Apply this product at 6 to 8 fl. oz. per acre after the bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Applications made during green-up will delay green-up. Include a surfactant in the spray solution.

For additional pre-emergence control of annual grasses and small seeded broadleaf weeds, add Pendulum® Aquacap™ herbicide at the rate of 3.1 to 6.3 pints per acre. Consult the Pendulum® label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and precautions.

For control of Johnsongrass in bermudagrass turf, apply this product at 8 fl. oz. per acre plus Roundup® or Razor® at 12 fl. oz. per acre plus surfactant. For additional control of broadleaves and vines, Tahoe®3A or Garlon®3A may be added to the above mix at the rate of 1-2 pints per acre. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the Tahoe®3A, Garlon®3A and Roundup® labels.

Bahiagrass - Apply this product at 4 to 8 fl. oz. per acre when the bahiagrass is dormant or after the grass has initiated green-up but has not exceeded 25% green-up. Include in the spray solution a surfactant (See Adjuvant section for specific use directions for surfactants).

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN UNIMPROVED BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS

Bedstraw (*Galium* spp.)

Bishopweed (*Ptilimnium capillaceum*)

Buttercup (*Ranunculus parviflorus*)

Carolina geranium (*Geranium carolinianum*)

Fescue (*Festuca* spp.)

Foxtail (*Setaria* spp.)

Little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*)

Seedling Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*)

Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*)

White clover (*Trifolium repens*)

Yellow woodsorrel (*Oxalis stricta*)

GRASS GROWTH AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION

This product may be used to suppress growth and seedhead development of certain turfgrass in unimproved areas. When applied to desirable turf, this product may result in temporary turf damage and/or discoloration. Effects to the desirable turf may vary with environmental conditions. For optimum performance, application should be made prior to culm elongation. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, allow at least three days of active growth before mowing. If following a mowing, allow sufficient time for the grasses to recover before applying this product or injury may be amplified.

DO NOT apply to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect damaged, etc.) or severe injury or death may occur.

Bermudagrass - Apply this product at 6 to 8 fl. oz. per acre from early green-up to prior to seed head initiation. DO NOT add a surfactant for this application.

Cool Season Unimproved Turf - Apply this product at 2 fl. oz. per acre plus 0.25% nonionic surfactant. For increased suppression, this product may be tank-mixed with such products as Campaign® (24 fl. oz. per acre) or Embark® (8 fl. oz. per acre).

Tank-mixes may increase injury to desired turf. Consult each product label for recommended turf species and other use directions and precautions. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may decrease the effectiveness of this product.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL WHERE BAREGROUND IS DESIRED

This product is an effective herbicide for preemergence or post-emergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds where bareground is desired. This product is particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. This product at 1.5 to 6 pints per acre can be used alone or in tank-mix with herbicides approved for use in bare ground. The degree and duration of control are dependent on the rate of this product used, tank-mix partner, the volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product when making an application involving tank-mixes.

Applications of this product may be made anytime of the year. Use equipment calibrated to deliver desired gallons per acre spray volume and uniformly distribute the spray pattern over the treated area.

Post-emergence Applications: Always use a spray adjuvant (See Adjuvant section of this label) when making a post-emergence application. For optimum performance on tough to control annual grasses, applications should be made at a total volume of 100 gallons per acre or less. For quicker burndown or brown-out of target weeds, this product may be tank-mixed with products such as Razor®, or Roundup®. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may reduce the performance of this product. Always follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product when tank-mixing.

Spot Treatments: This product may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bareground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.5 to 5% of this product plus an adjuvant. For increased burndown, include Razor®, Roundup®, or similar products. For added residual weed control or to increase the weed spectrum, add ProClipse® herbicide, Vanquish® herbicide, or Diablo® herbicide. Always follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product when tank-mixing.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES

This product can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas, ONLY in industrial sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents encroachment of roots of desirable plants.

This product should be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

Paving should follow applications of this product as soon as possible. DO NOT apply where the product may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.

This product is not to be used under pavement on residential properties such as driveways or parking lots or for use 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. Roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considerable distance beyond the branch extremities (drip line).

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. DO NOT move soil following application of this product. Apply this product in sufficient water (at least 100 gal. per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Add this product at a rate of 3 quarts per acre (2.2 fl. oz. per 1000 square feet) to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

If the soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of this product is needed for herbicide activation. This product can 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 uniform incorporation: DO NOT allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated areas.

SPOT TREATMENTS AND CRACK-AND-CREVICE TREATMENTS

Use this product as an initial or follow up treatment to control weed escapes or weed encroachment in bareground situations, including cracks and crevices in paved surfaces such as parking lots, runways and roadways.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT WEED CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURE AND RANGELAND

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland, this product may be applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 2 to 48 fl. oz. of product per acre using any of the ground application methods as described in this label. Spot applications may not exceed more than one tenth of the area to be grazed or cut for hay in grass pasture and rangeland. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the application method and vegetation control desired.

DO NOT apply more than 48 fl. oz. per acre per year.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions:

DO NOT cut forage grass for hay for 7 days after application of this product.

There are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.

Rangeland Use Instructions:

This product may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

- Control of undesirable (noxious, invasive and non-native) plant species.
- Control of undesirable vegetation for wildlife habitat improvement.
- Control of undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
- Release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
- Control of undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable vegetation following a fire.
- Control of vegetation to reduce wildfire fuel.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants, when applying this product to rangeland:

- Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
- Other organizations or individuals must operate under a habitat conservation plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.
- State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.

See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management control desired.

This product must only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. Long-term control of undesirable weeds ultimately depends on the successful use of the land management practices that promote the sustainability and growth of desirable rangeland plant species.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE

Rotational crops may be planted 12 months after applying this product at the specified pasture and rangeland rate. Twelve months after an application of this product, and before planting any crop, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted in the previously treated area in the grass pasture and rangeland and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil type and pH within the treated area. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of this product in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various agronomic factors and environmental factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED

In terrestrial sites, this product will provide preemergence or post-emergence control with residual control of the following target vegetation species at the rates listed. Residual control refers to control of newly germinating seedlings in both annuals and perennials. In general, annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of this product. For established biennials and perennials postemergence applications of this product are recommended.

The rates shown below pertain to broadcast applications and indicate the relative sensitivity of these weeds. The relative sensitivity should be referenced when preparing low volume spray solutions (see "Low Volume" section of "Ground Applications"); low volume applications may provide control of the target species with less product per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments. This product must be used only in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label.

The relative sensitivity of the species listed below can also be used to determine the relative risk of causing non-target plant injury if any of the below listed species are considered to be desirable within the area to be treated.

Resistant Biotypes: Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled. If naturally occurring resistant biotypes are present in an area, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED		
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
GRASS WEEDS		
Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹		
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	A
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	A
Canada bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa</i>	P
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	A
Fescue	<i>Festuca</i> spp.	A/P
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.	A
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lotium multiflorum</i>	A
Johnsongrass ⁴	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	P
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	P
Napier grass ⁵	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	P
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	P
Paragrass	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	P
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	P
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.	A
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	P
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	P
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	A
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	A

(continued)

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)		
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
GRASS WEEDS (continued)		
Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre¹		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	A
Beardgrass	<i>Andropogon</i> spp.	P
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	A
Bulrush ⁵	<i>Scirpus validus</i>	P
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	A
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	P
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.	A
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	A
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	A
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	A
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	A
Lovegrass ⁴	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.	P
Maidencane ⁵	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	A
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>	A
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	A
Prairie threeawn	<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	P
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	A
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	A
Wild barley	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	A
Woolly cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	A

(continued)

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
GRASS WEEDS (continued)		
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹		
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	P
Bermudagrass ^{3,4}	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	P
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	P
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	P
Feathertop	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	P
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	P
Saltgrass ³	<i>Distichlis stricta</i>	P
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	P
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.	A
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	P
Wirestem muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	P

¹ Use higher rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ Use a minimum of 75 GPA.

⁴ Use higher labeled rates.

⁵ Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹		
Burdock	<i>Arctium</i> spp.	B
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	A
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	A
Clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	A/P
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	A
Common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	A
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	P
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	A
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.	A
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	A
Hoary vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	P
Indian mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	A
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	A
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	A
Lespedeza ³	<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.	P
Miners lettuce	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	A

(continued)

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)		
Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹ (continued)		
Mullein	<i>Verbascum</i> spp.	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	A
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	P
Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium</i> spp.	A
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	A
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	A
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>	A
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	A/P
Sorrell	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	P
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	A
Sweet clover	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.	A/B
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	A
Western ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	P
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	B
Wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.	A/B
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca saliva</i>	B
Wild turnip	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	B
Woollyleaf bursage	<i>Franeria tomentosa</i>	P
Yellow woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	P
Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre¹		
Broom snakeweed	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	P
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	B
Burclover	<i>Medicago</i> spp.	A
Chickweed mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	A
Clover hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>	A
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	A
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.	A
Desert camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	P
Dock	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	P
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	A
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	P
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	A
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	A/P
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	P
Purslane	<i>Portulaca</i> spp.	A
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	A
Rocket London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	A

(continued)

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)		
Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre¹ (continued)		
Rush skeletonweed ⁴	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	B
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex</i> spp.	A
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	A
Spurge, annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	A
Stinging nettle ⁴	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	P
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	A
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	A
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹		
Arrowwood	<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	A
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	P
Giant ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	A
Gray rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	P
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	B
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	P
Primrose	<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>	P
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	P
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	A
Texas thistle	<i>Cirsium texanum</i>	P

¹ Use higher rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

⁴ For best results, early postemergence applications are required.

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
VINES AND BRAMBLES		
Apply 1 pint per acre		
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	P
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	A
Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹		
Wild buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	P
Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre¹		
Greenbriar	<i>Smilax</i> spp.	P
Honeysuckle ³	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	P
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	A/P
Poison ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>	P
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>	P

(continued)

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
VINES AND BRAMBLES (continued)		
Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre¹ (continued)		
Wild rose ³	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	P
Including:		
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	P
Macartney rose	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	P
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹		
Trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	P
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	P
Wild grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	P

¹ Use higher labeled rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ Use higher labeled rate.

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
BRUSH SPECIES		
Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre¹		
Brazilian peppertree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	P
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	P
Popcorn tree		
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	P
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	P
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	P
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹		
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.	P
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	P
Ash ³	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	P
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.	P
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	P
Bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	P
Bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	P
Birch ³	<i>Betula</i> spp.	P
Black gum ⁴	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	P
Black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	P
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	P
Ceanothis	<i>Ceanothis</i> spp.	P
Cherry ^{3, 4}	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	P
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	P
Chinquapin	<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>	P

(continued)

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)		
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
BRUSH SPECIES (continued)		
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre ¹		
Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> <i>P. deltoides</i>	P
Cypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	P
Dogwood ³	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	P
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	P
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	P
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	P
Hickory ³	<i>Carya</i> spp.	P
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.	P
Lyonia spp. Including: Fetterbush Staggerbush		
	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	P
	<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	P
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	P
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	P
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	P
Mulberry ^{3, 6}	<i>Morus</i> spp.	P
Oak ⁷	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	P
Persimmon ⁴	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	P
Poison oak	<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	P
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.	P
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	P
Red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	P
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	P

(continued)

TERRESTRIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)		
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROWTH HABIT ²
BRUSH SPECIES (continued)		
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre ¹ (continued)		
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix pentandra</i>	P
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	P
Sourwood ⁴	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	P
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	P
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	P
Tanoak ³	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	P
Tit ⁸	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	P
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	P
Vaccinium spp. Including: Blueberry Sparkleberry		
	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	P
	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	P
Water willow ⁹	<i>Justicia americana</i>	P
Yellow poplar ³	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	P

¹ Use higher labeled rate where heavy or well-established infestations occur.
² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial
³ Use higher labeled rate.
⁴ Best control with applications before formation of fall leaf color.
⁵ Tank mix with glyphosate.
⁶ Degree of control may be species dependent.
⁷ For water oak (*Quercus nigra*) laurel oak (*Quercus lauriflora*) willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) use higher labeled rates.
⁸ Suppression only.
⁹ Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product may be applied for control of floating and emergent weeds (see Aquatic Weeds Controlled and Terrestrial Weeds Controlled) in or near bodies of water that may be nonflowing, flowing, or transient. This product may be applied to aquatic sites that include rivers, lakes, streams, seeps, drainage ditches, ponds, reservoirs, canals, bogs, marshes, swamps, estuaries, bays, brackish water, transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic sites, riparian sites and seasonal wet areas. See Use Precautions and Restrictions section of this label for instructions, directions, precautions and restrictions on aquatic uses.

Read and observe the following directions if aquatic sites are present in nonagricultural lands and are part of the intended treatment area.

This product must be applied to the emergent foliage of the target vegetation and little to no activity on submerged aquatic weeds. Concentrations of this product, resulting from direct application to water, are not expected to be of sufficient concentration nor duration to control target vegetation. Application should be made in such a way as to maximize spray interception by the target vegetation while minimizing the amount of overspray that enters the water.

This product does not control plants that have a majority of their foliage underwater or plants that are completely submerged.

Product Application: This product should be applied with helicopter or surface application equipment in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. When applying by helicopter, follow directions under Aerial Application section of this label; when using surface equipment refer to the Ground Application section.

When applying this product to moving bodies of water applications should be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. DO NOT apply to bodies of water or portions of bodies of water where emergent and/or floating weeds do not exist.

Large Application Areas / Oxygen Depletion: When application is to be made to target vegetation that covers a large percentage of surface area of impounded water, treating area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion from vegetation decay. Oxygen depletion may result in the suffocation of some sensitive aquatic organisms. If oxygen depletion is a concern, treat no more than 1/2 of the surface area of the water at a time. Wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow aquatic organisms ability to move into untreated areas.

Avoid washoff of sprayed foliage by recreational boat backwash or spray boat for 1 hour after application.

Apply this product at 1 to 3 quarts per acre depending on weed density and species present. DO NOT exceed the maximum label rate of 1.5 pounds acid equivalent Imazapyr (equivalent to 3 quarts) per acre per year. Use the higher labeled rate for heavy weed pressure. See Aquatic Weeds Controlled and Terrestrial Weeds Controlled sections for specific rates.

This product may be applied as a draw-down treatment in areas described in this label. Apply this product to weeds after water has been drained and allow 14 days before reintroduction of water.

This product will control the following target species as specified in the Use Rates and Application Directions section of the table. Rate instructions are expressed in terms of product volume for broadcast applications and as a percent solution for directed applications including spot treatments. For percent solution applications, DO NOT apply more than 1.5 pounds acid equivalent Imazapyr (equivalent to 3 quarts) per acre per year.

Mixing Guide

% Solution	Product Per Gallon of Mix (oz)
0.25	0.3
0.5	0.6
1.0	1.3
2.0	2.6
3.0	3.8
5.0	6.4

Measuring Chart

128 fluid ounces	=	1 gallon
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint
8 pints	=	1 gallon
4 quarts	=	1 gallon
2 pints	=	1 quart

Common Name	Scientific Name	Use Rates and Application Directions
Floating Weeds		
*Floating heart	<i>Nymphodes spp</i>	2 to 4 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Frogbit	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>	1 to 2 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Spatterdock	<i>Nuphar luteum</i>	Apply a tank mix of 2 to 4 pints/A of this product +4 to 6 pints/A glyphosate in 100 GPA water for best control. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	1 to 2 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water to actively growing foliage.
*Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	1 to 2 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
Emergent Weeds		
*Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	1 to 4 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Arrowhead duck potato	<i>Sagittaria spp</i>	1 to 2 pints/A applied to 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Bacopa lemon	<i>Bacopa spp</i>	1 to 2 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.

*Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Use Rates and Application Directions
Emerged Weeds (continued)		
*Parrot feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Foliage must be above water for sufficient product uptake. Apply 2 to 4 pints/A (0.5% to 1.0% solution) of this product to actively growing emergent foliage.
*Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle spp</i>	1 to 2 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Pickerelweed	<i>Pontedena cordata</i>	2 to 3 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Taro wild Coco yam Dasheen Elephant's ear	<i>Colocasia esculentum</i>	4 to 6 pints/A applied in 100 GPA with a high quality sticker adjuvant. Ensure good coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Water chestnut	<i>Trappa natans</i>	4 to 6 pints/A applied in 100 GPA with a high quality sticker adjuvant. Ensure good coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	2 to 3 pints/A applied in 100 GPA water mix. Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
*Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.0% to 1.5% solution). Ensure 100% coverage of actively growing emergent foliage.
Terrestrial/Marginal Weeds		
*Aquatic nightshade Soda apple	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied to foliage
*Bamboo Japanese	<i>Phyllostachys spp</i>	3 to 4 pints/A (0.75% to 1.0% solution) applied to foliage
*Beach vitex	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	5% solution + 1% MSO foliar spray. 17% solution stem injection (hack and squirt)
Brazilian pepper Christmasberry	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	2 to 4 pints/A (0.5% to 1.0% solution) applied to foliage
Cattail	<i>Typha spp</i>	2 to 4 pints/A (0.5% to 1.0% solution) applied to actively growing green foliage after full leaf elongation. Lower rates will control cattail in the North. Higher rates are needed in the South.
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	16 to 24 fl. oz./A applied to foliage
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Burn foliage, till area, then fall spray 2 quarts/A (1.0% solution) of this product+MSO applied to new growth.
Cordgrass prairie	<i>Spartina spp</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.0% to 1.5% solution) applied to actively growing foliage
*Cutgrass	<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.0% to 1.5% solution) applied to actively growing foliage
*Elephant grass Napier grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	3 pints/A (0.75% solution) applied to actively growing foliage
*Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus L</i>	2 to 3 pints/ (0.5% to 0.75% solution) A applied to actively growing foliage
Giant reed Wild cane	<i>Arundo donax</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.0% to 1.5% solution) applied in spring to actively growing foliage
*Golden bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	3 to 4 pints/A (0.75% to 1.0% solution) applied to foliage when plant is actively growing, before setting seedhead. More foliage will result in greater herbicide uptake, resulting in greater root kill.
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	3 to 4 pints/A (0.75% to 1.0% solution) applied to actively growing foliage.
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea spp</i>	Russian knapweed: 2 to 3 pints/A (0.5% to 0.75% solution) +1 quart/A (0.5% solution) MSO fall applied after senescence begins.
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	3 to 4 pints/A (0.75% to 1.0% solution) applied postemergence to actively growing foliage.

*Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Use Rates and Application Directions
Terrestrial/Marginal Weeds (continued)		
Melaleuca Paperbark tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	- Established stands: apply 6 pints/A (1.5% solution) of this product + 6 pints/A (1.5% solution) glyphosate+spray adjuvant. For best results use 4 quarts/A (2.0% solution) MSO as an adjuvant. - Broadcast foliar control: apply aerially in a minimum of 2 passes at 10 gallons/A applied cross treatment. - Spot treatment: use 25% of this product+25% solution of glyphosate +1.25% MSO in water applied as a frill or stump treatment.
*Nutmuss Killip'opu	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	2 pints/A (0.5% solution) this product+1 quart/A (0.5% solution) MSO applied early postemergence.
*Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus spp</i>	2 to 3 pints/A (0.5% to 0.75% solution) postemergence to foliage or preemergence incorporated, nonincorporated preemergence applications will not control.
Phragmites Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	4 to 6 pints/A (1.0% to 1.5% solution) applied to actively growing green foliage after full leaf elongation. Ensure 100% coverage. If stand has a substantial amount of old stem tissue, mow or burn, allow to regrow to approximately 5 feet tall before retreatment. Lower rates will control phragmites in the North, higher rates are needed in the South.
*Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	2 pints/A (0.5% solution) this product+1 quart/A (0.5% solution) MSO applied preemergence to early postemergence to rosette before flowering
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	1 pint/A (0.25% solution) applied to actively growing foliage.
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	3 to 4 pints/A (0.75% to 1.0% solution) applied to actively growing foliage.
Rose swamp	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	2 to 3 pints/A (0.5% to 0.75% solution) applied to actively growing foliage.
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	2 to 4 pints/A (1% solution) applied to foliage.
Saltcedar Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix spp</i>	Aerial application: 2 quarts this product+0.25% v/v NIS applied to actively growing foliage during flowering. Spot treatment: Use 1% solution of this product+0.25% v/v NIS and spray to wet foliage. After application, wait at least 2 years before disturbing treated saltcedar. Earlier disturbance can reduce overall control.
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum spp</i>	2 pints/A (0.5% solution) applied early postemergence
Sumac	<i>Rhus spp</i>	2 to 3 pints/A (0.5% to 0.75% solution) applied to foliage
Swamp morningglory Kangkong Water spinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatic</i>	1 to 2 pints/A (0.25% to 0.5% solution) of this product + 1 quart/A (0.5% solution) MSO applied early postemergence
Torpedo grass	<i>Panicum repens</i>	4 pints/A (1.0 to 1.5% solution). Ensure good coverage to actively growing foliage.
*White top Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	1 to 2 pints/A (0.25% to 0.5% solution) applied in spring to foliage during flowering.
Willow	<i>Salix spp</i>	2 to 3 pints/A (0.5% to 0.75% solution) of this product applied to actively growing foliage. Ensure good coverage.

*Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

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:

NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this products labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable" or "Refillable" designation. Follow the container disposal [handling] instructions below that apply to your container type / size.

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling or reconditioning not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** 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 the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. If burned stay out of smoke.

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