



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 ESR04052600000006661	1

VENDOR
VS0000039555
GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

Solicitation Number: ARFQ 0803 DOT2600000079
Total Bid: 0
Response Date: 2026-04-06
Response Time: 00:40:49
Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
70141604			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
24000000			

Commodity Line Comments:

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		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
24000000			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGE - ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST



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.



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.

FOR USE ONLY IN CATEGORIES LISTED
WEST VIRGINIA CERTIFICATION

4,7

C06840

Expires: 12/31/2026
Commercial Pesticide Applicator

C06840

Shawn L Hadley

Shawn L Hadley
Hadley's Lawn Care/Greenworx Land
Management LLC
84 Plummer Drive
Leon WV 25123

Continuing Education Credit Information	Credits Acquired	Credits Required	Credits Needed	
4-Ornamental & Turf	0	20	20	Due 12/31/2028
7-Right-of-Way/Industrial Weed	0	20	20	Due 12/31/2028

**NOT
TRANSFERABLE**

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

COVERAGES

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 181370166368154377D031626T172746

REVISION NUMBER:

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

03/16/2026

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

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 rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER Progressive Insurance PO Box 94739, Cleveland, OH 44101	CONTACT NAME: Progressive Commercial Lines Customer and Agent Servicing PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): 1-800-444-4487 FAX (A/C, No): E-MAIL ADDRESS: progressivecommercial@email.progressive.com INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE INSURER A : Progressive Classic Insurance Company NAIC # 42994
INSURED Shawn L Hadley DBA: GreenWorx Land Management 84 Plummer drive Leon, WV 25123	INSURER B : INSURER C : INSURER D : INSURER E : INSURER F :



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 INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS
	COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY ☐ CLAIMS-MADE ☐ OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: ☐ POLICY ☐ PRO-JECT ☐ LOC OTHER:						EACH OCCURRENCE \$ DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) \$ MED EXP (Any one person) \$ PERSONAL & ADV INJURY \$ GENERAL AGGREGATE \$ PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG \$ \$
A	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY ☐ ANY AUTO OWNED ☐ AUTOS ONLY HIRED ☐ AUTOS ONLY ☒ SCHEDULED AUTOS ☐ NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY	Y	N	994498299	03/17/2026	03/17/2027	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) \$ 1,000,000 BODILY INJURY (Per person) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per accident) \$ PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) \$ \$
	UMBRELLA LIAB OCCUR EXCESS LIAB CLAIMS-MADE DED RETENTION \$						EACH OCCURRENCE \$ AGGREGATE \$ \$
	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY Y/N ☐ ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below See ACORD 101 for additional coverage details.	N / A					PER STATUTE OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT \$ E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE \$ E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT \$
A		Y	N	994498299	03/17/2026	03/17/2027	\$

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

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

CANCELLATION

WV National Guard
1703 Coonskin Dr
Charleston, WV 25311

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

Mark Pank

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ACORD 25 (2016/03)

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AGENCY CUSTOMER ID: LOC #: _____



ADDITIONAL REMARKS SCHEDULE

Page 1 of 4

AGENCY Progressive Insurance		NAMED INSURED Shawn L Hadley DBA: GreenWorx Land Management 84 Plummer drive Leon, WV 25123	
POLICY NUMBER 994498299		EFFECTIVE DATE: 03/17/2026	
CARRIER Progressive Classic Insurance Company	NAIC CODE 42994		

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

THIS ADDITIONAL REMARKS FORM IS A SCHEDULE TO ACORD FORM,

FORM NUMBER: 25 FORM TITLE: Certificate of Liability Insurance

State of West Virginia

VENDOR PREFERENCE CERTIFICATE

Certification and application is hereby made for Preference in accordance with **West Virginia Code, §5A-3-37**. (Does not apply to construction contracts). **West Virginia Code, §5A-3-37**, provides an opportunity for qualifying vendors to request (at the time of bid) preference for their residency status. Such preference is an evaluation method only and will be applied only to the cost bid in accordance with the **West Virginia Code**. This certificate for application is to be used to request such preference. The Purchasing Division will make the determination of the Vendor Preference, if applicable.

1. Application is made for 2.5% vendor preference for the reason checked:

☒ Bidder is an individual resident vendor and has resided continuously in West Virginia, or bidder is a partnership, association or corporation resident vendor and has maintained its headquarters or principal place of business continuously in West Virginia, for four (4) years immediately preceding the date of this certification; **or**,

☐ Bidder is a resident vendor partnership, association, or corporation with at least eighty percent of ownership interest of bidder held by another entity that meets the applicable four year residency requirement; **or**,

☐ Bidder is a nonresident vendor which has an affiliate or subsidiary which employs a minimum of one hundred state residents and which has maintained its headquarters or principal place of business within West Virginia continuously for the four (4) years immediately preceding the date of this certification; **or**,

2. Application is made for 2.5% vendor preference for the reason checked:

☒ Bidder is a resident vendor who certifies that, during the life of the contract, on average at least 75% of the employees working on the project being bid are residents of West Virginia who have resided in the state continuously for the two years immediately preceding submission of this bid; **or**,

3. Application is made for 2.5% vendor preference for the reason checked:

☐ Bidder is a nonresident vendor that employs a minimum of one hundred state residents, or a nonresident vendor which has an affiliate or subsidiary which maintains its headquarters or principal place of business within West Virginia and employs a minimum of one hundred state residents, and for purposes of producing or distributing the commodities or completing the project which is the subject of the bidder's bid and continuously over the entire term of the project, on average at least seventy-five percent of the bidder's employees or the bidder's affiliate's or subsidiary's employees are residents of West Virginia who have resided in the state continuously for the two immediately preceding years and the vendor's bid; **or**,

4. Application is made for 5% vendor preference for the reason checked:

☒ Bidder meets either the requirement of both subdivisions (1) and (2) or subdivision (1) and (3) as stated above; **or**,

5. Application is made for 3.5% vendor preference who is a veteran for the reason checked:

☐ Bidder is an individual resident vendor who is a veteran of the United States armed forces, the reserves or the National Guard and has resided in West Virginia continuously for the four years immediately preceding the date on which the bid is submitted; **or**,

6. Application is made for 3.5% vendor preference who is a veteran for the reason checked:

☐ Bidder is a resident vendor who is a veteran of the United States armed forces, the reserves or the National Guard, if, for purposes of producing or distributing the commodities or completing the project which is the subject of the vendor's bid and continuously over the entire term of the project, on average at least seventy-five percent of the vendor's employees are residents of West Virginia who have resided in the state continuously for the two immediately preceding years.

7. Application is made for preference as a non-resident small, women- and minority-owned business, in accordance with West Virginia Code §5A-3-59 and West Virginia Code of State Rules.

☐ Bidder has been or expects to be approved prior to contract award by the Purchasing Division as a certified small, women- and minority-owned business.

8. Application is made for reciprocal preference.

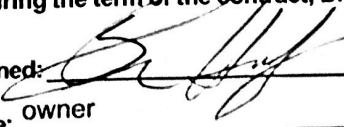
☒ Bidder is a West Virginia resident and is requesting reciprocal preference to the extent that it applies.

Bidder understands if the Secretary of Revenue determines that a Bidder receiving preference has failed to continue to meet the requirements for such preference, the Secretary may order the Director of Purchasing to: (a) rescind the contract or purchase order; or (b) assess a penalty against such Bidder in an amount not to exceed 5% of the bid amount and that such penalty will be paid to the contracting agency or deducted from any unpaid balance on the contract or purchase order.

By submission of this certificate, Bidder agrees to disclose any reasonably requested information to the Purchasing Division and authorizes the Department of Revenue to disclose to the Director of Purchasing appropriate information verifying that Bidder has paid the required business taxes, provided that such information does not contain the amounts of taxes paid nor any other information deemed by the Tax Commissioner to be confidential.

Bidder hereby certifies that this certificate is true and accurate in all respects; and that if a contract is issued to Bidder and if anything contained within this certificate changes during the term of the contract, Bidder will notify the Purchasing Division in writing immediately.

Bidder: Shawn Hadley

Signed: 

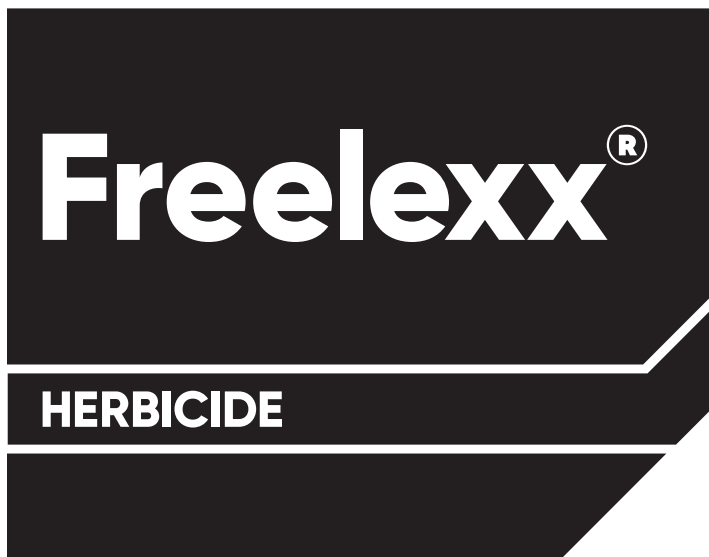
Title: owner

Date: 3/27/26

*Check any combination of preference consideration(s) indicated above, which you are entitled to receive.

Specimen Label

2,4-D CHOLINE	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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™Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

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.
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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.



Novita Solutions LLC

NOVITA MSO

METHYLATED SEED OIL BLEND

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONING AGENTS:

Methylated seed oil and other oils and emulsifiers..... 100%
All ingredients are accepted for use under 40 CFR 180.

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.)

Precautionary Statements: May cause eye or skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Do not take internally. Wear protective eyewear when handling. Avoid breathing vapors. When handling wear coveralls over short-sleeved shirt, short pants, socks, chemical resistant shoes and chemical resistant gloves.

READ AND FOLLOW ALL LABEL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS ON ALL PRODUCTS USED.

FIRST AID

**Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when call or going for treatment.**

IF SWALLOWED: 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.

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.

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. Have the product container with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

GENERAL INFORMATION

NOVITA MSO is an oil-based spray adjuvant, designed for use with pesticides that suggest or require the use of an oil adjuvant. **NOVITA MSO** has been shown to boost the performance of products such as 2,4-D esters, SU's and many other products where the use of an oil adjuvant is advised. **NOVITA MSO** can be especially helpful wherever weeds have become large, have thick, waxy coatings or are otherwise under stress. **NOVITA MSO** is used on agricultural crops, in forestry applications, in industrial and R.O.W. settings, in pasture and rangeland areas and in T&O and in any non-aquatic application.

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

APPLICATION RATES

NOVITA MSO may be used at rates of 3/4 pint to 6 quarts per acre depending on conditions and weeds. The lowest rates should be used on weeds with thin wax layers under ideal conditions. Higher doses will be required when stress occurs causing thicker wax layers, if there are large numbers of weeds or with weeds that have naturally thicker waxy cuticles.

AQUATIC USE RATES

Application	amount of NOVITA MSO per 100 gallons of spray solution
Aquatic-surface	16 to 32 ounces
Aquatic-submerged	20 to 40 ounces

NOTE: Always follow the recommendations on the label of the active formulation.

DIRECTIONS

Follow the mixing order on the label of the pesticide.

If no order is specified, add this product after other tank mix additives and pesticides, with good agitation. Do not put water into this product container unless all of the product has been poured out. Then triple rinse the container and pour the rinsate into the mix tank. Then continue adding water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in a cool, dry place. Do not introduce water to the container before use or during storage. Follow all local, state and local regulations for disposal of this and all other products and containers.

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.



Novita Solutions LLC

BASAL OIL BLUE

HIGHLY EMULSIFIED BASAL DILUENT

with
BLUE DYE

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONING AGENTS:

A proprietary blend of paraffinic oil, emulsifiers and colorant 100%
FOLLOW RECOMMENDATIONS AND LABEL RATES OF HERBICIDE MANUFACTURERS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN 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.)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in original container. Avoid breathing vapors or spray. Wash hands 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 and easy to do then continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water for several minutes.

IF SWALLOWED: 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: Do not induce vomiting. Remove victim 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

NOVITA BASAL OIL BLUE is a non-aromatic paraffinic oil diluent and emulsifier blend that improves the coverage and spreading of basal bark and brush control active ingredients.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Follow the recommendations of the most restrictive active ingredient label.

Tank mixture should only be applied within the label recommendations of every product in the tank mixture.

Use only if a paraffinic oil and emulsifier are allowed or not excluded on the label.

NOVITA BASAL OIL BLUE does not contain ammonium sulfate.

If the user does not have experience with the mixture being applied, perform a jar test using the order and amounts in the mixture and perform a phytotoxicity test to ensure crop safety.

Order of addition

Prior to mixing, fill the spray tank with half of the carrier. Start the sprayer and check to make sure that all valves and gauges work and that there is adequate tank agitation.

NET CONTENTS:

- ☐ 2.5 U.S. Gallons (9.46 liters)
- ☐ 11.25 Gallons (42.58 liters)
- ☐ 30 Gallon (113.55 liters)
- ☐ 270 Gallons (1022.06 liters)

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Prosper, TX 75078

In general, follow the W-A-L-E-S plan when adding herbicides to a tank mix.

1. Wettable Powders (WP) then Flowables (F, DF)
2. Agitate then add anti-foaming compounds, buffers
3. Liquid and Soluble products
4. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
5. NOVITA BASAL OIL BLUE and other adjuvants

APPLICATION RATES

NOVITA BASAL OIL BLUE can be used at dilution ratios of 1:4 (20%) or 1:3(25%) when following the herbicide manufacturers' label recommendations for a basal oil diluent.

NOVITA BASAL OIL BLUE is developed specifically for basal-bark and cut-surface brush control applications where "Garlon 4®" and "Stalker®" are used in premix.

NOVITA BASAL OIL BLUE is formulated for use with 15-20% Garlon 4® and up to 5% Stalker® v/v.

NOTE: Use rates may vary dependent on environmental conditions and applications. Increase rates as necessary for additional wetting and penetration.

* Garlon 4® is a registered trademark of Dow Agro Sciences.

* Stalker® is a registered trademark of BASF.

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.acrecycle.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.



Specimen Label



Garlon® 4

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas, including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, forests and in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas.

Active Ingredient:

triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester.....	61.6%
Inert Ingredients.....	38.4%
Total.....	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates

Acid equivalent: triclopyr - 44.3% - 4 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 62719-40

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUTION

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – for this product, forestry sites -- must wear:

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

Non-WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – for this product, non-forestry sites -- 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 are given, 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.

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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

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, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.
Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

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

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

The requirements in this box apply to forestry uses.

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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to all use sites on this label except for forestry uses.

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.

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 (that cannot be used according to label instructions) may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

General Information

Use Garlon® 4 specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas, including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks; forests and in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved Garlon 4 for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

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

Do not apply Garlon 4 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 4 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 currently being 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 unless a drift control additive, high viscosity inverting system, or equivalent is used to control spray drift.

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 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.

- Apply no more than 1/2 gallon of Garlon 4 (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Garlon 4 may be used at rates up to 6 quarts (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.
- Garlon 4 may be used at rates up to 8 quarts (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year on non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.

- **Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of this product.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

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 (Helicopter Only): 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. 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 Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences, 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 should 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 produced 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 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 4 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. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Plants Controlled by Garlon 4

Woody Plant Species

alder	dogwood	poplar
arrowwood	Douglas-fir	salmonberry
ash	elderberry	salt-bush (<i>Braccharis</i> spp.)
aspen	elm	salt-cedar [†]
bear clover (bearmat)	gallberry	sassafras
beech	gorse	scotch broom
birch	hazel	sumac
blackberry	hickory	sweetbay magnolia
blackgum	hornbeam	sweetgum
boxelder [†]	kudzu ^{††}	sycamore
Brazilian pepper	locust	tanoak
buckthorn	madrone	thimbleberry
casara	maples	tree-of-heaven (<i>Ailanthus</i>) [†]
Ceanothus	mulberry	tulip poplar
cherry	oaks	wax myrtle
chinquapin	persimmon	wild rose
choke cherry	pine	willow
cottonwood	poison ivy	winged elm
Crataegus (hawthorn)	poison oak	

[†]For best control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.

^{††}For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

black medic	goldenrod	ragweed
bull thistle	ground ivy	smartweed
burdock	lambsquarters	sweet clover
Canada thistle	lespedeza	vetch
chicory	matchweed	wild carrot
clover	mustard	(Queen Anne's lace)
creeping beggarweed	Oxalis	wild lettuce
curly dock	plantain	wild violet
dandelion	purple loosestrife	yarrow
field bindweed		

Application Methods

Use Garlon 4 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. 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 alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide or Tordon K herbicide. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are restricted use pesticides. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Garlon 4 in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, generally the higher rates of Garlon 4 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 at the rate of 2 to 6 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture, or Garlon 4 at 2 to 4 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, Tordon 101 Mixture, or Tordon K and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not apply more than 2 gallons of Garlon 4 per acre. 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. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K 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.

Table 1: The following table is provided as a guide to the user to achieve the proper rate of Garlon 4.

Total Spray Volume (gallons/acre)	Rate of Garlon 4	
	Forestry Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray) [†]	Non-Cropland Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray) ^{††}
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

[†] Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 qt of Garlon 4 (6 lb ae of triclopyr)/acre/year.

^{††} Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 8 qt of Garlon 4 (8 lb ae of triclopyr)/acre/year.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, mix up to 20 quarts of Garlon 4 in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Garlon 4 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 foliage spray, up to 12 quarts of Garlon 4 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment

Apply using equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage of the 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 in enough water to make 5 gallons or more of total spray per acre, or 1 1/2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 may be combined with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon 101 Mixture, or Tordon K in sufficient water to make 5 gallons or more of total spray per acre. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use Garlon 4 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 at 0.25 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester, Tordon K, or Tordon 101 Mixture to improve the spectrum of activity. For thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures, Garlon 4 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. 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 General Use Precautions and Restrictions.)

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way)

Use 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 alone, or 3 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K 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 and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Basal Bark and Dormant Brush Treatments

Mixing Directions

To control susceptible woody plants in rights-of-way other non-crop areas, and forests, use Garlon 4 in oil or oil-water mixtures prepared and applied as described below. Prepare oil-based mixtures using either diesel fuel, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene or a commercially available basal oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. When preparing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's product label. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note: All basal bark and dormant brush treatment methods may be used to treat susceptible woody species on range and permanent pasture land provided that no more than 2 quarts of Garlon 4 are applied per acre. Large plants or species requiring higher rates of Garlon 4 may not be completely controlled.

Oil Mixture Sprays

Add Garlon 4 to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, reagitation is required.

Oil Mixtures of Garlon 4 and Tordon K: Tordon K and Garlon 4 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. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon K is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays

Prepare a premix of oil, surfactant and Garlon 4 in a separate container. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Garlon 4 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 or Garlon 4 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.

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 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with knapsack 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.

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 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. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks in a manner which 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. 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. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate. **Note:** The addition of a soil active herbicide to a basal bark mixture with Garlon 4 may result in damage to surrounding non-target vegetation. Care should be taken to assess the areas in which these soil active herbicides are used in combination with Garlon 4 in basal bark applications.

Garlon 4 Plus Tordon K in Oil Tank Mix: Garlon 4 and Tordon K 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 K 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 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment which provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply sufficient spray to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter to form a treated zone that is 6 inches in height. 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. Best results are achieved when applications are made to young vigorously growing stems which have not developed the thicker bark characteristic of slower growing, understory trees in older stands. This technique is not recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or bigleaf maple. Apply from approximately 6 weeks prior to hardwood leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying at the desired height above ground level.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 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- 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.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply Garlon 4, 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 around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters of Garlon 4 or oil mixture with Garlon 4 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.

Dormant Stem Treatment

Dormant stem treatments 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 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.

Mix 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with Radiarc, OC or equivalent nozzles, or handgun using 70 to 100 gallons of spray per acre to ensure uniform coverage of stems. Garlon 4 may be mixed with 4 quarts of Weedone 170 herbicide to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are dormant. In other areas apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Cut Stump Treatment

To control resprouting, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area, 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 the size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

Cut Stump Treatment in Western States

To control resprouting of salt cedar and other *Tamarix* species, bigleaf maple, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species, apply undiluted Garlon 4 to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of the cut stump. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Forest Management Applications

For broadcast applications, apply 1 to 6 quarts of Garlon 4 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.

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 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 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the state of Florida. Where grass control is also desired, Garlon 4 alone or in tank mix combination with Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture 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 cannot be tank mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

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 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 of Garlon 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 101 Mixture, Tordon K, or 2,4-D low volatile ester. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the state of California. Where grass control is also desired, Garlon 4 alone or in tank mix combination with Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K 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 per acre. To broaden the spectrum of species controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 per acre 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 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.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than 1 month after treatment with Garlon 4 at less than 4 quarts per acre or sooner than 2 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 before planting observed.

Directed Spray 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 in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. 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 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 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 per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 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 at 4 quarts per acre or by mixtures of Garlon 4 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 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.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Hardwoods Begin Growth and Before Conifer Bud Break ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage): Use Garlon 4 at 1 to 1.5 quarts alone or with 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 Actively Growing:

Use Garlon 4 at rates of 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or with 2,4-D low volatile ester to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. 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 at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine or low volatile 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 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 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.

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 Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences 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. Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences' 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.

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences 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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Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 USA

Label Code: D02-102-025

Replaces: D02-102-024

Loes Number: 010-00085

EPA-Accepted 01/12/06

Revisions:

1. Revised grazing and haying restrictions.
2. Added spray drift management guidance.



ALLIGARE 90

NONIONIC LOW-FOAM WETTER/SPREADER SURFACTANT

Alkylpolyoxethylene and derivatives and humectant	90.0%
Other Ingredients:	10.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

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.)

Precautionary Statements: Do not take internally. Avoid skin contact. May cause skin and eye irritation.

FIRST AID

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

If Swallowed: 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.

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.

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. Have the product container with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SN: 001A-072307

Distributed By: Alligare, LLC
13 N. 8th Street, Opelika, AL 36801

PEEL HERE TO OPEN ►

ALLIGARE 90 is a general purpose nonionic surfactant, used to enhance spreading and coverage of sprays. **ALLIGARE 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

Do not store near heat or open flame. Store in original container. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) then dispose of, or recondition container through the regulations set by local or state authorities.

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. 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 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 Alligare, 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 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 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 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.

SPECIMEN LABEL

Krenite® S

Brush Control Agent

Water-Soluble Liquid

Manufactured for:

ALBAUGH, INC.

1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK,
FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

AD052510
PRODUCT OF CHINA

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ammonium salt of fosamine [ethyl hydrogen
(aminocarbonyl) phosphonate]

BY WEIGHT

41.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS

58.5%

TOTAL

100.0%

Contains 4 Lbs. Active Ingredient per Gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-247

**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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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 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.

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes (moderate) eye injury (irritation). Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Shoes plus socks

Follow 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.

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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters.

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. **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.

RESISTANCE

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. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

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 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 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. Follow all use directions, precautions, and restrictions on labels of tank-mixed products.

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.

KRENITE® S must be used only in accordance with the labeling, or in supplemental Albaugh, Inc. labeling.

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 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. Shoes plus socks

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.

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 Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon) at 8 to 20 ounces per acre. 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.

Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre per year.

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 entry into treated areas until sprays have dried to perform hand tasks.

NON-CROP SITES

KRENITE® S may be applied for general weed control as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as 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 recommended 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.

Do not apply more than 6 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre per year.

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 acre. Do not apply more than 6 gallons per acre when using ground equipment. For aerial applications, use this product at the rate of 1.5 to 3 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre when using aerial equipment. 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

Desired Volume	Amount of KRENITE® S						
	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</i> sp.	Persimmon**	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	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</i> sp.	Sourwood**	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Fern, bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Spurge, leafy***	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Hawthorn**	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> sp.
Hickory**	<i>Carya</i> sp.	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</i> sp.
Maple, vine	<i>Acer circinatum</i>		

2 to 6 gal KRENITE® S per acre			
Basswood, American**	<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Grape, wild	<i>Vitis</i> sp.
Bindweed, field***	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Populus deltoids</i>	Plum, wild	<i>Prunus munsoniana</i>
Elder, American	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Rose, multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Elm, slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Elm, winged**	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>

**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

KRENITE® S plus ESCORT XP

KRENITE® S plus ESCORT XP 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 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT XP 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 ESCORT XP.

Follow the use directions, precautions and restrictions on the ESCORT XP label.

KRENITE® S plus imazapyr

KRENITE® S plus imazapyr herbicide (2 pounds active ingredient per gallon) 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 8 to 20 ounces 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 (2 pound active per gallon) 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 1 to 2 pints 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.

Do not apply more than 6 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre when side trimming.

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. A 1:1 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 recommended 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.

SPRAY 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.

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 (>150–200 microns). 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 (helicopter) – For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- Boom Height (helicopter) – Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- Boom Height (ground) – Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. 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.

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 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.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS – PINE PLANTATIONS AND NON-CROP SITES

- Cutting of treated stems of brush before they are completely dead may result in sprouting.
- 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 result in injury.
- Not registered for sale or use in California or Arizona.

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.

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.

All Refillable Containers:

Refillable container.

Refilling Container: Refill this container with KRENITE® S containing ammonium salt of fosamine 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 Albaugh, Inc. 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 Albaugh, Inc. at the number below for instructions.

Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see proceeding). 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 Albaugh, Inc. at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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, Inc. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

Albaugh, Inc. 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, Inc. 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, INC. MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL ALBAUGH, INC. 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, INC. 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, INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

Albaugh, Inc. 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, Inc. or an Albaugh, Inc. 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.

KRENITE® and AgriStar® are registered trademarks of Albaugh, Inc.
ESCORT® is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.



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.

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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 underpension 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	Wooly 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.

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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

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**

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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

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



CORTEVA
agriscience

Tordon® 22K

HERBICIDE

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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:**
 - o **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.
 - o 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.
 - o **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.
 - o **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.
 - o **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)	horsetail, western (p)	ragweed, common (a)
bitterweed (a)	horsetail, 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)	
horsetail, 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:

- Add half the amount of water to be used to the spray tank.
- Add the required amount of water-soluble herbicides such as Tordon 22K, Garlon 3A, Sendero herbicide or 2,4-D Amine.
- 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.
- 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.

- Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
- 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 desecho 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.

**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. 101563-177 EPA Est. No.

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.

84099295
84942561G 231116AV1
Nonrefillable Container
Net Contents:
2.5 Gallons

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513



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 (800) 222-1222 or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information. For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM Pacific Standard Time.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the 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 to powdery dry or light soils in situations where the soil can be easily washed, blown, or moved onto cropland or land containing desirable vegetation. Crops and desirable vegetation may be injured if treated soil is deposited into the areas where they are growing.
- 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. There are no grazing restrictions where this product is used to treat undesirable woody plants (brush) by individual plant treatment (IPT) methods.
- Do not apply this product as a broadcast spray on sites that transect areas that are grazed by 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 test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year to maturity. 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 HERBICIDE 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 Environmental Science U.S., LLC 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 cleanup 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 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 (0.28 lb a.e.) 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 (0.28 lb a.e.) 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.

FOR IPT ON VEGETATION MANAGEMENT SITES TRANSECTING GRAZED AREAS

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be used to treat undesirable woody plants using (IPT) methods in vegetation management sites transecting areas grazed by livestock. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by ground equipment for control of undesirable woody plants (brush), including many terrestrial and riparian invasive and noxious weeds and is registered for use on private, public, and military lands. DO NOT apply this product as broadcast spray on vegetation management sites that transect grazed areas. There are no grazing restrictions where this product is used to treat undesirable woody plants (brush) by individual plant treatment (IPT) methods.

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 postemergence applications of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE provide control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply at up to 18 fluid ounces product (0.28 lb a.e.) 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. Wheatgrass species and smooth brome may be severely injured in the season of application.

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 METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE on a turfgrass species not listed on this label.

TURFGRASS TYPE	APPLICATION RATES
	(FLUID OUNCES/ACRE)
Bermudagrass	4 to 8
Bahiagrass	4 to 8
Bluegrass, Kentucky	4 to 8
Tall Fescue	4 to 8
Ryegrass, perennial	4 to 8
Wheatgrass species ¹	4 to 7.5
Smooth brome ¹	4 to 7.5

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 OR SUPPRESSED

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. Higher rates will generally be needed for plants that are drought-stressed, older or more mature plants, and perennial species. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year. For applications made in California, see the WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN CALIFORNIA Table.

BROADLEAF WEEDS		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Common Name	Scientific Name	
Bitter sneezeweed	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	
Clover, bush	<i>Lespedeza</i> sp.	
Clover, Dutch (white)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
Clover, large hop	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	
Croton, woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	
Dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	
Ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
Lespedeza, common	<i>Kummerowia striata</i>	
Lespedeza, hairy	<i>Lespedeza hirta</i>	
Lespedeza, serecia	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	4 to 8
Lettuce, tall	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	
Mullein, common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	
Mullein, turkey	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	
Ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	
Sowthistle, common	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
Sowthistle, field	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	
Spanish needle	<i>Bidens alba</i>	
Speedwell	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	
Starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	
Sweetclover, yellow	<i>Mellilotus officinalis</i>	
Trefoil, hop	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	
Vervain, blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	
Chicory, wild	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	
Common cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	
Common spikeweed	<i>Centromadia pungens</i>	
Copperleaf	<i>Acalypha</i> spp.	
Crownvetch, common	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.	
Daisy, oxeye	<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	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	
Goldenaster	<i>Heterotheca</i> spp.	
Hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	
Knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	
Knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	
Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	8 to 18
Kochia (Up to 6 inches) ¹	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	
Marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Medic	<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	<i>Euphorbia nutans</i>	
Storksbill, musky	<i>Erodium moschatum</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	<i>Daucus carota</i>	
Willow weed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>	

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED *(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. Higher rates will generally be needed for plants that are drought-stressed, older or more mature plants, and perennial species. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year. For applications made in California, see the WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN CALIFORNIA Table.

BROADLEAF WEEDS		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.	10 to 18
Aster, whiteheath	<i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i>	
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	
Burdock, common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	
Cinquefoil, sulfur	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	
Fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	
Goldenrod, Canada	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	
Goldenrod, common	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	12 to 18
Gumweed, curlycup	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	
Hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	
Matchweed	<i>Mat lippia</i>	
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	
Poison-ivy, eastern	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	
Teasel, common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	
Yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	
BRUSH		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Common Name	Scientific Name	
American beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	
Ash (Green, White)	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	
Aspen, quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
Autumn Olive	<i>Eleagnus umbellata</i>	
Baccharis, Eastern	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Catalpa, northern	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	
Chinese tallowtree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	
Elder, box	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Grape, fox	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	
Grape, crimson gloryvine	<i>Vitis coignetiae</i>	10 to 18
Grape, wild	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	
Hackberry, common	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	
Lantana, largeleaf	<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	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	
Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
Poplar, yellow	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	
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	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	
Buckthorn, common	<i>Rhamnus carthartica</i>	
Oak, northern red	<i>Quercus borealis</i>	16
Pine, Virginia2	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	
Huisache	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	
Lotebush	<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i>	18
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	

¹ See specific weed directions
² Suppression: a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN CALIFORNIA

BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CALIFORNIA		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Common Name	Scientific Name	
Clover, bush	<i>Lespedeza</i> sp.	4-8
Clover, Dutch (white)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
Dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	
Ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	
Lespedeza, serecia	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	
Mullein, common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	
Mullein, turkey	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	
Ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	
Sowthistle, common	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
Starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	
Chicory, wild	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	8-18
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
Common cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</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>	
Hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</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>	
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>	
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.	
Willow weed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>	
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.	10-18
Aster, whiteheath	<i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i>	12-18
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	
Cinquefoil, sulfur	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	
Hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	
Poison-ivy, eastern	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	
Teasel, common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	
Yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	
BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED IN CALIFORNIA		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Common Name	Scientific Name	
Ash (Green, White)	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	10-18
Catalpa, northern	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	
Elder, box	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Grape, wild	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	
Hackberry, common	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	
Locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
Locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Maple, silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Poplar, yellow	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	
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.	

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN CALIFORNIA (continued)

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED IN CALIFORNIA		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Oak, northern red Pine, Virginia ² Sassafras	<i>Quercus borealis</i> <i>Pinus virginiana</i> <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	16
Huisache Mesquite	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	18

¹ See specific weed directions.

² Suppression: a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas.

Specific Weed Directions:

Kochia: Applications should be made when kochia is small (2-4 inches tall) for best results. For larger plants or heavy infestations, a tank-mix partner such as glyphosate, dicamba, or fluoroxypry is recommended to improve control. For pre-emergent applications, combine METHOD® 240 SL HERBICIDE with Esplanade® 200SC (Indaziflam EPA Reg. No. 432-1516) before kochia emerges for most effective control. In the western US, fall or winter applications are recommended for optimal control as winter precipitation is necessary for soil activation. 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 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 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. 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 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at 1-800-424-9300, 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 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.

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 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

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. 101563-177

EPA Est. No.

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 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 (800) 222-1222 or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information. For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM Pacific Standard Time.

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.

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.

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 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

Envu and the Envu logo are trademarks and METHOD® is a registered trademark owned by Environmental Science U.S., LLC or one of its affiliates.

84099295

84942561G 231116AV1

Nonrefillable Container

Net Contents:

2.5 Gallons

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513





ESPLANADE®

200 SC

Herbicide

Suspension Concentrate

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas, and Field Grown Christmas Trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8) 19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%

TOTAL: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 101563-144

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call

24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Nonrefillable Container

D00000125

61380637E 221216AV1

Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

PRODUCED FOR

Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513



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 1-800-424-9300

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
 - shoes plus socks.
 - chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or Viton.
- 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 thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should 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 clothing.

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 WELL BEFORE USING.

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 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:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or Viton.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Esplanade 200 SC is a selective, preemergence, alkylazine herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in railroads, railyards, roadsides, hardscapes, industrial areas, airports, government and military installations, municipal sites, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, power plants, wind farms, solar farms, communication towers, pumping stations, storage areas, rail rights-of-way, utility rights-of-way, managed areas surrounding canals and aqueducts, utility substations, lumberyards, farmstead areas, nonirrigation ditch banks, fence rows, manufacturing sites, office buildings, parks, educational facilities, parking lots, gravel/stone yards, under asphalt or concrete as part of site preparation, conifer and hardwood production areas, and field grown Christmas trees including grazed areas in and around these sites.

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 moisture (minimum 0.25-0.5 inches of rainfall or equivalent moisture from snowfall) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide. Esplanade 200 SC has minimal postemergence activity and generally does not control weeds that have emerged. A postemergence herbicide may be mixed with Esplanade 200 SC to control existing weeds. Esplanade 200 SC does not control weeds arising from perennial reproductive structures such as tubers or rhizomes, or woody vegetation. Esplanade 200 SC can be applied to listed terrestrial non-crop sites, conifer and hardwood production areas and field grown Christmas tree 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.

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.
- Do not allow spray drift or runoff to fall into irrigation ditches.
- Maximum use rates for areas that are grazed by livestock:
 - Do not exceed 5 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.065 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
 - Do not exceed 6 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.078 lb active ingredient per acre) per year.
- Maximum use rates for areas that are not grazed by livestock:
 - Do not exceed 7 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.091 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
 - Do not exceed 10 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.130 lb active ingredient per acre) per year.
- Do not make more than two applications per year. Allow at least 60 days between applications.
- Do not apply through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not cut hay within 40 days of a single application.
- Do not apply by air on non-crop sites. Aerial applications are permitted on conifer and hardwood production areas.
- Not for aerial use in the State of New York.
- 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 growing outside the treatment site.
- Do not apply to water-saturated, frozen or snow covered ground.
- Do not apply in situations where the soil can be easily washed, blown, or moved onto cropland or land containing desirable vegetation. Crops and desirable vegetation may be injured if treated soil is deposited into the areas where desirable vegetation is growing. Factors which can affect the movement of soil include surface soil texture, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns.
- Do not use on newly seeded turf, residential lawns or commercial lawns, athletic fields, golf courses, sod farms, plant nurseries, greenhouse production sites, production or landscape ornamentals, or on trees grown in containers.
- For aerial applications on conifer and hardwood production areas, do not apply Esplanade 200 SC within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more information.
- Do not use in hardwood production areas in California.
- 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 nonlabeled agricultural crop areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more details.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

On non-crop sites, Esplanade 200 SC may be applied using ground equipment only. On conifer and hardwood production areas, Esplanade 200 SC may be applied by aerial or ground equipment. Properly calibrate spray equipment according to the manufacturer's directions and check that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid excessive application and potential non-target injury.

For ground application use spray volumes of 10-100 gallons per acre. For aerial application, use 5-30 gallons of spray volume per acre. Use a sufficient volume of water and an effective delivery system to ensure thorough coverage of the soil. For optimum performance with ground equipment, use a boomed spray system with flat fan nozzles set at the appropriate height and properly calibrated according

to the manufacturer's recommendations. Boomless spray systems may not provide uniform coverage across the spray swath and may result in reduced performance. Performance with boomless spray systems may be improved by using higher water volumes. The use of hand-held, backpack, or ATV/UTV-mounted spray equipment is allowed 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. To avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops, the distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

See the **Spray Drift Management** section for more details on ground and aerial application.

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 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) wettable powders (WP), (c) wettable granules (WG) or other dry flowables, (d) fertilizers, (e) **Esplanade 200 SC**, (f) other aqueous suspension concentrates (SC), (g) soluble liquids (including glyphosate formulations), (h) emulsifiable concentrates and other organic-solvent based formulations, (i) adjuvants. Continue to fill the tank with water to the desired volume while agitating. **Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.**

Re-suspending 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 partners 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 partners in the following order: (a) wettable powders, (b) dry flowables, (c) fertilizers, (d) Esplanade 200 SC, (e) other aqueous suspensions, (f) soluble liquids, (g) emulsifiable concentrates, (h) adjuvants. 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

Application Timings

Apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to weed seed germination. Esplanade 200 SC does not generally control weeds that have germinated. 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 and residual control into the following spring. For late fall applications, apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to when the ground freezes.

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 applications made in California, See Weeds Controlled and Suppressed in California.

Herbicide Mixtures

For applications made after target weeds have germinated, mix Esplanade 200 SC with appropriate postemergence herbicides. Esplanade 200 SC may be mixed with Oust XP (EPA Reg. No. 432-1552; sulfometuron-methyl), Method 240 SL (EPA Reg. No. 432-1565; aminocyclopyrachlor), Method 50 SG (EPA Reg. No. 432-1566; aminocyclopyrachlor), glyphosate, Velpar DF VU (EPA Reg. No. 432-1576; hexazinone); Escort (EPA Reg. No. 432-1549; metsulfuron) or other products labeled for the target use site. If the intent is to release desirable species in the treatment area, select herbicides that are selective on the desirable species.

See Compatibility Testing With Other Pesticides section to ensure compatibility of tank mix partners prior to operational mixing. 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 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. 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, preemergence activity will be inconsistent.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC (For California, see Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California)	
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled	
Alyssum, desert	<i>Alyssum desertorum</i>
Alyssum, yellow	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> sp.
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle, common (from seed)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Common mullein (from seed)	<i>Erbascum thapsus</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
Curly dock (from seed)	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cutleaf evening primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Dalmatian toadflax (from seed)	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Dandelion, cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, common (from seed)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Diffuse knapweed (from seed)	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conza bonariensis</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Gromwell, Yellow	<i>Amsinckia calycina</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC *(continued)*
(For California, see Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled	
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
Kochia (see recommendations below)	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Long-stalk phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Musk thistle (from seed)	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Panicle willowweed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate pigweed	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artimisiifolia</i>
Red tasselflower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Sahara mustard	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus olerachus</i>
Spotted catsear	<i>Hypochoeris radica</i>
Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Teasel, common (from seed)	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Wild buckwheat (from seed)	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Grasses and Sedges Controlled	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual bromegrass	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bulbous bluegrass [#]	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> species
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>
Crabgrass, large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
False chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritime</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC *(continued)*
(For California, see Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California)

Grasses and Sedges Controlled <i>(continued)</i>	
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Mediterranean grass	<i>Schismus barbatus</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Natal grass	<i>Melinis repens</i>
Rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
Weeds Suppressed	
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
False chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Rye, Feral	<i>Secale cereale</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotunda</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Sida, prickly/teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>
Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Woodsorrell, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Woodsorrel/Oxalis	<i>Oxalis species</i>

* Control prior to sprouting of new bulblets (does not control established perennial plants)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California	
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled in California	
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine sp.</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle, (from seed)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
Curly dock (from seed)	<i>Rumex crispus</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California <i>(continued)</i>	
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled in California <i>(continued)</i>	
Cutleaf evening primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Dandelion, cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, common (from seed)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conza bonariensis</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Gromwell, Yellow	<i>Amsinckia calycina</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Horseweed/marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
Kochia (see recommendations below)	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Long-stalk phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Panicle willowweed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate pigweed	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artimisiifolia</i>
Red tasselflower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus olerachus</i>
Spotted catsear	<i>Hypochoeris radica</i>
Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Wild buckwheat (from seed)	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California <i>(continued)</i>	
Grasses and Sedges Controlled in California	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual brome	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> species
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>
Crabgrass, large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Ventenata*	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
Weeds Suppressed in California	
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
False chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritime</i>
Rye, Feral	<i>Secale cereale</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Sida, prickly/teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Woodsorrell, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Woodsorrel/Oxalis	<i>Oxalis</i> species

* In California use a minimum of 5 oz

Kochia control

Because kochia (*Kochia scoparia*) has evolved resistance to multiple herbicide modes of action and is difficult to control after it germinates, preventative application timing is the most reliable method of control. For effective control, apply a mixture of Esplanade 200 SC plus Method 240 SL and/or other effective preemergence herbicides, before kochia starts to germinate. In the Western US and other areas where winter weather delays the opportunity for pre-germination applications, best results are achieved with fall applications. Fall applications allow full soil activation of the herbicides before kochia germinates in late winter or early spring.

Use Rates

Use Sites for Esplanade 200 SC	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Maximum Single Use Rate (fl oz/A)	Maximum Allowed in a 12-Month Period 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
Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas	3.5-7	7	10
Field grown Christmas trees	3-6	6	10
All other use sites listed	3.5-7	7	10
Any of the above sites that are grazed by livestock	3.5-5	5	6

Rates below 5 oz are not intended for extended residual weed control

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. Bareground applications may be used in any of the use sites described in the PRODUCT INFORMATION section. Esplanade 200 SC may be used alone for residual weed control or in tank mixture. Tank mixtures with postemergence 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 (see **Use Rates**).

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 preemergence 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. Use-rates depend on the duration of weed control desired and the weed species listed on this label (see **Use Rates** section).

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 ophiuroides*), 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 (6 oz if grazed by livestock). 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.

Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas

Esplanade 200 SC may be applied to conifer and hardwood productions areas by ground or air (helicopter only).

Site Preparation – Apply after plowing, bedding, burning, or any other mechanical or cultural practice. Excessive soil disturbance after application will substantially reduce preemergent activity. If excessive vegetation is present, insufficient amounts of Esplanade 200 SC will reach the soil surface to ensure uniform preemergent weed control. Removing debris prior to application will facilitate contact with soil. Species that can be planted include loblolly pine, lodgepole pine, longleaf pine, ponderosa pine, shortleaf pine, slash pine, sugar pine, Virginia pine, western white pine, coast redwood, Douglas fir, giant sequoia, red fir, white fir, western larch and oaks.

Herbaceous Weed Control – Apply after transplanting when the soil has settled at the planting site. Apply as a broadcast spray or as a banded application to beds or rows. Esplanade 200 SC may be applied over-the-top of planted trees. Species that can be treated include loblolly pine, lodgepole pine, longleaf pine, ponderosa pine, shortleaf pine, slash pine, sugar pine, Virginia pine, western white pine, coast redwood, Douglas fir, giant sequoia, western larch and oaks. For hardwood release, apply before crop trees break dormancy.

Site preparation and herbaceous weed control treatments are permissible for species not listed above if the user has prior experience with using Esplanade 200 SC. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with Esplanade 200 SC to determine selectivity on specific tree species before large scale treatments are made.

The addition of a surfactant is not recommended with application made over the top of seedlings because tree damage may occur. Applications made over the top of white or red fir may result in severe injury or tree death. Application made to trees under stress may cause tree injury.

Field Grown Christmas Trees in All States Except California

Esplanade 200 SC may be applied for pre-emergent weed control in commercial field grown Christmas tree production areas. Apply as a directed spray to the soil surrounding established plants. Applications must only be made after rainfall has settled the soil around the roots following transplanting. Cultivation or disturbance of the soil surface after application is not recommended since it may reduce weed control. Christmas trees that are tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC are listed in the table below. Other species may be treated if the user has prior experience with Esplanade 200 SC. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with Esplanade 200 SC to determine selectivity on specific tree species before large scale applications are made.

Tolerant Christmas Trees to Esplanade 200 SC	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern Redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Pine, Scotch (Scots pine)	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue (Blue spruce)	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Blackhills (White spruce)	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta (White spruce)	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>

- Do not apply irrigation to treated areas within 48 hours after application
- Do not apply over-the-top of trees or allow sprays to contact foliage or injury may occur

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of Christmas trees to Esplanade 200 SC. Excessively coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of Esplanade 200 SC into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils may include significant quantities of sand or gravel. Prior to application of Esplanade 200 SC on these soils, confirm soil texture with a soil test. Christmas trees grown in soil exceeding 90% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. If Esplanade 200 SC is to be applied in these soils, evaluate tolerance of a few plants of each species in Esplanade 200 SC treated soil for 1-2 months prior to a large scale application.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Esplanade 200 SC contains indaziflam, a Group 29 Herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor). There are no known instances of crossresistance between this product and other classes of herbicides, or sites 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 sites of action.

A given weed population may contain or evolve resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the evolution 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
 - 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 SOA (Site of Action) 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 sites 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 site of action and/or use nonchemical means to remove escapes, if 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 and biological management practices.
- 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 sites of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult to control weeds in the field.
- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same site of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- 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.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator is responsible for considering all factors when making application decisions. To reduce the potential for drift, equipment must be set to apply medium or coarser droplets (ASABE Standard 572.1). Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, and other factors in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control. For ground application use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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. 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).

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift can reach unprotected persons, food, or forage, except as otherwise permitted by this label. Food or forage 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

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.

Controlling 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

- 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 by producing larger droplets of a uniform size.
- 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.

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.

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.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal.

Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

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 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at 1-800-424-9300, 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 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. To the extent consistent with applicable law all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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ESPLANADE®

200 SC

Suspension Concentrate

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas, and Field Grown Christmas Trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam (CAS No. 730979-19-8) 19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%

TOTAL 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 101563-144

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 1-800-424-9300
For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and 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 1-800-424-9300

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or Viton.

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.

Nonrefillable Container

D00000125

61380637E 2216AV1

Net Contents:
2.5 Gallons

envu™

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Users should 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 clothing.

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.

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.

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 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

(01)08101121003214

ACCORD[®] XRT II

SPECIMEN LABEL

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).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

First Aid

If in eyes:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. 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. For non-emergency exposure information on this product, call 1-888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr). For medical emergencies, dial 911.

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Storage and Disposal, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

For 24-hour chemical spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident response information, call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies and end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

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

All product names, trademarks, and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

HERBICIDE

A non-selective broad spectrum systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants.

- Forest sites, conifer plantations;
- Railroads

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.

Manufactured by:
ALBAUGH, LLC

1525 NE 36th Street, Ankeny, IA 50021



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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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 exists, 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. For non-emergency exposure information on this product, call 1-888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr). For medical emergencies, dial 911.

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.

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 must 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 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

This product 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: Glyphosate works by targeting an enzyme that is essential for plant growth.

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

For resistance management, Accord XRT II is a Group 9 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Accord XRT II and other Group 9 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Accord XRT II or other Group 9 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Albaugh at 1-800-247-8013.

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, Albaugh, LLC 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 before the ryegrass is more than 4 inches in height.

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 this product 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 this product 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 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37) or Capstone (EPA Reg. No. 62719-572), 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

- Forest sites, conifer plantations
- Railroads

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 or triclopyr + aminopyralid, 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 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 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37) or Capstone (EPA Reg. No. 62719-572), 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 or 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.

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

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 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37) or Capstone (EPA Reg. No. 62719-572), 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 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37), ensure that Garlon 3A (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37) 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 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37) or Capstone (EPA Reg. No. 62719-572), 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.

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 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37) or Capstone (EPA Reg. No. 62719-572), 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.

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
Dwarfdandelion
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, ladysthumb
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	

Rate Table (cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld (% solution)
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	
napiergrass		
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
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		

Rate Table (cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld (% solution)
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 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-37) or Capstone (EPA Reg. No. 62719-572), 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		

(continued)

Rate Table (cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
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	-	
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	1.5
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		

(continued)

Rate Table (cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
sagebrush, California	3 - 6	1
salmonberry	3 - 4.5	
saltcedar	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
Sassafras, sourwood	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
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 resprouts		1.5
partial control		
thimbleberry	3 - 4	1
Control		
tobacco, tree	1.75 - 6	1 - 1.5
partial control		
toyon	-	1.5
trumpetcreeper	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		

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of ALBAUGH or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ALBAUGH and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. To the extent consistent with applicable law, any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or ALBAUGH, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, ALBAUGH or seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

All product names, trademarks, and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Specimen Label



Dow AgroSciences

Milestone®

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

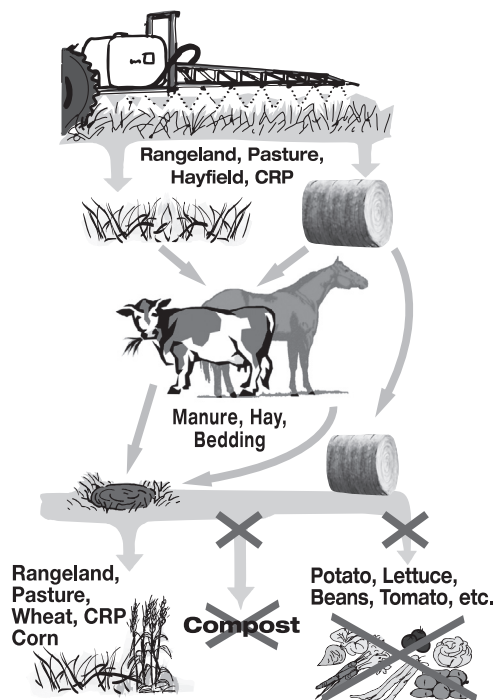
- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines, on:
 - rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
 - non-crop areas for example, airports, 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; and
 - 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 Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". **Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.**

Forage and Manure Management



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

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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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.
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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

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.

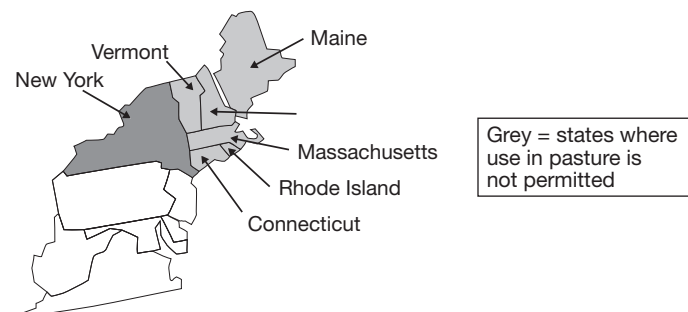
This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.

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 Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

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. Open dumping is prohibited.

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.

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.

Resistance Management Guidelines

- 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 Dow AgroSciences representative 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 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 Dow AgroSciences' 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 affected 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 Dow AgroSciences' 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 Dow AgroSciences 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, 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.

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call (1-800-263-1196) 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 CAN NOT 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 CAN NOT be used for silage, haylage, bayload 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.**

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 "Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift 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 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.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

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.

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-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 -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 downwards more than 45 degrees.

State 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 or 85% of rotor diameter.

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 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 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 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 and (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 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 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.

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 under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. 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 (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 weeds 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	Asteracea
broomweed, annual	<i>Amphiachyris 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
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear, common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris spp</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
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

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
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 laciniata</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>	5-7	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>	7-14	perennial	Polygonaceae
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	7	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
lambquarters	<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>	7-14	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>	4-7	perennial	Solanaceae
oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	5 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
pea, Swainson	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	5-7	perennial	Fabaceae
povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	5-7	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

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
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>	5-7	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>	4-7	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>	5-7	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 prebud 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/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/A or a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl oz/A 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 pt to 1 qt of 2,4-D amine or 1 to 2 qts 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/A 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/A, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, and will aid in control. Spot treatment restrictions (see spot treatment section) apply for rates above 7 fl oz/A 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 of Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions under the General Mixing and Application Instructions section.

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 Accord® XRT II, Arsenal Powerline, DMA® 4IVM, Garlon 4 Ultra, Remedy Ultra, Tordon 101M, Transline, Forestry Garlon XRT, or Garlon 3A, Rodeo®, Tordon® K, Tordon 22K or other products labeled for use on the intended site.

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, Forestry Garlon XRT, 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 Forestry 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 herbicide 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, reagitiation 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- 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		
Number of Stems/Acre	Volume Range	Target Spacing
	(gal/acre)	(ft between brush/trees)
250	1.0 - 1.7	8.4
500	2.0 - 3.3	5.9
750	3.0 - 5.0	4.9
1000	4.0 - 6.6	4.2
1250	5.0 - 8.3	3.8
1500	5.9 - 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 ½ 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 Accord® XRT II, Rodeo®, Dimension® 2EW or EC (annual grasses), Oust XP, Esplanade, flumioxazin, diuron, or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

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.

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

Dow AgroSciences 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, Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences' 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, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences 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
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: D02-879-007
Replaced Label: D02-879-006
LOES Number: 010-02112
EPA accepted 01/30/17

Revisions:

1. Added the following to the use site list in description: "seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools."
2. Revised the restriction for New York to read, "Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State."
3. Added the following restriction: "Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado."
4. Updated the Use Precautions and Restriction section and divided into two distinct sections.
5. Updated Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides section by adding, "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."
6. Added the following use section: Control of Terrestrial Weeds at the Water's Edge


Drexel®

Diuron 80

Herbicide

For controlling many Herbaceous weeds and Annual and Perennial grasses.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Diuron 80.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 20.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See FIRST AID Below

ATTENTION: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

EPA Reg. No. 19713-274

EPA Est. No. 19713-MS-001

Net Content:

25 Lbs. (11.34 Kg)

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 by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 to 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 call CHEMTREC at 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 skin, eyes or clothing.

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 and flaggers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks. In addition to the above, groundboom applicators must also wear chemical-resistant gloves.

All mixers, loaders, other applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment spills, and a NIOSH approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with N, R, or P class filter media.

(Continued)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (Cont.)

The respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A. It is recommended that you require the respirator wearer be fit tested, and trained in the use, maintenance, and limitations of the respirator.

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

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 WPS 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: 1) Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 2) Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 3) 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Cover or incorporate spills. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

USE INFORMATION

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

This product is 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, nonflammable and nonvolatile.

Manufactured By:

Drexel Chemical Company

P.O. Box 13327, Memphis, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

IMITATOR and the DREXEL logo are registered trademarks of Drexel Chemical Company. All other brand names, product names, or trademarks belong to their respective holders.

This product 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 to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the chemical; best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application.

This product, applied pre-emergence, 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, this product continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. Should weed seedlings begin to break through the pre-emergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures should be implemented; these include cultivation and post-emergence herbicide application.

This product 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 temperatures of 70°F or higher. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of this product.

This product may be used as a directed post-emergence application where spray nozzles are adjusted so that weeds are sprayed, but the crop is not on the following crops: Artichokes, Corn (field), Cotton, Sorghum (grain), Sugarcane and established plantings of Apples, Bananas, Blueberries, Caneberries, Citrus, Gooseberries, Filberts, Grapes, Macadamia nuts, Olives, Papayas, Peaches, Pears, Pecans, Plantains, Walnuts and certain Tree plantings.

Under specified conditions (see "DIRECTIONS FOR USE"), this product 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, Pineapple, Plumous fern (established, mowed), Red clover (established, dormant), Sugarcane and Wheat.

Weed species vary in susceptibility to this product and they may be more difficult to control when under stress. Combinations of this product with other herbicides (as registered) increase the number of species controlled; consult labels of the companion products for this and other information.

Since the effect of this product varies with soils, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

IMPORTANT: Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply (except as directed for crop use), 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 on home plantings of trees, shrubs or herbaceous plants, nor on 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 sinkholes. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from well site. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Thoroughly clean all traces of this product 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).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP 7 HERBICIDE

This product is a Group 7 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 7 herbicides.

When herbicides affecting 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. It may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action, if weed control is unsatisfactory. To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change

cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. 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 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 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.

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 (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS 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, and 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 (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.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the WPS.

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS: This product when used before weed emergence (pre-emergence use) will provide the following control of annual weeds:

CONTROL		
0.75 to 1 Pound Per Acre	1.5 to 2 Pounds Per Acre	
Barnyardgrass	Amsinkia (Fiddleneck)	Foxtail
(Watergrass)	Annual bluegrass	Gromwell
Crabgrass	Annual groundcherry	Knawel
Lambsquarters	Annual morningglory	Pennycress
Pigweed	Annual sweet vernalgrass	Rattail fescue
Purslane	Chickweed	Red sprangletop
Ragweed	Corn spurry	Shepherdspurse
	Dogfennel	Tansymustard
		Velvetgrass
		Wild buckwheat
		Wild lettuce
		Wild mustard

2 to 6 Pounds Per Acre		
Ageratum	Horseweed	Pokeweed
Annual lovegrass	Johnsongrass	Rabbit tobacco
Annual ryegrass	(Seedling)	Ricegrass
Annual smartweed	Kylinger (Kylinga)	Sandbur
Annual softwhistle	Marigold	Spanishneedles
Corn speedwell	Mexican clover	Velvetleaf
Dayflower	Orchardgrass	(Buttonweed)
Flora's paintbrush	Peppergrass	Wild radish
Hawksbeard	Pineappleweed	
PARTIAL CONTROL		
1 Pound Per Acre	4 Pounds Per Acre	8 to 10 Pounds Per Acre
Annual morningglory	Horsenettle	Guineagrass
Cocklebur	Quackgrass	Maidencane
Prickly sida (Teaweed)		Pangolagrass
Sesbania		
Sicklepod		

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Requirements for reducing spray drift for Diuron ground and aerial applications:

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.

Additional requirements for ground applications:

When applying to crops, apply with nozzle height no more than 2 feet above the ground or crop canopy. When applying to non-crop areas, use lowest nozzle height consistent with safety and efficacy. Direct spray into target vegetation.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing top vortices. The boom length must not exceed 76% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter. Use upwind swath displacement.

When applying to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 6 to 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy. When applying to non-crop areas, 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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

AERIAL APPLICATION: Aerial application is prohibited in all crops EXCEPT for the following: Alfalfa (Winter), Cotton (pre-plant or pre-emergence only), Grass seed crops (grown in Pacific Northwest only), Rights-of-Way, Sugarcane and Wheat (Winter). Application may be made by aircraft at 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. 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 screen 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 bypass or return line is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to crop may result.

PRE-EMERGENCE: Use sufficient spray volume and pressure to uniformly distribute the spray solution over treated soil. Pre-emergence weed control will be reduced on high organic matter soils such as *peat* or *muck*.

POST-EMERGENCE: 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. This product at labeled 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 recommended) increases contact effects of this product. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Mix proper amount of this product into necessary volume of water. Where use of a surfactant is recommended, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to a nearly full tank.

TANK-MIXTURES: This product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for crop or non-crop use in this label. Refer to the label of the tank-mixture partner(s) for any additional use instructions or restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label.

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 as 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 crop(s) intended for production. The test crop(s) strip should cross the entire field including knolls, low areas and areas where any berms were located. The result of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals to be extended.

RATES: Unless otherwise stated, all rates on this label are expressed as broadcast rates of this product. For band treatment, use proportionately less. For example, use one-third 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 *Fine-textured soils* high in clay or organic matter. For post-emergence application, use the lower rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on larger weeds.

SOIL LIMITATIONS: Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, do not use on *Sand*, *Loamy sand* or *Gravelly soils* or exposed subsoil, nor on Pecans where organic matter is less than 0.5%, nor on Alfalfa, Apples, Artichokes, 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%.

USES

FIELD CROPS (See Soil Limitations)

A good seedbed must be prepared before pre-emergence use of this product, 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, surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of this product 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.

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), or alkali spots, nor to flooded fields as crop injury may result. Do not spray on snow-covered or frozen ground. Maximum application rate per crop cycle is 2.4 pounds active ingredient (3 pounds of this product) per acre. Make only one application per year.

ID, OR, WA: Use 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre for control of annual weeds in Fall after Alfalfa becomes dormant, but not later than mid-December.

CA (Dormant and Semi-Dormant Varieties): Use 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre 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 this product with a suitable contact herbicide registered for such use. Sufficient rainfall for soil activation of this product is unlikely in CA after February 1. Treated areas may be replanted to any crop after one year from last application if rate does not exceed 2 pounds per acre.

AZ, NV: Use 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre in Fall after Alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than January.

Eastern CO, KS: For control of Tansymustard, apply 1 pound per acre shortly after emergence of Mustard in the Fall or Winter; use 2 pounds per acre if weeds are 2 inches to 4 inches in height. Alternatively, if other annual weeds are present, apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre in February or March.

Other Areas Where Alfalfa Becomes Winter Dormant: Use 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre (1.5 to 2 pounds per acre East of Appalachian Mountains) in March or early April, but before Spring growth begins.

Artichokes

CA: Apply 2 to 4 pounds per 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. Aerial application is prohibited.

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. Pre-emergence weed control will be reduced on soils with greater than 5% organic matter. Aerial application is prohibited.

Established Plantings: On light soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, apply 1 to 2 pounds per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, use 2 to 4 pounds per 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 pounds per acre per application. In WA (irrigated crop), apply a single treatment of 4 pounds per 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—CA (San Joaquin Delta): Make a single application of 2 to 4 pounds per 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. Soils must be settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to treatment. Do not treat crowns planted to a depth of less than 2 inches.

Barley, Winter

Western OR and Western WA: For drill-planted Barley, make a single application of 1.5 to 2 pounds per acre as soon as possible after planting, but before emergence of Barley. Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after the last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Bermudagrass Pastures (Newly-Sprigged)

Apply 1 to 3 pounds after planting and before emergence of Bermudagrass or weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds up to 4 inches in height, apply 0.5 to 1 pound per acre; add a surfactant per 25 gallons of spray. If Bermudagrass has emerged at time of treatment, temporary burn of exposed plant parts may occur. Plant sprigs (stolons) 2 inches deep in a well-prepared seedbed; do not treat areas where sprigs are planted less than 2 inches deep, as crop injury may result. Do not graze or feed foliage from treated areas to livestock within 70 days after application. Aerial application is prohibited.

Birdsfoot Trefoil (Lotus)

Western OR: 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 pounds per 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. Aerial application is prohibited.

Corn (Field)

Aerial application is prohibited.

Post-emergence: Make a single application of 0.75 pound per acre in combination with non-pressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 1 pound per acre. Add a surfactant. Apply as a directed spray when Corn is at least 20 inches tall 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, except Corn, Cotton and Grain sorghum may be planted the Spring following treatment.

Pre-emergence—AR, LA, MS and TN: Make a single application of 0.67 to 1 pound per acre as a broadcast or band treatment after planting, but before Corn emerges. Plant Corn at least 1.5 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 crop injury may result.

Cotton

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 EC followed by this product. 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 SPRAY OVER THE TOP OF COTTON PLANTS.

Do not use this product in pre-plant or pre-emergence 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. The maximum application rate per crop cycle is as follows:

Type of Soil	Pounds of Diuron a.i. per Acre	Pounds of This Product per Acre
Coarse	0.8	1
Medium	1.5	1.875
Fine	2.2	2.75

Do not make more than 3 applications per year.

NOTE: When using this product in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 21 days between applications.

Pre-plant—AZ and CA: Use this product alone or apply as a separate operation following pre-plant broadcast treatment with Trifluralin EC (incorporated according to directions on product label). Apply this product 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 this product. 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 made prior to lay-by or deep furrows are made early, weed control may be reduced in furrow bottoms. Use at the following rates:

This Product Alone (Pre-plant): 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

This Product Following Trifluralin EC:

Rate Per Acre		
Soil Texture	Trifluralin EC (pt.)	This Product (lb.)
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	0.67	0.67 to 1
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay, Clay	1.5	1 to 1.25

Pre-Plant (Except AZ and CA): This product 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, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended. 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 this product at 1 to 2 pounds per acre from 15 to 45 days prior to anticipated planting. Refer to the table below for use rates in pre-plant 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 pre-plant, subsequent pre-emergence applications of this product may be made. However, the total combined application rate for this product applied pre-plant and pre-emergence may not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either application method.

This Product Alone	
Soil Texture	Rate Per Acre (lbs.)
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay	1.25
Silty clay, Clay	2

Pre-emergence application of herbicides with a similar mode of action to that of Diuron following pre-plant application of this product may result in Cotton injury. When pre-plant applications of this product are followed by pre-emergence applications of herbicides with a similar mode of action, e.g., Meturon®, Cotoran® or other products containing fluometuron, the 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 this product are made less than 30 days pre-plant, on *Coarse-textured soils*, and on soils low in organic matter. The risk of injury from pre-plant applications of this product is reduced where substantial rainfall (more than 0.5 inches) occurs between application and planting. Read and follow any additional precautions on this label when using this product for pre-plant weed control in Cotton.

Pre-Plant Tank-Mixes: When emerged weeds taller than 2 inches or weeds not listed on this label are present, this product may be tank-mixed with other products labeled for pre-plant applications in Cotton, including Boa™, Glyphosate Original, Gramoxone® Extra, Imitator® Plus, Roundup® Ultra, and Touchdown®. The addition of dry spray grade ammonium sulfate at the rate of 2% w/w (17 pounds per 100 gallons finished spray solution) is suggested to enhance performance of this product plus Glyphosate tank-mixes.

Replanting: Only Cotton and Corn may be planted within 6 months of pre-plant applications of this product. To avoid crop injury following replanting, avoid disturbing the original bed.

Pre-emergence – Except AZ, CA: Use this product alone or apply as a separate operation following pre-plant treatment with Trifluralin EC. Apply this product 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 post-emergence treatments. If moisture is insufficient to activate this product 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.

This product should not be applied pre-emergence following application of the maximum rate for a given soil applied pre-plant. If less than the maximum rate is used pre-plant, additional product may be applied pre-emergence. However, the total amount of this product applied pre-plant and pre-emergence must not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either pre-plant or pre-emergence applications.

This Product Alone: Make a single application as a broadcast or band spray using the following broadcast rates; for band treatment, use proportionately less.

Soil Texture	Rate Per Acre (lbs.)
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay	1.25
Silty clay, Clay	2

This Product Following Trifluralin EC Pre-plant: Apply Trifluralin EC prior to planting as a broadcast or band treatment; incorporate according to directions on Trifluralin EC label. As a separate operation, apply this product after planting, but before Cotton emerges. Use the following broadcast rates. For band treatment, use proportionately less.

Soil Texture	Rate Per Acre	
	Pre-plant Trifluralin EC (Pt.)	Pre-emergence This Product (Lb.)
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1	1
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay, Silty clay, Clay	1.5	1.25 to 2

Post-emergence: Apply 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 rates. Two applications may be made if needed.

Annual Weed Problem (Up to 2 inches tall)	
Cotton Height	Rate Per Acre (lb.)
Cotton 6 to 8 inches	0.5
Cotton 8 to 12 inches	0.75

For control of seedling perennial Grasses such as Johnsongrass, in directed sprays and partial control of Nutsedge or when weed growth is under drought stress or over 2 inches tall add 1.65 to 2 pounds active MSMA to the above spray mixture. If MSMA is used, do not apply after first bloom. For enhanced weed control in hooded/shielded sprayer applications, add MSMA as suggested above; or Boa, Gramoxone Extra, Glyphosate Original, Imitator Plus, Roundup Ultra, or Touchdown according to label directions. Consult product labels for specific directions and precautions for hooded sprayer applications.

Late Season (Lay-By): Apply 1 to 1.5 pounds per acre (1 to 2 pounds per acre in AZ and CA) when Cotton is at least 12 inches tall (at least 20 inches tall 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 (up to 4 inches in height) at lay-by time, make a single application in combination with a surfactant or use 0.5 to 0.75 pound of this product (plus surfactant) per acre and repeat later, if needed.

Replanting: If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, Cotton may be replanted in soil treated pre-emergence with this product alone or following pre-plant application of Trifluralin EC. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation such as discing; 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 pre-plant or pre-emergence application during the same crop year, as injury to the crop may result.

Subsequent crops:

This Product – Type of Application	Crops That May Follow Treated Cotton
Band pre-emergence -OR post-emergence	Any crop 4 months after last application
Band pre-emergence plus post-emergence -OR Broadcast pre-emergence (and pre-plant) -OR Broadcast pre-emergence plus band post-emergence	Corn, Cotton, Grain sorghums (not Sorghos or Forage sorghums nor Grass sorghums) or Soybeans 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 post-emergence (lay-by)	Corn, Cotton, 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.

For subsequent crops in fields where Trifluralin EC is used, follow instructions on Trifluralin EC product label(s).

Grass Seed Crops (Perennial Except Where Specifically Indicated)

Except as noted, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old. Do not apply more than 2.4 lbs. of active ingredient (3 lbs. of this product) per acre per year. Do not apply more than once per year. Aerial application is limited to the Pacific Northwest only.

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years of last application, as injury to next crop may occur.

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, insects, disease or damage from other herbicides.

CO, KS, NM and OK: On Sand bluestem, Side-oats grama and Switchgrass, apply 2 to 3 pounds per 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 pounds per acre; spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application.

Eastern OR, Eastern WA: On perennial Bluegrass and Fescue apply 1 to 3 pounds per 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 to 4 leaf). DO NOT use on *Coarse (sand) textured soils*.

Western OR, Western WA: On Alta fescue, Astoria bentgrass, Highland bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass) and Orchardgrass, apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre between October 1 and November 15. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 3 pounds per 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 2 to 4 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; use 2 pounds per acre.

WA: Apply in the Fall to perennial Ryegrass to control weeds and Seedling grasses such as annual Bluegrass and Volunteer ryegrass at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per acre and to Tall fescue at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre in minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre by ground and minimum of 5 gallons of water by air, 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 to 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 1 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 pounds per 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. This product 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 post-emergence 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 of low pressure nozzles, shielded nozzles, or drop nozzles to reduce spray movement into the intended crop row area is recommended.

Fine Fescue Grass Seed Crops (including Chewings, Creeping red and Hard fescue types): For the suppression of Rattail fescue, apply at 1 to 2 pounds per acre on soils having at least 1% organic matter. Do not use on *Sand, Loamy sand, Gravelly soils* or exposed subsoils.

Crop Stage and Application Timing: This product is for use on healthy, vigorous stands of Fine fescue. This product 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 1 to 2 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 0.5 to 1 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move this product in 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 this product 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 and Sequential Treatments: This product can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank-mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides and adjuvants. When using a tank-mix with other herbicides, use 1 to 1.5 pounds per 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 certain tank-mixes for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety before treating large areas.

New Plantings (ID, OR, WA): For use in newly planted Bentgrass, Chewings 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 a rate of 300 pounds per acre (broadcast basis; equivalent to 15

pounds per acre of crop when row spacing is 20 inches). Mount nozzles to apply directly over seed rows to prevent crop injury. Follow with this product as a single broadcast spray at a rate of 2.5 to 3 pounds per acre. Apply as soon as possible after planting, but before crops or weeds emerge and before rains or sprinkler 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) (OR Only)

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

Perennial Ryegrass (Established): 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 the product label.

Tall Fescue (Established): 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 the product label.

Kentucky Bluegrass (Established stands East of the Cascade Mountains): 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 the product label. Downy brome is not controlled. Do not use on *Poa trivialis* grass seed varieties.

Fine Fescue (Illiahee, Rainier, Chewings and related varieties including Hard fescue) (Established stands West of the Cascade Mountains): Apply 1 to 2 pounds per acre for suppression of Rattail fescue and certain other Seedling grasses and Broadleaf weeds named on the product label. Make only 1 application per year. Do not use this product more than two years in succession in the same field.

Established Perennial Bluegrass (Grown for Seed) (WA Only)

Broadcast 0.5 to 1.2 pounds of this product per acre in enough dilutant to get even distribution. Apply in Spring before rapid growth of the Bluegrass begins and when the Windgrass is still small (1 to 4 leaf). Do not use on *coarse (Sandy) textured soils*. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Oats

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within one year after last application, as injury to subsequent crops may result. Aerial application is prohibited.

Drill-Planted Spring Oats—ID, Eastern OR, Eastern WA: Use in areas where average annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches. Make a single application of 1 to 1.5 pounds per 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 tall.

Drill-Planted Winter Oats and Mixtures with Peas or Vetch—Western OR and Western WA: Make a single application of 1.5 to 2 pounds per acre as soon as possible after planting, but before emergence of the crop.

Peas (Austrian Field) Western OR

This product is for selective control of certain weeds in Austrian field peas. Apply 1.5 to 2 pounds of this product 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 this product on *Sand, Sandy loam, Gravelly soils* or exposed subsoils or on soils having less than 1% organic matter, as crop injury may result. Do not replant treated area to another crop within one year of application. Crop injury may result if severe Winter stress, disease or insect damage to the crop follows application. Aerial application is prohibited.

Peppermint (Pacific Northwest)

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 sand, Gravelly soils* or exposed subsoils. 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. Aerial application is prohibited.

Rate of This Product Per Acre		
1 to 2% Organic Matter	2.1 to 3% Organic Matter	More than 3% Organic Matter
0.75 to 1 lb.	1 to 2 lbs.	2 to 3 lbs.

Application Timing: Apply this product to established 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 the time of application, the use of a surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v may be used to increase the performance of this product post-emergence to weeds.

Tank-Mixes and Sequential Treatments: This product can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank-mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides and adjuvants, providing this product is not applied to actively growing Mint plants. When using a tank-mix with other herbicides, use the lower end of the rate range of this product 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.

Red Clover (Western OR)

Make a single application of 2 pounds per acre on established Red clover stands (at least 9 months). Apply this product when Red clover is dormant (October 15 to December 15). Do not apply to seedling Red clover and do not replant treated area to any crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Aerial application is prohibited. Treatment will control annual weeds such as Bluegrass, Chickweed, Hawksbeard, Rattail fescue, Ryegrass and Velvetgrass.

Sorghum – Grain (Southwestern States)

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 pound per acre. Add a surfactant. Apply as a directed post-emergence broadcast or band spray after Sorghum is 15 inches tall to control weeds 2 to 4 inches in height. **DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF SORGHUM.** Use the 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, provided the amount applied in one crop year does not exceed 0.5 pound per acre. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective. 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 crop injury may result. Aerial application is prohibited.

Sugarcane

To prevent possible crop injury on new cane varieties, tolerance to this product should be determined prior to adoption as field practice. Do not treat Sugarcane growing on thinly covered subsoils 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 post-emergence sprays. This product may be applied as a directed spray (including hooded and shielded spray) in combination with Boa and other formulations of paraquat. Consult the label of the tank-mix partner for rates and timings of application, restrictions and precautions.

FL – Pre-emergence: For *High organic soils*, apply 2 to 4 pounds per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop).

FL – Post-emergence: Make 1 or 2 applications of 2 pounds per acre, as needed, by directed spray inter-row. Alternatively, for Panicum control, make up to 3 applications of 0.5 to 1 pound 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 pounds total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

HI: Apply 2 to 6 pounds per 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 pounds per 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 12 pounds per acre in Hawaii between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to Sugarcane or Pineapple 1 year after application.

Puerto Rico: Apply 4 to 8 pounds per 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 pounds per 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 SPRAY OVER TOP OF CANE.**

Do not apply more than 3 treatments, nor more than 10 pounds per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be planted to Pineapple or Sugarcane one year after last application.

LA, TX: Apply 3 to 3.75 pounds per acre. This product may be applied as a broadcast spray after planting and following the harvesting of Sugarcane. This product may also be applied broadcast in late Winter. Application is best when made prior to weed emergence. Apply this product as a post-directed spray immediately after the last cultivation. Direct the spray application to the base (no more than one-third of the plant height) of the Sugarcane plants. When small weeds (3 inches or less) are present at application, add surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v to the spray mix.

Use Precautions: Temporary leaf yellowing may occur following application. Do not apply more than 7.5 pounds per acre broadcast per year. For band application, reduce the above broadcast rates proportionately to the width of the band using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{Broadcast Rate}}{\text{Band Rate}} = \frac{\text{Band Rate}}{\text{Per Acre}}$$

Wheat, Winter

Crop injury may result where severe Winter stress, disease or insect damage follows application. Winter-sensitive varieties may be less tolerant to this product than Winter-hardy varieties. Crop injury may also result from failure to observe the following: Do not use on *Sand* or *Loamy sand soils*, nor on *Gravelly* or *Sand loams* low in organic matter (less than 1%), nor on thinly covered or exposed subsoil areas (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 otherwise specified, do not use with surfactants or nitrogen solutions.

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.

ID, OR and WA (East of Cascade Range): In areas where average annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches, make a single application of 1 to 1.5 pounds per 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 in the Spring. 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 pound of this product plus 0.25 pound bromoxynil per acre as a tank-mixture, either in the Fall after Wheat has emerged, but before soil freezes or in the Spring as soon as soil thaws; apply before weeds are 2 inches tall or across. In areas where average annual rainfall is 10 to 16 inches, following Fall planting, make a single application of 1 to 1.5 pounds per acre when sufficient moisture is available to germinate Wheat seed. Apply before soil freezes and before weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than March 1 may give poor results.

Note: 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 discing and plowing to a depth of 4 to 6 inches prior to planting. Do not re-treat field with a second application during the same crop year, as injury to the crop may result.

OR and WA—West of Cascade Range: Make a single application of 1.5 to 2 pounds per 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 this product plus bromoxynil as detailed above for “EAST OF CASCADE RANGE”.

Other Areas of OR and WA: 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.

Central Plains and Midwest: Use 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

KS, OK and TX: Do not use on *Sand* or *Sandy loam soils*. Use 1 pound per acre on *Silt* and *Silt loam soils* and 1.5 to 2 pounds per acre on *Clay*, *Clay loam* and *Silty clay loam soils*.

Northeast: Use 1 to 1.5 pounds per acre.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (See Soil Limitations)

Unless otherwise directed, make a 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. Aerial application is prohibited.

Apples

Do not apply more than 3.2 lbs. a.i. (4 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 3.2 lbs. a.i. (4 lbs. of this product) per acre per crop cycle. Do not apply this product more than 2 times per year. When this product is used in a sequential treatment program, minimum retreatment interval is 90 days. Use this product alone or as a tank-mix with Sinbar®.

This Product Applied 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 pounds per acre in the Spring (March through May). In the Far West, apply 4 pounds per 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 pounds per acre postharvest followed by 2 pounds per acre prior to budbreak.

GA: Apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre in the Spring. Repeat application in the Fall but do not use more than 4 pounds per acre per crop cycle. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

This Product 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.

Soil Texture	Pounds of Product Per Acre	
	1 to 2% Organic Matter	More Than 2% Organic Matter
	This Product + Sinbar	This Product + Sinbar
Sandy loam	1 + 1	1.5 + 1.5
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1.5 + 1.5	2 + 2
Clay loam, Clay	2 + 2	2 + 2

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.

Bananas and Plantains

New Plantings: To control annual weeds, apply 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre after planting, but before weeds or crop emerge. Do not apply to loose soil directly over the planting material.

Established Plantings: For control of Annuals and for top-kill of Perennials such as Bermudagrass, Birdseed grass and Guineagrass, apply 3 to 6 pounds per acre. Add a surfactant. Avoid contact of 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, do not add surfactant to the spray mixture. Repeat treatment as needed. Apply at 6 week intervals or longer, but no more than a total of 12 pounds per acre (broadcast basis) in a 12 month period. Do not replant treated areas 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.

Blueberries, Caneberries and Gooseberries

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 whose roots are exposed, as injury may result. Apply as a band treatment at the base of canes or bushes. For Spring application, apply before germination and growth of annual weeds.

AR, FL, GA, MO, MS, NC, NH and SC – Blueberries: Apply 1.5 to 2 pounds per acre in the Spring and repeat treatment after harvest in the Fall. For each 25 gallons of spray, add surfactant to the spray mixture to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

IN, MI and OH – Blueberries: Apply 2 to 4 pounds per acre in late Spring. Alternatively, apply 2 pounds per acre in the Fall and repeat at same rate in the Spring.

IN, MI, OH – Raspberries: Apply 3 pounds per acre in the Spring.

MA, ME – Blueberries: Apply 2 pounds per acre in late Spring.

MD, NJ – Blueberries: For control of Winter annuals, apply 2 pounds per acre in October, November or December or a single application of 2.5 pounds per acre may be applied in early to mid-Spring.

CA – Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries and Loganberries: For control of Winter annuals, apply 2 pounds per acre in October or November. Repeat at same rate in late Spring to control annuals. A single application of 3 pounds per acre in January or February will control both Winter and Summer annuals in some areas, but the separate Fall and Spring schedule is preferred.

Western OR and Western WA – Blueberries, Caneberries and Gooseberries: For control of Winter annual weeds, apply 2 pounds per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late Spring to control annuals. A single application of 3 pounds per acre in January or February will control 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.

This product may be applied in tank-mixture 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 this product with other herbicides.

NOTE: For Citrus trees less than 4 years old, do not make more than 2 applications per year. The minimum retreatment interval is 60 days. For Citrus trees 4 years old or more, do not make more than 2 applications per year. The minimum retreatment interval is 80 days.

AZ (except Yuma area) and CA (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys): Apply 3 to 4 pounds per acre shortly after grove has been laid-up in final form (no-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter. Alternatively, apply 2 pounds per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 to 3 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control. Do not apply more than 3.2 lbs. a.i. (4 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 6.4 lbs. a.i. (8 lbs. of this product) per acre per year.

FL: Use only as a band application. Do not use “Trunk to Trunk”.

East Coast/Flatwoods Areas (Low permeable soils): Apply from 2 lbs. per acre but no more than 8 lbs. of this product per acre per application to control both annual Grass and Broadleaf weeds. Add surfactant to improve control of emerged weeds. Do not use more than 8 pounds of this product per treated acre in any one application. Do not apply more than 6.4 lbs. a.i. (8 pounds of this product) 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 pounds per acre to a maximum of 4 pounds of this product per acre per application for control of annual Broadleaf weeds and annual Grasses. Add surfactant to improve control of emerged weeds. Do not use more than 4 pounds of this product per treated acre in any one application. Do not apply more than 6.4 lbs. a.i. (8 pounds of this product) per treated acre per year inclusive of all Diuron formulations used within 1 year.

Ridge Areas, Highland Co. (Highly permeable soils): Apply from 2 pounds per acre to a maximum of 4 pounds of this product per acre per application for control of annual Broadleaf weeds and annual Grasses. Add surfactant to improve control of emerged weeds. Do not use more than 4 pounds of this product per treated acre in any one application. Do not apply more than 6.4 lbs. a.i. (8 pounds of this product) per treated acre per year inclusive of all Diuron formulations used within 1 year.

Puerto Rico: Make a single application of 4 pounds per acre or apply 3 to 4 pounds per acre followed by the same rate 4 to 6 months later. On bearing Citrus, apply any time when seasonal rains are expected. On non-bearing trees, apply when Winter banks are pulled down. For control of Guineagrass, Loosestrife, Maidencane, Paragrass, Primrose willow and Seamyrtle in ditches adjacent to Citrus groves, apply 1.5 ozs. per 1,000 sq. ft. in sufficient water (minimum 4 gallons per 1,000 square feet) to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Apply in the Spring before weed growth starts or after removal of vegetation. Repeat treatment on a spot basis to control hard-to-kill species such as Guineagrass. In bedded groves, do not treat water furrows between the beds, as injury to the trees may result. Do not apply more than 3.2 lbs. a.i. (4 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 6.4 lbs. a.i. (8 lbs. of this product) per acre per year.

TX: Apply 2 to 4 pounds per acre for annual weeds. Use 4 pounds per acre for control of Johnsongrass seedlings. Best results accompany application in the Spring. Well established weeds should be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment. Do not treat water furrows between the beds, as injury to the trees may result. Do not apply more than 3.2 lbs. a.i. (4 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 6.4 lbs. a.i. (8 lbs. of this product) per acre per year.

Filberts

This product is used for control of certain weeds in Filbert orchards established for at least one year. Do not apply more than 2.2 lbs. a.i. (2.75 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 3.2 lbs. a.i. (4 pounds of this product) per acre per year. Only 2 applications per year are permitted. When using this product in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 150 days between applications. Apply this product as a directed spray, avoiding contact on the foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Make an initial treatment of 2.75 pounds per acre in the late Fall or early Winter after harvest. Repeat annually with 2.75 pounds per acre, or apply 2 pounds per 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 this product (at proportionately lower rates) may be made near the trees or to the tree rows perpendicular to the slope.

Grapes

Apply only to established vineyards (at least 3 years old) as a band treatment. On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), severe plant injury may result if heavy rainfall or more than one inch of irrigation occurs soon after treatment. This risk must be assumed by the user. Do not apply more than 4 lbs. a.i. (5 pounds of this product) per acre as a single application. Do not apply more than 8 lbs. a.i. (10 pounds of this product) per acre per year. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. When using this product in a sequential treatment program, minimum retreatment interval is 90 days.

East of the Rocky Mountains: On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, apply 3 to 6 pounds per acre. Apply in the Spring just prior to germination of annual weeds.

West of the Rocky Mountains: Apply during the Winter months when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter for best results. 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 pounds per acre; subsequent annual applications of 2 pounds per 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.

NY and PA – 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 the trellis at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Band width should not exceed 30 inches. Do not apply more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soils, such as *Loams, Silt loams or 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.

Macadamia Nuts

HI: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 2 to 6 pounds per acre immediately after harvest, preferably before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant. Retreat as needed, but do not exceed 10 pounds per acre per year.

Olives

CA: Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Apply 2 pounds per acre after grove has been laid-up in final form in late October or November; repeat at the same rate in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment.

Papayas

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 2.5 to 5 pounds per acre, preferably before weeds emerge. Add surfactant if weeds have emerged.

Peaches

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. Use this product alone or as a tank-mixture with Sinbar. Do not apply within 3 months of harvest. Do not apply more than 2.2 lbs. a.i. (2.75 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. In California, do not apply more than 3 lbs. a.i. (3.75 lbs. of this product) per acre per application.

This Product Alone: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 3 years. Apply 2 to 2.75 pounds per acre in the early Spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of weed growth. In California, apply 2 to 3.75 pounds per acre per application. GA: On trees established for at least 2 years, apply 2 to 2.75 pounds per acre in the Spring. Repeat application in the Fall, but do not exceed 5 pounds per acre per year. Add surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

This Product 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.

Soil Texture	Pounds of Product Per Acre	
	1 to 2% Organic Matter	More Than 2% Organic Matter
	This Product + Sinbar	This Product + Sinbar
Sandy loam	1 + 1	1.5 + 1.5
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1.5 + 1.5	2 + 2
Clay loam, Clay	2 + 2	2 + 2

Pears

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 pounds per acre in the Spring (March through May). In the Far West, apply 4 pounds per acre to weeds less than 2 inches in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, apply to small weeds at 2 pounds per acre post-harvest followed by 2 pounds per acre prior to budbreak.

Pecans

Use this product alone or as a tank-mixture 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.

Soil Texture	Pounds of This Product Per Acre	
	This Product Alone*	This Product + Sinbar**
Sandy loam	2	1.5 + 1.5
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	3	1.75 + 1.75
Clay loam, Clay	4	2 + 2

* Use only on trees established in the grove for at least 3 years and on soil with at least 0.5% organic matter.

** Use on trees established in the grove for at least 1 year and on soil with at least 1% organic matter.

Note: Do not use on eroded areas where subsoil or roots are exposed, nor on trees that are diseased or lacking in vigor or on trees planted in irrigation furrows, as injury to the trees may result.

Pineapple

HI: Apply 2 to 6 pounds per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Use 2 to 4 pounds per acre after harvesting the plant crop or ratoon crop (for 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 2 pounds per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 pounds per acre. Do not apply more than 12 pounds per acre as broadcast sprays nor more than 16 pounds total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to Pineapple or Sugarcane 1 year after last application.

FL: Apply 4 to 8 pounds per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting, but prior to weed emergence. Use 4 pounds per acre after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 pounds per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace, only using 2 pounds per acre. Do not apply more than 3 broadcast sprays (maximum 12 pounds per acre) prior to differentiation, nor more than 16 pounds 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 pounds per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting, but prior to weed emergence. Application controls weeds such as Crabgrass, Crotalaria, Fall panicum, Foxtail, Goosegrass, Morningglory, Pigweed, Purslane and Sourgrass. Treated areas may be planted to Pineapple or Sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Walnuts (English)

CA, OR, WA: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. As an initial treatment, apply 2.75 pounds per acre after the orchard has been laid-up in final form (no-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter; re-treat annually with 2 to 2.75 lbs. per acre. Alternatively, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Do not make more than two applications per year. Minimum retreatment interval is 150 days. Do not apply more than 2.2 lbs. a.i. (2.75 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 3.2 lbs. a.i. (4 lbs. of this product) per acre per crop cycle. In California, do not apply more than 3 lbs. a.i. (3.75 lbs. of this product) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 3 lbs. a.i. (3.75 lbs. of this product) per acre per crop cycle. Do not use on *Sand, Loamy sand, Gravelly soils* or exposed subsoils, nor where organic matter is less than 1%.

Do not graze livestock in treated orchards and groves.

ORNAMENTAL CROPS (See Soil Limitations)

Aerial application is prohibited.

Ornamental Bulb Crops (Bulbous Iris, Narcissus [Daffodils])

Western WA: Make a single application of 4 pounds per acre. Apply after planting, but no later than 4 weeks prior to bulb emergence (usually late September or October). Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application, as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Plumosus Fern

FL: Hand weed and mow fern; then make a single application of 3 pounds per acre within 3 to 5 days. Do not cultivate or disturb soil after application, as crop injury may result. Treat only established stands at least 1 year old.

TREE PLANTINGS CO, MT, ND, NE, SD, WY: 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 pounds per acre; apply as a band 4 feet wide in the tree row (2 feet on each side of row). For example, 1 ounce of this product (4 level tablespoons) treats 135 feet of tree row (2 feet on each side of row) at the rate of 5 pounds per 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 to the trees may result.

Hybrid Poplar (ID, OR, WA Only): For control of weeds to aid in the establishment of Hybrid poplar plantings, apply 1 to 3 pounds per acre depending upon silt texture and organic matter content. Use 1 to 2 pounds per acre on *Coarse-textured soils* and 2 to 3 pounds per 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 this product 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.

Pre-plant: If application is made prior to planting, 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): If application is made after planting, it is best to wait until rain or irrigation has settled the soil around the newly planted trees before applying this product. 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 this product from having contact with trees, as injury may result. During the growing season (from bud swell to leaf drop), this product may be applied (alone or with tank-mix) between tree rows with a shielded and directed spray. This product can be tank-mixed with a Glyphosate herbicide (Roundup Pro Herbicide, Roundup Original Herbicide or Glyphosate Original Herbicide) pre-plant and as a directed spray to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled and improve post-emergence activity. Use 1 to 3 pounds of this product plus Glyphosate herbicide (according to label directions) 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.

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

This product is an effective herbicide for the control of many weeds. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. This product may be used as a pre-emergence treatment at any time of 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 applications to the soil are made 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 using a 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 ensure a constant rate of application. Mix proper amount of this product into volume of water necessary to obtain uniform coverage. If surfactant is used, dilute with ten parts of water and add as last ingredient to a nearly full tank. This product 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 the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Use 50 mesh screen or larger. Do not exceed 15 pounds of this product per acre in areas of high rainfall (more than 40 inches/year) or dense vegetation (more than 90% weed ground cover). In other areas, do not apply more than 10 lbs. of this product per acre. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. If this product is used in a sequential application program, minimum retreatment interval is 90 days. Aerial application is prohibited, except for Rights-of-Way.

General Weed Control: This product is used for general weed control in non-cropland such as utility, highway, pipeline and railroad Rights-of-Way, petroleum tank farms, lumberyards, storage areas, airports, sewage disposal areas, fence rows, barrier strips, industrial plant sites, around farm buildings, farm yards, and uncultivated agricultural areas. Apply 5 to 15 pounds per acre to control most annual weeds including:

Broadleaf – 5 to 15 lbs. per Acre		
Ageratum	Flora's paintbrush	Knawel
Chickweed	Gromwell	Lambsquarters
Cocklebur	Groundcherry,	Marigold
Corn speedwell	Annual	Mexican clover
Corn spurry	Hawksbeard	Morningglory,
Dayflower	Horsenettle	Annual
Dogfennel	Horsetweed	Pennycress
Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)		Pigweed

(Continued)

Broadleaf – 5 to 15 lbs. per Acre (Cont.)		
Pineappleweed	Sesbania	Velvetleaf
Pokeweed	Shepherdspurse	(Buttonweed)
Prickly lettuce	Sicklepod	Wild buckwheat
Prickly sida (Teaweed)	Smartweed, Annual	Wild lettuce
Purslane	Sowthistle, Annual	Wild mustard
Rabbit tobacco	Spanishneedles	Wild radish
Ragweed	Tansy mustard	
Grasses – 5 to 8 lbs. per Acre		
Barnyardgrass	Orchardgrass	Ryegrass, Annual
Bluegrass, Annual	Peppergrass	Sandbur (Watergrass)
Crabgrass	Quackgrass	Seedling
Foxtail	Rattail fescue	Johnsongrass
Kylinga	Red sprangletop	Velvetgrass
Lovegrass, Annual	Ricegrass	Vernalgrass,
		Sweet, Annual
Grasses – 8 to 15 lbs. per Acre		
Guineagrass	Maidengrass	Pangolagrass

Irrigation and Drainage Ditches: Apply 5 to 15 pounds per acre to control most annual weeds 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. Minimize movement of this product with irrigation water to avoid crop injury. It is essential that the herbicide 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 waste water 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: This product may be applied dry for control of the listed weeds on non-crop sites. Apply this product using dry application (ground) equipment to distribute the granules uniformly to the target area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Storage should be under lock and key and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in a cool, dry area away from any heat or ignition source. Avoid storage at high temperatures. Do not stack over 2 pallets high. Move bags carefully so as not to tear or puncture. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Do not allow bags to become wet or store in a damp, humid area. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled, follow these steps:

1. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
2. Wash area with soap and water to remove remaining pesticide.
3. Follow washing with clean water rinse.
4. Do not allow runoff to enter sewer or contaminate water supplies.
5. Dispose of waste as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid waste, use all materials in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often, such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Dispose of empty container 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 (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

(Continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (Cont.)

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container one-fourth full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: 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 mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent 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.

WARRANTY—CONDITIONS OF SALE

OUR DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically directed and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by the Seller and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

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KROVAR® DF CROP

HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

By Weight

Active Ingredients	80%
Bromacil	
[5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil]	40%
Diuron	
[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea]	40%
Other Ingredients	20%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 5481-635

EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net Contents: _____

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 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
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-681-4261	
For product information, call AMVAC® 1-888-462-6822	



AMVAC Chemical Corporation
4695 MacArthur Court, Suite 1200
Newport Beach, CA 92660 U.S.A.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the 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-resistant category selection chart.

Applicators must wear:

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

In addition to the above PPE, groundboom applicators must also wear: chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

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 such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.
- A NIOSH approved dust/mist filtering respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter or with approval number prefix TC-21C.
- Chemical resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills.

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.

See 'Engineering Control Statement' for additional requirements.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: Wash hands 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

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.

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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds in citrus.

KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE controls many annual weeds and, at the highest rates allowed by this label, it controls certain perennial weeds.

Moisture is necessary to move the herbicide into the root zone of weeds. Best results are obtained if treatment is made to moist soil, and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within two weeks after application.

Weed control symptoms are slow to appear and may not become apparent until the herbicide 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, soil texture, rainfall, and other soil and water management practices.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE is not to be used in any recreational areas or around homes.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), 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 on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. Do not use in home fruit plantings nor in citrus orchards interplanted to other trees or desirable plants. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

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

Do not graze cattle in treated areas.

Treated areas may be planted to citrus trees one year after last application. Do not replant to other crops within two years after last application as injury may result.

NOTE: Additional Precautions

Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.

Measure out only enough KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE for the job at hand.

Avoid over-filling the spray tank.

Do not discharge excess material as a point source.

Dilute and agitate excess spray solution and apply at labeled rates.

CROP ROTATION BIOASSAY

In sites where KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE has been used, a field bioassay should be completed prior to planting any desired crop. In arid climates (10 inches of rainfall or less) or areas where drought conditions have prevailed for one or more years, a field bioassay must be completed prior to planting any desired crop.

A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test strip should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas.

The results from the bioassay may require the two-year crop rotation interval to be extended.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Mixing in water - Fill tank 1/2 full with water. Start agitation system, add KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank-mix while adding water. Continue agitation throughout.

Mixing in liquid fertilizer - A fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedures before full scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoonfuls KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to fertilizer solution.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. If other herbicides are used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of dry materials or 1 teaspoon of liquids with 2 tablespoons of water; add to KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE -fertilizer solution mixture.
5. Close jar and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows: Add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank first; with agitator running, add the required amount of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE and thoroughly mix.

Mixing with other herbicides - Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE by following the directions above. For Step 1 above, use 1 pint of water instead of the liquid fertilizer. Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE may be used in this tank mixture.

SPRAY TANK CLEAN OUT

Thoroughly clean all traces of KROVAR® DF CROP 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.

RESISTANCE

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. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

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 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 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE must only be used in accordance with instructions on this label. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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.

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, Co1-132C (W.D. W.A.). For information, please refer to www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/.

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 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.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE with a properly calibrated fixed-boom power sprayer as a band or broadcast treatment. Apply any time of year provided overhead moisture (rainfall or sprinkler irrigation) is available to activate the herbicide, preferably just before or just after weeds have germinated.

All use rates of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE are expressed for broadcast treatments. For band treatments, use proportionately less. Use 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. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the product in suspension.

Agitate spray tank contents by mechanical or hydraulic means. If a by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at a bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Do not use air agitation.

Best results are obtained if KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE is applied to bare ground. If weeds are present at application, tank mixtures with foliar active herbicides are recommended (see Tank Mixtures section of label). If dense populations of hard-to-kill weed species are present, control of these weeds prior to application of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE is recommended.

TANK MIXTURES

KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other suitable herbicides registered for use in citrus. Refer to the tank mixture partner label(s) for any additional use information or restrictions. Follow the label guidelines that are the most restrictive.

KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE may also be tank mixed with appropriate adjuvants used with herbicides in citrus.

NOTE: If there is no prior use experience with the tank mixture combination, a compatibility test should be performed prior to adding the products into the spray tank. See SPRAY PREPARATION section of the label for further information.

When using KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE alone or in combination, thoroughly re-agitate the spray tank contents if allowed to settle.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annuals

Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clovers (annual)	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Fleabane, flaxleaved (hairy)	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Goatweed	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio</i> spp.
Horseweed (marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>

Lambsquarter	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, wild	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Natalgrass (red top)	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>
Nightshade (annual)	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Puncturevine, common	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scraba</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>
Sandbur (sandspur)	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola australis</i>

Perennials (At maximum rates and repeat treatments)

Balsamapple vine (seedling)	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Drymary	<i>Drymaria</i> spp.
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Milkweed vine (strangler)	<i>Morrenia odorata</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Vines (seedlings)	

NOTE: Use the highest rates allowed by this label for best control of perennial weeds listed on this label. Partial control of perennial weeds can result with only a single treatment of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE. Repeat applications are required (in season and/or annually) for best control of the perennial weeds on this label. Control of perennials may be improved by cultivation prior to treatment, otherwise, avoid working the soil as long as weed control continues or else effectiveness of the treatment may be reduced.

CITRUS

Apply KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE as a band or broadcast treatment beneath and/or between trees.

Aerial application is prohibited in citrus.

Avoid contact of citrus foliage and fruit with spray or mist. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray boom while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to trees may result. Temporary yellowing of citrus leaves may occur following treatment. As injury to citrus trees may result, do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter. Do not use on poorly drained soils, gravelly soils or thinly covered or exposed sub- soils.

Do not treat trees planted in irrigation furrows. Do not treat diseased or stressed citrus trees.

Do not use in citrus groves inter-planted with other trees or desirable plants or in areas where roots of desirable plants or trees may extend, as injury may result.

For all states listed below, when making multiple applications, do not apply at less than 60 day intervals to trees less than 4 years old and 80 days to trees 4 years old or greater. A maximum of two applications of product per year is allowed. Thoroughly clean all traces of KROVAR® DF CROP 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.)

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA

Trees Established for at least Three Years: Best results occur when applied in late fall or early winter, but before winter annuals become well established. Application should be made after the first fall or early winter rains have settled the soil.

For the initial treatment, apply 4-5 pounds KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per acre on coarse soils containing 1-2% organic matter and 5-6 pounds per acre on fine soils, or soils with organic matter of 2 1/2% or more. Alternatively, apply 3-4 pounds per acre in the fall and repeat at 2-4 pounds per acre in the spring. Do not exceed 6 pounds per acre per year.

Use the highest rate allowed by this label where groundsel or puncturevine are known to be a problem. These rates will also suppress low density stands of bermudagrass and yellow nutsedge. Repeat annually for best treatment effect.

FLORIDA

USE RESTRICTIONS

The use of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE (bromacil + diuron) is prohibited for weed control in non-bedded citrus groves located on any permeable, better drained soil identified in the intended site of application. Permeable, better drained soils which occur in citrus producing areas of the state include soils unnamed and characteristic of quartzipsamments, and the following soil series classifications:

Adamsville
Archbold
Astatula
Bahia Honda
Broward
Canaveral
Candler
Cocoa
Dade
Florahome
Fort Meade
Gainesville
Lake
Lakewood
Neilhurst
Orlando
Orsino
Palm Beach
Paola
Satellite
St. Augustine
St. Lucie
Tavares

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE as a band treatment only using a properly calibrated fixed-boom power sprayer. **Do not use Trunk to Trunk.** All use rates of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE are expressed for broadcast treatments.

For band treatments, use proportionately less. Use 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. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the product in suspension. Do not apply more than 16 pounds of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 pounds of bromacil and 6.4 pounds of diuron, the active ingredients in KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE.

The maximum allowable use rate for bromacil is 6.4 pounds per treated acre per year inclusive of all bromacil formulations. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 pounds per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations. Multiple applications may improve control of “hard-to-kill” weed species.

Trees Established Less Than One Year: For control of annual weeds, apply 2-4 pounds of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per treated acre to maintain weed control. Do not apply more than 6 pounds per treated acre during any 6 month period nor more than 8 pounds per treated acre during the first year.

Trees Established One to Three Years: For control of annual weeds, apply 2-4 pounds of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per treated acre. A second application may be made when needed to maintain weed control, but do not exceed 8 pounds per treated acre per year.

Trees Established Three or More Years: Apply 4-8 pounds per treated acre to maintain weed control. Do not apply more than 16 pounds of KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per treated acre per year.

LOUISIANA

Trees Established for at least Three Years: Make a single application of 2 to 4 pounds per acre on coarser soils (sands, loamy sands, sandy loams) and 4 to 6 pounds per acre on finer soils (silt loams, clay loams, or soils with organic matter of 2 1/2% or more); use the highest rate allowed by this label for maximum suppression of perennials. Alternatively, make two applications per year at rates of 2 pounds per acre on coarser soils and 3 pounds per acre on finer soils; make the second application when needed to maintain weed control. Do not apply more than 6 pounds per acre per year.

TEXAS

Trees Established Less than One Year: Apply 2-4 pounds KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per acre to maintain weed control. Do not apply at less than 60-day intervals. Do not apply more than 6 pounds per acre per year.

Trees Established One or Two Years: Apply 2-4 pounds KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per acre. A second application may be made when needed to maintain weed control, but do not exceed 6 pounds per acre per year.

Trees Established Three or More Years: Make one to two applications per year to maintain weed control. Use 2-4 pounds per acre on coarser soils (sands, loamy sands, sandy loams) and 4-6 pounds KROVAR® DF CROP HERBICIDE per acre on finer soils (silt loams, clay loams, or soils with organic matter of 2 1/2 % or more). Use the higher rate for maximum suppression of perennials. Do not use more than 6 pounds per acre per year.

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 (>150 - 200 microns). 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 **Surface 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.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and 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 should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect 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 surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface 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 (eg., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (eg., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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: Nonrefillable Plastic Bags: 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.

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 CHEMTREC® at 1-800- 424-9300, day or night.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

The manufacturer warrants (a) that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label; and (b) that the directions, warnings, and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and to plants and residues on food crops, and upon reports of field experience. Tests have not been made on all varieties of food crops and plants, or in all states or under all conditions. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT CONTRARY TO LABEL INSTRUCTIONS, OR UNDER CONDITIONS NOT REASONABLY FORESEEABLE.

THERE ARE NO EXPRESS WARRANTIES OTHER THAN THOSE SET FORTH HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE, TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY WARRANTY OF QUALITY OR PERFORMANCE. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNINGS OR CAUTIONS.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN TORT, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OF, OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR, THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW MANUFACTURER OR SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

AMVAC offers this product, and Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Limited Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by an authorized representative of AMVAC.

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AMVAC Chemical Corporation
4695 MacArthur Court, Suite 1200
Newport Beach, CA 92660 U.S.A.



State of West Virginia
Agency Request for Quote
Highways

Proc Folder: 1855833

Doc Description: Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying

Reason for Modification:

Proc Type: Agency Master Agreement

Date Issued

Solicitation Closes

Solicitation No

Version

2026-03-20

2026-04-07 10:30

ARFQ 0803 DOT2600000079

1

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

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

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code: V50000039555

Vendor Name : GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

Address : 84

Street : PLUMMER DRIVE

City : LEON

State : WV

Country :

Zip : 25123

Principal Contact : SHAWN HADLEY

Vendor Contact Phone: 304-389-8468

Extension:

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER

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

**Vendor
Signature X**

FEIN#

99-1017525

DATE

4/3/26

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - PROCUREMENT DIVISION - SOLICITATION OF AN OPEN-END CONTRACT OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPERATOR - HERBICIDE SPRAYING FOR STATEWIDE USE PER THE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS.

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE SOLICITATION MUST BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING TO DOTPROCUREMENTTECHQUES@WV.GOV PRIOR TO THE QUESTION PERIOD DEADLINE CONTAINED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS TO VENDORS SUBMITTING BIDS.

*******NOTICE*******

WE DO NOT ACCEPT EMAIL BIDS

MUST USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TO SUBMIT A BID:

- * UPLOAD TO OASIS
- * HAND DELIVERY
- * MAIL IN HARD COPY
- * FAX TO 304-558-0047

MAKE SURE YOU DOWNLOAD ALL INFORMATION - THE COMPLETE SOLICITATION - PRICING PAGES - SIGN THE PAGES THAT NEED SIGNED

PLEASE NOTE THAT TO BE AWARDED THIS CONTRACT YOU WILL NEED TO BE REGISTERED WITH WV STATE PURCHASING DIVISION, AND COMPLIANT WITH SEVERAL AGENCIES SUCH AS THE WVSOS, TAX DEPARTMENT, WORKER'S COMPENSATION, AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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
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 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
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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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
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VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER
No City WV US	No City WV US

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO VENDORS SUBMITTING BIDS
(Agency Delegated Procurements Only)

1. REVIEW DOCUMENTS THOROUGHLY: The attached documents contain a solicitation for bids. Please read these instructions and all documents attached in their entirety. These instructions provide critical information about requirements that if overlooked could lead to disqualification of a Vendor's bid. All bids must be submitted in accordance with the provisions contained in these instructions and the Solicitation. Failure to do so may result in disqualification of Vendor's bid.

2. MANDATORY TERMS: The Solicitation may contain mandatory provisions identified by the use of the words "must," "will," and "shall." Failure to comply with a mandatory term in the Solicitation will result in bid disqualification.

2A. PREBID MEETING: The item identified below shall apply to this Solicitation.

☒ A pre-bid meeting will not be held prior to bid opening

☐ A MANDATORY PRE-BID meeting will be held at the following place and time:

All Vendors submitting a bid must attend the mandatory pre-bid meeting. Failure to attend the mandatory pre-bid meeting shall result in disqualification of the Vendor's bid. No one individual is permitted to represent more than one vendor at the pre-bid meeting. Any individual that does attempt to represent two or more vendors will be required to select one vendor to which the individual's attendance will be attributed. The vendors not selected will be deemed to have not attended the pre-bid meeting unless another individual attended on their behalf. The required attribution of attendance to a single vendor should be addressed during the pre-bid but may occur at any time deemed appropriate by the Purchasing Division.

An attendance sheet provided at the pre-bid meeting shall serve as the official document verifying attendance. Any person attending the pre-bid meeting on behalf of a Vendor must list on the attendance sheet his or her name and the name of the Vendor he or she is representing.

Additionally, the person attending the pre-bid meeting should include the Vendor's E-Mail address, phone number, and Fax number on the attendance sheet. It is the Vendor's responsibility to locate the attendance sheet and provide the required information. Failure to complete the attendance sheet as required may result in disqualification of Vendor's bid.

All Vendors should arrive prior to the starting time for the pre-bid. Vendors who arrive after the starting time but prior to the end of the pre-bid will be permitted to sign in, but are charged with knowing all matters discussed at the pre-bid.

Questions submitted at least five business days prior to a scheduled pre-bid will be discussed at the pre-bid meeting if possible. Any discussions or answers to questions at the pre-bid meeting are preliminary in nature and are non-binding. Official and binding answers to questions will be published in a written addendum to the Solicitation prior to bid opening.

3. VENDOR QUESTION DEADLINE: Vendors may submit questions relating to this Solicitation to the Agency Contact. Questions must be submitted in writing. All questions must be submitted on or before the date listed below and to the address listed below to be considered. A written response will be published in a Solicitation addendum if a response is possible and appropriate. Non-written discussions, conversations, or questions and answers regarding this Solicitation are preliminary in nature and are nonbinding.

Submitted emails should have the solicitation number in the subject line.

Question Submission Deadline: 03/25/2026 by 10:00 A.M. EST.

Submit Questions to:

DOTPROCUREMENTTECHQUES@WV.GOV

Email: DOTPROCUREMENTTECHQUES@WV.GOV

4. BID SUBMISSION: All bids must be submitted electronically through wvOASIS or signed and delivered by the Vendor to the Agency on or before the date and time of the bid opening. Any bid received by the Agency staff is considered to be in the possession of the Agency and will not be returned for any reason.

4A. BID SUBMISSION

A bid that is not submitted electronically through wvOASIS should contain the information listed below on the face of the envelope or the bid may be rejected by the Agency.

SEALED BID: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPERATOR - HERBICIDE SPRAYING

BUYER: JEROMIE LANHAM

SOLICITATION NO.: ARFQ DOT2600000079

BID OPENING DATE: 04/07/2026

BID OPENING TIME: 10:30 A.M. EST.

FAX NUMBER: 304-558-0047

5. ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: Changes or revisions to this Solicitation will be made by an official addendum issued by the Agency. Vendor should acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this Solicitation by completing an Addendum Acknowledgment Form, 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.

6. BID FORMATTING: Vendor should type or electronically enter the information onto its bid to prevent errors in the evaluation. Failure to type or electronically enter the information may result in bid disqualification.

7. ALTERNATE MODEL OR BRAND: Unless the box below is checked, any model, brand, or specification listed in this Solicitation establishes the acceptable level of quality only and is not intended to reflect a preference for, or in any way favor, a particular brand or vendor. Vendors may bid alternates to a listed model or brand provided that the alternate is at least equal to the model or brand and complies with the required specifications. The equality of any alternate being bid shall be determined by the State at its sole discretion. Any Vendor bidding an alternate model or brand should clearly identify the alternate items in its bid and should include manufacturer's specifications, industry literature, and/or any other relevant documentation demonstrating the equality of the alternate items. Failure to provide information for alternate items may be grounds for rejection of a Vendor's bid.

☒ This Solicitation is based upon a standardized commodity established under West Virginia Code § 5A-3-61. Vendors are expected to bid the standardized commodity identified. Failure to bid the standardized commodity will result in your firm's bid being rejected.

8. EXCEPTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS: The Solicitation contains the specifications that shall form the basis of a contractual agreement. Vendor shall clearly mark any exceptions, clarifications, or other proposed modifications in its bid. Exceptions to, clarifications of, or modifications of a requirement or term and condition of the Solicitation may result in bid disqualification.

9. REGISTRATION: Prior to Contract award, the apparent successful Vendor must be properly registered with the West Virginia Purchasing Division and must have paid the \$125 fee, if applicable.

10. UNIT PRICE: Unit prices shall prevail in cases of a discrepancy in the Vendor's bid.

11. PREFERENCE: Vendor Preference may be requested in purchases of motor vehicles or construction and maintenance equipment and machinery used in highway and other infrastructure projects. Any request for preference must be submitted in writing with the bid, must specifically identify the preference requested with reference to the applicable subsection of West Virginia Code § 5A-3-37, and must include with the bid any information necessary to evaluate and confirm the applicability of the requested preference. A request form to help facilitate the request can be found at: <http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/vrc/Venpref.pdf>.

11A. RECIPROCAL PREFERENCE: The State of West Virginia applies a reciprocal preference to all solicitations for commodities and printing in accordance with W. Va. Code § 5A-3-37(b). In effect, if reciprocal preference is requested by a West Virginia resident vendor, non-resident vendors receiving a preference in their home states, will see that same preference granted to West Virginia resident vendors bidding against them in West Virginia. Any request for reciprocal preference must include with the bid any information necessary to evaluate and confirm the applicability of the preference. A request form to help facilitate the request can be found at: <http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/vrc/Venpref.pdf>.

12. SMALL, WOMEN-OWNED, OR MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES: For any solicitations publicly advertised for bid, in accordance with West Virginia Code §5A-3-37 and W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9, any non-resident vendor certified as a small, women-owned, or minority-owned business under W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9 shall be provided the same preference made available to any resident vendor. Any non-resident small, women-owned, or minority-owned business must identify itself as such in writing, must submit that writing to the Purchasing Division with its bid, and must be properly certified under W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9 prior to contract award to receive the preferences made available to resident vendors. Preference for a non-resident small, women-owned, or minority owned business shall be applied in accordance with W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9.

13. ELECTRONIC FILE ACCESS RESTRICTIONS: Vendor must ensure that its submission in wvOASIS can be accessed and viewed by the Agency staff immediately upon bid opening. The Agency will consider any file that cannot be immediately access and viewed at the time of the bid opening (such as, encrypted files, password protected files, or incompatible files) to be blank or incomplete as context requires, and therefore unacceptable. A vendor will not be permitted to unencrypt files, remove password protections, or resubmit documents after bid opening to make a file viewable if those documents are required with the bid. A Vendor may be required to provide document passwords or removed access restrictions to allow the Agency to print or electronically save documents provided that those documents are viewable by the Agency prior to obtaining the password or removing the access restriction.

14. NON-RESPONSIBLE: The Purchasing Division Director reserves the right to reject the bid of any vendor as Non-Responsible in accordance with W. Va. Code of State Rules § 148-1-5.3, when the Director determines that the vendor submitting the bid does not have the capability to fully perform, or lacks the integrity and reliability to assure good-faith performance.”

15. ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION: The State may accept or reject any bid in whole, or in part in accordance with W. Va. Code of State Rules § 148-1-4.5. and § 148-1-6.4.b.”

16. YOUR SUBMISSION IS A PUBLIC DOCUMENT: Vendor’s entire response to the Solicitation and the resulting Contract are public documents. As public documents, they will be disclosed to the public following the bid/proposal opening or award of the contract, as required by the competitive bidding laws of West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-1 et seq., 5-22-1 et seq., 5G-1-1 et seq. and the Freedom of Information Act in West Virginia Code §§ 29B-1-1 et seq.

DO NOT SUBMIT MATERIAL YOU CONSIDER TO BE CONFIDENTIAL, A TRADE SECRET, OR OTHERWISE NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

Submission of any bid, proposal, or other document to the Purchasing Division constitutes your explicit consent to the subsequent public disclosure of the bid, proposal, or document. The Purchasing Division will disclose any document labeled “confidential,” “proprietary,” “trade secret,” “private,” or labeled with any other claim against public disclosure of the documents, to include any “trade secrets” as defined by West Virginia Code § 47-22-1 et seq. All submissions are subject to public disclosure without notice.

**GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:
(Agency Delegated Procurements Only)**

1. CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT: Issuance of an Award Document signed by the Agency and approved as to form by the Attorney General's office, if required, constitutes acceptance by the State of this Contract made by and between the State of West Virginia and the Vendor. Vendor's signature on its bid, or on the Contract if the Contract is not the result of a bid solicitation, signifies Vendor's agreement to be bound by and accept the terms and conditions contained in this Contract.

2. DEFINITIONS: As used in this Solicitation/Contract, the following terms shall have the meanings attributed to them below. Additional definitions may be found in the specifications included with this Solicitation/Contract.

2.1. "Agency" or "Agencies" means the agency, board, commission, or other entity of the State of West Virginia that is identified on the first page of the Solicitation or any other public entity seeking to procure goods or services under this Contract.

2.2. "Bid" or "Proposal" means the vendors submitted response to this solicitation.

2.3. "Contract" means the binding agreement that is entered into between the State and the Vendor to provide the goods or services requested in the Solicitation.

2.4. "Director" means the Director of the West Virginia Department of Administration, Purchasing Division.

2.5. "Purchasing Division" means the West Virginia Department of Administration, Purchasing Division.

2.6. "Award Document" means the document signed by the Agency that identifies the Vendor as the contract holder.

2.7. "Solicitation" means the official notice of an opportunity to supply the State with goods or services.

2.8. "State" means the State of West Virginia and/or any of its agencies, commissions, boards, etc. as context requires.

2.9. "Vendor" or "Vendors" means any entity submitting a bid in response to the Solicitation, the entity that has been selected as the lowest responsible bidder, or the entity that has been awarded the Contract as context requires.

3. CONTRACT TERM; RENEWAL; EXTENSION: The term of this Contract shall be determined in accordance with the category that has been identified as applicable to this Contract below:

☒ **Term Contract**

Initial Contract Term: This Contract becomes effective on _____ upon award _____ and the initial contract term extends until one (1) year.

Renewal Term: This Contract may be renewed upon the mutual written consent of the Agency, and the Vendor. Any request for renewal should be delivered to the Agency thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the initial contract term or appropriate renewal term. A Contract renewal shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original contract. Unless otherwise specified below, renewal of this Contract is limited to three (3) successive one (1) year periods or multiple renewal periods of less than one year, provided that the multiple renewal periods do not exceed the total number of months available in all renewal years combined. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited.

☐ **Alternate Renewal Term** – This contract may be renewed for _____ successive _____ year periods or shorter periods provided that they do not exceed the total number of months contained in all available renewals. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited. Renewals must be approved by the Vendor and Agency.

Delivery Order Limitations: In the event that this contract permits delivery orders, a delivery order may only be issued during the time this Contract is in effect. Any delivery order issued within one year of the expiration of this Contract shall be effective for one year from the date the delivery order is issued. No delivery order may be extended beyond one year after this Contract has expired.

☐ **Fixed Period Contract:** This Contract becomes effective upon Vendor's receipt of the notice to proceed and must be completed within _____ days.

☐ **Fixed Period Contract with Renewals:** This Contract becomes effective upon Vendor's receipt of the notice to proceed and part of the Contract more fully described in the attached specifications must be completed within _____ days. Upon completion of the work covered by the preceding sentence, the vendor agrees that maintenance, monitoring, or warranty services will be provided for _____ year(s) thereafter.

☐ **One Time Purchase:** The term of this Contract shall run from the issuance of the Award Document until all of the goods contracted for have been delivered, but in no event will this Contract extend for more than one fiscal year.

☐ **Construction/Project Oversight:** This Contract becomes effective on the effective start date listed on the first page of this Contract, identified as the State of West Virginia contract cover page containing the signatures of the State Agency (or another page identified as _____), and continues until the project for which the vendor is providing oversight is complete.

☐ **Other:** See attached.

4. AUTHORITY TO PROCEED: Vendor is authorized to begin performance of this contract on the date of encumbrance listed on the front page of the Award Document unless either the box for “Fixed Period Contract” or “Fixed Period Contract with Renewals” has been checked in Section 3 above. If either “Fixed Period Contract” or “Fixed Period Contract with Renewals” has been checked, Vendor must not begin work until it receives a separate notice to proceed from the State. The notice to proceed will then be incorporated into the Contract via change order to memorialize the official date that work commenced.

5. QUANTITIES: The quantities required under this Contract shall be determined in accordance with the category that has been identified as applicable to this Contract below.

☒ **Open End Contract:** Quantities listed in this Solicitation/Award Document are approximations only, based on estimates supplied by the Agency. It is understood and agreed that the Contract shall cover the quantities actually ordered for delivery during the term of the Contract, whether more or less than the quantities shown.

☐ **Service:** The scope of the service to be provided will be more clearly defined in the specifications included herewith.

☐ **Combined Service and Goods:** The scope of the service and deliverable goods to be provided will be more clearly defined in the specifications included herewith.

☐ **One Time Purchase:** This Contract is for the purchase of a set quantity of goods that are identified in the specifications included herewith. Once those items have been delivered, no additional goods may be procured under this Contract without an appropriate change order approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division, and Attorney General’s office.

☐ **Construction:** This Contract is for construction activity more fully defined in the specifications.

6. EMERGENCY PURCHASES: The Purchasing Division Director may authorize the Agency to purchase goods or services in the open market that Vendor would otherwise provide under this Contract if those goods or services are for immediate or expedited delivery in an emergency. Emergencies shall include, but are not limited to, delays in transportation or an unanticipated increase in the volume of work. An emergency purchase in the open market, approved by the Purchasing Division Director, shall not constitute a breach of this Contract and shall not entitle the Vendor to any form of compensation or damages. This provision does not excuse the State from fulfilling its obligations under a One Time Purchase contract.

7. REQUIRED DOCUMENTS: All of the items checked below must be provided to the Agency by the Vendor as specified below.

☒ **LICENSE(S) / CERTIFICATIONS / PERMITS:** In addition to anything required under the Section of the General Terms and Conditions entitled Licensing, the apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the following licenses, certifications, and/or permits upon request and in a form acceptable to the State. The request may be prior to or after contract award at the State's sole discretion.

☒ West Virginia Contractor's License

☒ WV Department of Agriculture Licensed Pesticide Application Business License (LPAB)

☒ WV Department of Agriculture Certified Applicator License

☒ WV Department of Agriculture Category 7 Certification - Right of Way and Industrial Weed Control

The apparent successful Vendor shall also furnish proof of any additional licenses or certifications contained in the specifications regardless of whether or not that requirement is listed above.

8. INSURANCE: The apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the insurance identified by a checkmark below on each policy prior to Contract award. The insurance coverages identified below must be maintained throughout the life of this contract. Thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the insurance policies Vendor shall provide the Agency with proof that the insurance

mandated herein has been continued. Vendor must also provide Agency with immediate notice of any changes in its insurance policies, including but not limited to, policy cancelation, policy reduction, or change in insurers. The apparent successful Vendor shall also furnish proof of any additional insurance requirements contained in the specifications prior to Contract award regardless of whether or not that insurance requirement is listed in this section.

Vendor must maintain:

☒ **Commercial General Liability Insurance** in at least an amount of:
\$1,000,000.00 per occurrence.

☒ **Automobile Liability Insurance** in at least an amount of: \$1,000,000.00 per occurrence.

☐ **Professional/Malpractice/Errors and Omission Insurance** in at least an amount of:
_____ per occurrence. Notwithstanding the forgoing, Vendor's are not required to list the State as an additional insured for this type of policy.

☐ **Commercial Crime and Third Party Fidelity Insurance** in an amount of:
_____ per occurrence.

☐ **Cyber Liability Insurance** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Builders Risk Insurance** in an amount equal to 100% of the amount of the Contract.

☐ **Pollution Insurance** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Aircraft Liability** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐☐☐☐

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE: Vendor shall comply with laws relating to workers compensation, shall maintain workers' compensation insurance when required, and shall furnish proof of workers' compensation insurance upon request.

10. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES: This clause shall in no way be considered exclusive and shall not limit the State or Agency's right to pursue any other available remedy. Vendor shall pay liquidated damages in the amount specified below or as described in the specifications:

☐ _____ for _____

☒ Liquidated Damages Contained in the Specifications.

☐ Liquidated Damages Are Not Included in this Contract.

11. ACCEPTANCE: Vendor's signature on its bid, or on the certification and signature page, constitutes an offer to the State that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn, signifies that the product or service proposed by vendor meets the mandatory requirements contained in the Solicitation for that product or service, unless otherwise indicated, and signifies acceptance of the terms and conditions contained in the Solicitation unless otherwise indicated.

12. PRICING: The pricing set forth herein is firm for the life of the Contract, unless specified elsewhere within this Solicitation/Contract by the State. A Vendor's inclusion of price adjustment provisions in its bid, without an express authorization from the State in the Solicitation to do so, may result in bid disqualification. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Vendor must extend any publicly advertised sale price to the State and invoice at the lower of the contract price or the publicly advertised sale price.

13. PAYMENT IN ARREARS: Payments for goods/services will be made in arrears only upon receipt of a proper invoice, detailing the goods/services provided or receipt of the goods/services, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the foregoing, payments for software licenses, subscriptions, or maintenance may be paid annually in advance.

14. PAYMENT METHODS: Vendor must accept payment by electronic funds transfer or P-Card. (The State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card program, administered under contract by a banking institution, processes payment for goods and services through state designated credit cards.)

15. ADDITIONAL FEES: Vendor is not permitted to charge additional fees or assess additional charges that were not either expressly provided for in the solicitation published by the State of West Virginia, included in the Contract, or included in the unit price or lump sum bid amount that Vendor is required by the solicitation to provide. Including such fees or charges as notes to the solicitation may result in rejection of vendor's bid. Requesting such fees or charges be paid after the contract has been awarded may result in cancellation of the contract.

16. TAXES: The Vendor shall pay any applicable sales, use, personal property or any other taxes arising out of this Contract and the transactions contemplated thereby. The State of West Virginia is exempt from federal and state taxes and will not pay or reimburse such taxes.

17. FUNDING: This Contract shall continue for the term stated herein, contingent upon funds being appropriated by the Legislature or otherwise being made available. In the event funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available, this Contract becomes void and of no effect beginning on July 1 of the fiscal year for which funding has not been appropriated or otherwise made available. If that occurs, the State may notify the Vendor that an alternative source of funding has been obtained and thereby avoid the automatic termination. Non-appropriation or non-funding shall not be considered an event of default.

18. CANCELLATION: The State reserves the right to cancel this Contract immediately upon written notice to the vendor if the materials or workmanship supplied do not conform to the specifications contained in the Contract. The Agency may also cancel any purchase or Contract upon 30 days written notice to the Vendor in accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-5.2.b.

19. TIME: Time is of the essence with regard to all matters of time and performance in this Contract.

20. APPLICABLE LAW: This Contract is governed by and interpreted under West Virginia law without giving effect to its choice of law principles. Any information provided in specification manuals, or any other source, verbal or written, which contradicts or violates the West Virginia Constitution, West Virginia Code or West Virginia Code of State Rules is void and of no effect.

20A. VENUE: All legal actions for damages brought by Vendor against the State shall be brought in the West Virginia Claims Commission. Other causes of action must be brought in the West Virginia court authorized by statute to exercise jurisdiction over it.

21. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: Vendor shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. By submitting a bid, Vendor acknowledges that it has reviewed, understands, and will comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. Vendor shall notify all subcontractors providing commodities or services related to this Contract that as subcontractors, they too are required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.

22. ARBITRATION: Any references made to arbitration contained in this Contract, Vendor's bid, or in any American Institute of Architects documents pertaining to this Contract are hereby deleted, void, and of no effect.

23. MODIFICATIONS: This writing is the parties' final expression of intent. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Contract to the contrary, no modification of this Contract shall be binding without mutual written consent of the Agency, and the Vendor.

24. WAIVER: The failure of either party to insist upon a strict performance of any of the terms or provision of this Contract, or to exercise any option, right, or remedy herein contained, shall not be construed as a waiver or a relinquishment for the future of such term, provision, option, right, or remedy, but the same shall continue in full force and effect. Any waiver must be expressly stated in writing and signed by the waiving party.

25. SUBSEQUENT FORMS: The terms and conditions contained in this Contract shall supersede any and all subsequent terms and conditions which may appear on any form documents submitted by Vendor to the Agency or Purchasing Division such as price lists, order forms, invoices, sales agreements, or maintenance agreements, and includes internet websites or other electronic documents. Acceptance or use of Vendor's forms does not constitute acceptance of the terms and conditions contained thereon.

26. ASSIGNMENT: Neither this Contract nor any monies due, or to become due hereunder, may be assigned by the Vendor without the express written consent of the Agency and any other government agency or office that may be required to approve such assignments.

27. WARRANTY: The Vendor expressly warrants that the goods and/or services covered by this Contract will: (a) conform to the specifications, drawings, samples, or other description furnished or specified by the Agency; (b) be merchantable and fit for the purpose intended; and (c) be free from defect in material and workmanship.

28. STATE EMPLOYEES: State employees are not permitted to utilize this Contract for personal use and the Vendor is prohibited from permitting or facilitating the same.

29. PRIVACY, SECURITY, AND CONFIDENTIALITY: The Vendor agrees that it will not disclose to anyone, directly or indirectly, any such personally identifiable information or other confidential information gained from the Agency, unless the individual who is the subject of the information consents to the disclosure in writing or the disclosure is made pursuant to the Agency's policies, procedures, and rules. Vendor further agrees to comply with the Confidentiality Policies and Information Security Accountability Requirements, set forth in www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/privacy.

30. YOUR SUBMISSION IS A PUBLIC DOCUMENT: Vendor's entire response to the Solicitation and the resulting Contract are public documents. As public documents, they will be disclosed to the public following the bid/proposal opening or award of the contract, as required by the competitive bidding laws of West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-1 et seq., 5-22-1 et seq., and 5G-1-1 et seq. and the Freedom of Information Act West Virginia Code §§ 29B-1-1 et seq.

DO NOT SUBMIT MATERIAL YOU CONSIDER TO BE CONFIDENTIAL, A TRADE SECRET, OR OTHERWISE NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

Submission of any bid, proposal, or other document to the Purchasing Division constitutes your explicit consent to the subsequent public disclosure of the bid, proposal, or document. The Purchasing Division will disclose any document labeled "confidential," "proprietary," "trade secret," "private," or labeled with any other claim against public disclosure of the documents, to include any "trade secrets" as defined by West Virginia Code § 47-22-1 et seq. All submissions are subject to public disclosure without notice.

31. LICENSING: In accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-6.1.e, Vendor must be licensed and in good standing in accordance with any and all state and local laws and requirements by any state or local agency of West Virginia, including, but not limited to, the West Virginia Secretary of State's Office, the West Virginia Tax Department, West Virginia Insurance Commission, or any other state agency or political subdivision. Obligations related to political subdivisions may include, but are not limited to, business licensing, business and occupation taxes, inspection compliance, permitting, etc. Upon request, the Vendor must provide all necessary releases to obtain information to enable the Purchasing Division Director or the Agency to verify that the Vendor is licensed and in good standing with the above entities. Vendor shall notify all subcontractors providing commodities or services related to this Contract that as subcontractors, they too are required to be licensed, in good standing, and up-to-date on all state and local obligations as described in this section.

32. ANTITRUST: In submitting a bid to, signing a contract with, or accepting an Award Document from any agency of the State of West Virginia, the Vendor agrees to convey, sell, assign, or transfer to the State of West Virginia all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action it may now or hereafter acquire under the antitrust laws of the United States and the State of West Virginia for price fixing and/or unreasonable restraints of trade relating to the particular commodities or services purchased or acquired by the State of West Virginia. Such assignment shall be made and become effective at the time the purchasing agency tenders the initial payment to Vendor.

33. VENDOR NON-CONFLICT: Neither Vendor nor its representatives are permitted to have any interest, nor shall they acquire any interest, direct or indirect, which would compromise the performance of its services hereunder. Any such interests shall be promptly presented in detail to the Agency.

34. VENDOR RELATIONSHIP: The relationship of the Vendor to the State shall be that of an independent contractor and no principal-agent relationship or employer-employee relationship is contemplated or created by this Contract. The Vendor as an independent contractor is solely liable for the acts and omissions of its employees and agents. Vendor shall be responsible for selecting, supervising, and compensating any and all individuals employed pursuant to the terms of this Solicitation and resulting contract. Neither the Vendor, nor any employees or subcontractors of the Vendor, shall be deemed to be employees of the State for any purpose whatsoever. Vendor shall be exclusively responsible for payment of employees and contractors for all wages and salaries, taxes, withholding payments, penalties, fees, fringe benefits, professional liability insurance premiums, contributions to insurance and pension, or other deferred compensation plans, including but not limited to, Workers' Compensation and Social Security obligations, licensing fees, etc. and the filing of all necessary documents, forms, and returns pertinent to all of the foregoing. Vendor shall hold harmless the State, and shall provide the State and Agency with a defense against any and all claims including, but not limited to, the foregoing payments, withholdings, contributions, taxes, Social Security taxes, and employer income tax returns.

35. INDEMNIFICATION: The Vendor agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State and the Agency, their officers, and employees from and against: (1) Any claims or losses for services rendered by any subcontractor, person, or firm performing or supplying services, materials, or supplies in connection with the performance of the Contract; (2) Any claims or losses resulting to any person or entity injured or damaged by the Vendor, its officers, employees, or subcontractors by the publication, translation, reproduction, delivery, performance, use, or disposition of any data used under the Contract in a manner not authorized by the Contract, or by Federal or State statutes or regulations; and (3) Any failure of the Vendor, its officers, employees, or subcontractors to observe State and Federal laws including, but not limited to, labor and wage and hour laws.

36. NO DEBT CERTIFICATION: In accordance with West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-10a and 5-22-1(i), the State is prohibited from awarding a contract to any bidder that owes a debt to the State or a political subdivision of the State. By submitting a bid, or entering into a contract with the State, Vendor is affirming that (1) for construction contracts, the vendor is not in default on any monetary obligation owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state, and (2) for all other contracts, that neither vendor nor any related party owe a debt as defined above and that neither Vendor nor any related party are in employer default as defined in the statute cited above unless the debt or employer default is permitted under the statute.

37. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Vendor, its officers or members or employees, shall not presently have or acquire an interest, direct or indirect, which would conflict with or compromise the performance of its obligations hereunder. Vendor shall periodically inquire of its officers, members and employees to ensure that a conflict of interest does not arise. Any conflict of interest discovered shall be promptly presented in detail to the Agency.

38. REPORTS: Vendor shall provide the Agency and/or the Purchasing Division with the following reports identified by a checked box below:

☒ Such reports as the Agency and/or the Purchasing Division may request. Requested reports may include, but are not limited to, quantities purchased, agencies utilizing the contract, total contract expenditures by agency, etc.

☒ Quarterly reports detailing the total quantity of purchases in units and dollars, along with a listing of purchases by agency. Quarterly reports should be delivered to the Purchasing Division via email at purchasing.division@wv.gov.

39. BACKGROUND CHECK: In accordance with W. Va. Code § 15-2D-3, the State reserves the right to prohibit a service provider's employees from accessing sensitive or critical information or to be present at the Capitol complex based upon results addressed from a criminal background check. Service providers should contact the West Virginia Division of Protective Services by phone at (304) 558-9911 for more information.

40. PREFERENCE FOR USE OF DOMESTIC STEEL PRODUCTS: Except when authorized by the Director of the Purchasing Division pursuant to W. Va. Code § 5A-3-56, no contractor may use or supply steel products for a State Contract Project other than those steel products made in the United States. A contractor who uses steel products in violation of this section may be subject to civil penalties pursuant to W. Va. Code § 5A-3-56. As used in this section:

a. “State Contract Project” means any erection or construction of, or any addition to, alteration of or other improvement to any building or structure, including, but not limited to, roads or highways, or the installation of any heating or cooling or ventilating plants or other equipment, or the supply of and materials for such projects, pursuant to a contract with the State of West Virginia for which bids were solicited on or after June 6, 2001.

b. “Steel Products” means products rolled, formed, shaped, drawn, extruded, forged, cast, fabricated or otherwise similarly processed, or processed by a combination of two or more or such operations, from steel made by the open hearth, basic oxygen, electric furnace, Bessemer or other steel making process. The Purchasing Division Director may, in writing, authorize the use of foreign steel products if:

c. The cost for each contract item used does not exceed one tenth of one percent (.1%) of the total contract cost or two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00), whichever is greater. For the purposes of this section, the cost is the value of the steel product as delivered to the project; or

d. The Director of the Purchasing Division determines that specified steel materials are not produced in the United States in sufficient quantity or otherwise are not reasonably available to meet contract requirements.

41. PREFERENCE FOR USE OF DOMESTIC ALUMINUM, GLASS, AND STEEL: In Accordance with W. Va. Code § 5-19-1 et seq., and W. Va. CSR § 148-10-1 et seq., for every contract or subcontract, subject to the limitations contained herein, for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, improvement or maintenance of public works or for the purchase of any item of machinery or equipment to be used at sites of public works, only domestic aluminum, glass or steel products shall be supplied unless the spending officer determines, in writing, after the receipt of offers or bids, (1) that the cost of domestic aluminum, glass or steel products is unreasonable or inconsistent with the public interest of the State of West Virginia, (2) that domestic aluminum, glass or steel products are not produced in sufficient quantities to meet the contract requirements, or (3) the available domestic aluminum, glass, or steel do not meet the contract specifications. This provision only applies to public works contracts awarded in an amount more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or public works contracts that require more than ten thousand pounds of steel products.

The cost of domestic aluminum, glass, or steel products may be unreasonable if the cost is more than twenty percent (20%) of the bid or offered price for foreign made aluminum, glass, or steel products. If the domestic aluminum, glass or steel products to be supplied or produced in a “substantial labor surplus area”, as defined by the United States Department of Labor, the cost of domestic aluminum, glass, or steel products may be unreasonable if the cost is more than thirty percent (30%) of the bid or offered price for foreign made aluminum, glass, or steel products. This preference shall be applied to an item of machinery or equipment, as indicated above, when the

item is a single unit of equipment or machinery manufactured primarily of aluminum, glass or steel, is part of a public works contract and has the sole purpose or of being a permanent part of a single public works project. This provision does not apply to equipment or machinery purchased by a spending unit for use by that spending unit and not as part of a single public works project.

All bids and offers including domestic aluminum, glass or steel products that exceed bid or offer prices including foreign aluminum, glass or steel products after application of the preferences provided in this provision may be reduced to a price equal to or lower than the lowest bid or offer price for foreign aluminum, glass or steel products plus the applicable preference. If the reduced bid or offer prices are made in writing and supersede the prior bid or offer prices, all bids or offers, including the reduced bid or offer prices, will be reevaluated in accordance with this rule.

42. PROHIBITION AGAINST USED OR REFURBISHED: Unless expressly permitted in the solicitation published by the State, Vendor must provide new, unused commodities, and is prohibited from supplying used or refurbished commodities, in fulfilling its responsibilities under this Contract.

43. VOID CONTRACT CLAUSES – This Contract is subject to the provisions of West Virginia Code § 5A-3-62, which automatically voids certain contract clauses that violate State law.

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.

SHAWN HADLEY

OWNER

(Printed Name and Title)

84 PLUMMER DRIVE LEON WV 25123

(Address)

304-389-8468

(Phone Number) / (Fax Number)

SHAWNHADLEY72@GMAIL.COM

(E-mail address)

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE: By signing below, or submitting documentation through wvOASIS, 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.

GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

(Company)

(Signature of Authorized Representative)

SHAWN HADLEY

(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Representative)

4/3/26

(Date)

304-389-8468

(Phone Number) (Fax Number)

Revised 8/24/2023

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator – Herbicide Spraying

SPECIFICATIONS

1. **Purpose and Scope:** The West Virginia Department of Transportation is soliciting bids to establish an open-end contract to provide all labor, equipment, services, and incidentals necessary for Vegetation Management with Operator services, to provide herbicide application in the form of guardrail spraying, brush spraying, and wildflower plot spraying for use at locations throughout the State of West Virginia by the West Virginia Department of Transportation.
2. **Definitions:** The terms listed below shall have the following meanings assigned to them throughout and for the purpose of this Solicitation. Additional definitions can be found in Section 2 of the General Terms and Conditions.
 - 2.1 **“ADO” and “Agency Delivery Order”** - A written order entered by WVDOT personnel in the wvOASIS financial system against a master agreement, authorizing quantities of commodities and/or services to be delivered in accordance with all terms, conditions, and prices stipulated in the original contract.
 - 2.2 **“Arm’s Length Transaction”** – Transaction between two independent and unrelated parties in which both parties are acting in their own self-interest.
 - 2.3 **“Contract Item”** – The list of items available for Vendor to provide pricing as identified in Section 3.2 of this Solicitation and referenced throughout.
 - 2.4 **“Contractor” or “Vendor”** - Interchangeably used throughout this Solicitation and in any cited Sections of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, Roads and Bridges, adopted latest Standard Specs edition, as amended, including any Supplementals and refers to any entity submitting a bid in response to the Solicitation, the entity that has been selected as the lowest responsible bidder, or the entity that has been awarded the Contract, as context requires.
 - 2.5 **“EPA”** – The Environmental Protection Agency and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection in reference to the Federal, State, and Local levels of government: www.epa.gov/ and www.dep.wv.gov/.
 - 2.6 **“FOB” or “Free on Board”** - Indicates that the price for goods includes delivery at the Vendor’s expense to a specified point, and that the Vendor retains liability for loss or damage until the goods are delivered.
 - 2.7 **“Equal To’ Herbicide Information Form”** – The form on which the Vendor will provide specific detailed information on the “equal to” herbicides bid, referred hereto as **Attachment B (ATT B) “Herbicide Information Form”**. The Vendor

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Vegetation Management with Operator – Herbicide Spraying

will include on this form the names of “equal to” herbicides bid along with the products, EPA registration numbers, and WVDA registration numbers. Vendors must include copies of all Product Labels for all “equal to” items bid only.

- 2.8 “Liquidated Damages”** - Monetary compensation due from the Vendor in the event the Vendor’s performance falls short of contractual stipulation or breaches the contract. Delays in the delivery of goods and/or services or quality failures or corrections by the Vendor may result in the Agency assessing charges for such deficiencies per these contract Specifications, the Standard Specs Section 108.7, as amended, and as referred to in Section 6.5.1 of these Specifications.
- 2.9 “Pricing Pages,” “Attachment A,” and “ATT A”** - The schedule of prices attached hereto as **Attachment A (ATT A)** and used to evaluate Solicitation responses.
- 2.10 “Solicitation”** - The official notice of an opportunity to supply the State with goods or services.
- 2.11 “Standard Specs”** - Used throughout this solicitation means the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, Roads and Bridges, most recent edition, as modified or amended by all subsequent Supplemental Specifications.
- 2.12 “WVDA”** – West Virginia Department of Agriculture. Please reference <https://agriculture.wv.gov/>.
- 2.13 “WVDOT” or “Agency”** - Interchangeable terms for the West Virginia Division of Highways and/or the West Virginia Department of Transportation.

3. General Requirements:

- 3.1 Standard Specifications Roads and Bridges:** The following Standard Specs Sections shall apply, as applicable, to the administration of this contract: 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110, as amended.

Materials, equipment, and performance of this contract shall conform to, but are not limited to, the requirements of Section 636 of the Standard Specs, as amended.

Free electronic copies of the Standard Specs and Supplementals are available at: <https://transportation.wv.gov/highways/TechnicalSupport/specifications/Pages/default.aspx>. Hard copies of these publications may be purchased from the Technical Support Division by completing the Specification Order Form provided within the website.

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Vegetation Management with Operator – Herbicide Spraying

- 3.2 Contract Items and Mandatory Requirements:** Vendor shall provide Agency with the Contract Items listed below on an open-end and continuing basis. Contract Items must meet or exceed the mandatory requirements as shown below.

3.2.1 Herbicide Material by WVDOT; Spraying and Equipment by Vendor

3.2.1.1 Guardrail Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT: Guardrail sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution per acre, utilizing spray boom truck or articulated spray boom truck, from the edge of the pavement to two (2) feet behind the guardrail, or to a distance determined by the District Engineer or their designee.

3.2.1.2 Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT: Bare-ground, berms, and/or median acreage sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution per acre, sprayed or applied utilizing Vendor's spray boom truck or Vendors articulated spray boom truck.

3.2.1.3 Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT: Acreage sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied utilizing Vendor's spray boom truck or Vendor's articulated spray boom truck for brush control.

3.2.1.4 Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT: Acreage sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons or solution, per acre, sprayed or applied utilizing Vendor's spray boom truck or Vendor's articulated spray boom truck for brush control.

3.2.1.5 Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT. Acreage sprayed by the Vendor utilizing handheld or backpack style sprayer, or similar sprayer, for Wildflower Plot Spraying to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed.

- 3.2.2 Herbicide Material by Vendor; Spraying and Equipment by Vendor:** Vendor must use the brands of materials specified within these specifications unless a proposed "equal to" product has been proposed on the **"Equal To" Herbicide Information Form, ATT B**, and has been approved by WVDOT for use within this contract.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator – Herbicide Spraying

3.2.2.1 Guardrail Spray Area Options, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor: Guardrail sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution per acre, utilizing spray boom truck or articulated spray boom truck from the edge of the pavement to two (2) feet behind the guardrail, or to a distance determined by the District Engineer or their designee.

Guardrail Spray Area Option A must include the following herbicide materials:

- 5 pounds Krovar or equal to
- 5 pounds Diuron or equal to
- 6 ounces Milestone or equal to
- 0.5 ounces Metcel or equal to
- 2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to
- 1 pint Surfactant or equal to

Guardrail Spray Area Option B must include the following herbicide materials:

- 5 ounces Esplanade or equal to
- 12 ounces Method 240 SL or equal to
- 8 ounces Polaris (Imazapyr) or equal to
- 2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to
- 1 pint Surfactant or equal to

3.2.2.2 Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor: Bare-ground, berms, and/or median acreage sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution per acre, sprayed or applied utilizing spray boom truck or articulated spray boom truck.

Median Spray Area must include the following herbicide materials:

- 6 ounces Milestone or equal to
- 0.5 ounces Metcel or equal to
- 2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to
- 6 pounds Diuron or equal to
- 1 pint Surfactant or equal to

3.2.2.3 Brush Control Spray Area, Seasonal Options, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor: Acreage sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, utilizing spray

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator – Herbicide Spraying

boom truck or articulated spray boom truck for brush control.
Swath range 4' to 50'.

The seasons for Brush Control are distinguished below for general information purposes; however, the District Engineer or their designee may request a mixture be used outside of the season dates below:

- Early Season April 1st – August 1st
- Late Season August 1st – November 1st
- Winter/Dormant Season November 1st – April 1st

Brush Control Spray Area Option A must include the following herbicide materials:

- 1 quart Tordon K or equal to
- 6 quarts Garlon 3A or equal to
- 1 pint Surfactant or equal to

Brush Control Spray Area Option B must include the following herbicide materials:

- 1 quart Garlon or equal to
- 1.5 ounces Escort or equal to
- 1 quart Surfactant or equal to

Brush Control Spray Area Option C must include the following herbicide materials:

- 2 gallons Krenite or equal to
- 1 quart Surfactant or equal to
- 4 ounces Arsenal or equal to

Brush Control Spray Area Option D must include the following herbicide materials:

- 8 quarts Garlon 4 Ultra or equal to
- 4 quarts Basal Oil or equal to
- 1 quart Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or equal to

3.2.2.4 Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor: Acreage sprayed by the Vendor, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied

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utilizing Vendor's spray boom truck or Vendor's articulated spray boom truck for brush control.

Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Area must include the following herbicide materials:

- 6 pounds Diuron or equal to
- 6 ounces Milestone or equal to
- 0.5 ounces Metcel or equal to
- 2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to
- 1 quart Surfactant or equal to

3.2.2.5 Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor: Handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer, between 25 and 50 gallons of solution per acre, sprayed or applied. Swath range 4' to 150'.

Wildflower Plot Spray Area must include the following herbicide materials:

- 2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to
- 1 pint 2,4D or equal to
- 1 quart Surfactant or equal to

3.2.3 Mobilization: Mobilization shall be paid one-way per mile to the initial WVDOT project site from the Vendor's equipment storage location. Prior to award, the Vendor must provide the most recent physical address or 911 address of the Vendor's equipment storage location at the top of the **Pricing Page, Attachment A (ATT A).**

The Vendor's equipment storage location or in the case of moving from one WVDOR District/project site to the next, shall be considered the point of mileage origin, whichever will cost less.

Delivery route mileage will be calculated by the WVDOT from the Vendor's equipment storage location to the WVDOT's job site by utilizing Google Maps. The WVDOT will determine the route to be taken due to bridge and/or road restrictions.

3.2.4 "Equal To" Items

For Contract Items which the Herbicide Materials are provided by the Vendor, identified in Section 3.2.2, the Vendor must bid the Product Trade

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Names, as requested, or bid an “equal to” product on the **“Equal To” Herbicide Information Form, Attachment B (ATT B)**.

If bidding an “equal to” item, the Vendor must provide the Product Trade Name for each item they are bidding, must provide the EPA Registration Number, and must provide the WVDA Registration Number (aka Brand ID) for each item that the Vendor is bidding on the **“Equal To” Herbicide Information Form, Attachment B (ATT B)** to be considered for award. Failure to provide all required information will result in the disqualification of the items bid.

3.2.4.1 If no “Equal To” product is listed on **“Equal To” Herbicide Information Form, Attachment B (ATT B)**, or if no **“Equal To” Herbicide Information Form Attachment B (ATT B)** is provided with the bid, the Vendor must provide the product brand and make/model listed in Section 3.2.2.

3.2.4.2 The Vendor must provide product documentation to demonstrate that the proposed equal product meets the relevant industry standards, and that the product meets or exceeds the Contract Item listed.

3.2.4.3 Additional documentation may be requested by the West Virginia Purchasing Division during the evaluation and equivalency process. If additional documentation is requested, the vendor must provide **ALL** requested information within five (5) business days of the request or their proposed “equal to” Contract Item **will be disqualified**. Failure to provide adequate documentation for a proposed equal product **will result in the disqualification** of the Contract Items bid.

If a sample of an “Equal to” product is requested for further evaluation, the Vendor must provide the sample within five (5) business days of the request, and the Vendor will be responsible for expenses related to the delivery of the item for evaluation.

3.2.4.4 The WVDOT, at its sole discretion, will make the final determination of whether an “equal to” product to the brand product WVDOT has named within this contract and whether a product is suitable for WVDOT use.

3.2.5 Equipment

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3.2.5.1 Trucks: A spray boom truck to be used on much of the spraying while an articulated spray boom truck will be used for treating wider rights-of-ways mainly in conjunction with median and brush control operations.

3.2.5.1.1 Spray Boom Truck: Must be a minimum 800-gallon unit and must be equipped with:

- A sprayer control system capable of automatically maintaining application rate.
- A vehicle speed sensor which is either connected to the vehicle speedometer or a radar type sensor.
- Minimum of eight (8) separate boom widths.
- Two (2) different application ratios.
- A manual setting for spot spraying.

The herbicide application unit is to be equipped with an eight (8) boom nutating spray head, using all brass or stainless-steel nozzles capable of delivering a no-streak pattern of two (2) feet to thirty-two feet in width. All booms must operate independently or simultaneously to apply the necessary spray widths as needed. The application system must have oscillating motion on booms one (1) through four (4); these nozzles must be electrically driven by a 12-volt system. The unit must provide a uniform spray pattern while providing spray drift control.

This equipment shall be mounted on a suitable flat-bed type truck. The operator/driver must possess WVDA Certified Applicator's License meeting the requirement of the State of WV. Refer to Section 3.2.6.

NOTE: Required minimum shall be two (2) spray boom trucks available at any time upon the request by the WVDOT during the life of this contract.

3.2.5.1.2 Articulated Spray Boom Truck: Must be a minimum 800-gallon unit and must be equipped with:

- A sprayer control system capable of automatically maintaining application rate.
- A vehicle speed sensor which is either connected to the vehicle speedometer or a radar type sensor.
- Minimum of ten separate boom widths.
- Two (2) different application ratios.
- A manual setting for spot spraying.

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The herbicide application unit is to be equipped with nine (9) boom nutating multiple spray head systems, using all brass or stainless-steel nozzles capable of delivering a no-streak pattern up to a minimum of fifty feet in width. All booms must operate independently or simultaneously to apply the necessary spray widths as needed. The application system must have oscillating motion on booms one (1) through four (4); these nozzles must be electrically driven by a 12-volt system. The unit must provide a uniform spray pattern while providing spray drift control.

The articulated spray boom shall be mounted in the centerline of the truck. The boom must be capable of rotating 90 degrees to the left and right of the centerline of the truck and have a minimum vertical arc of 80 degrees. The boom must have a minimum of 18 feet when fully extended and must be equipped with a Norstar spray head application system or “equal to” spray head application system. If an “equal to” spray head application system is proposed, specifications for that system must be provided to the WVDOT prior to award to evaluate equivalency.

This equipment shall be mounted on a suitable flat-bed type truck. The operator/driver must possess WVDA Certified Applicator’s License meeting the requirement of the State of WV. Refer to Section 3.2.6.

NOTE: Required minimum must be two (2) articulated spray boom trucks available at any time upon the request by the WVDOT during the life of this contract.

3.2.5.2 A handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar must be used when control path spraying of Wildflower Plots as needed.

3.2.5.3 Delivery or storage of the Vendor’s equipment or chemicals at a WVDOT facility or project site is prohibited.

3.2.5.4 The Vendor shall provide two-way communications between the spray unit and the WVDOT inspector monitoring the work, to optimize project quality.

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3.2.5.5 The Vendor shall be responsible for all fuel, repair, maintenance and insurance for the equipment, operators, and applicators.

3.2.5.6 The Vendor shall be responsible for making arrangements to obtain a clean water source outside of the WVDOT's right-of-way for mixing herbicides, at their own expense. The Vendor must verify the water quality and characteristics meet the manufacturer's recommendations for the herbicides being sprayed.

3.2.5.7 The Vendor shall be responsible for making arrangements for a suitable mixing location in compliance with all State and Federal regulations. Mixing at any WVDOT facility is strictly prohibited.

3.2.6 Qualifications

Per West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) requirements, the Vendor must hold the licenses and certifications listed below. The Vendor's must provide a copy of these licenses and certifications prior to contract award. **Failure to do so will result in the total disqualification of the Vendor's entire bid.**

- WVDA Licensed Pesticide Application Business License (LPAB)
- WVDA Certified Applicator License
- WVDA Category 7 Certification – Right of Way and Industrial Weed Control

In certain circumstances, a reciprocal agreement exists for certification holders in Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. For more information regarding WVDA requirements, please contact the WVDA Pesticide Regulatory Programs Unit at 304-558-2209.

The Vendor must ensure that their personnel, including, but not limited to, their equipment operator and application personnel, are always following WVDA regulations and hold applicable certifications while performing work for the WVDOT. Equipment, herbicide materials, licenses and certifications are subject to inspection by the WVDA.

3.2.7 Traffic Control

Traffic Control will be provided by the WVDOT except for the work vehicles provided by the Vendor. Traffic shall be maintained in accordance with Standard Specs Section 636, as amended, and shall be in accordance with the WVDOT Temporary Traffic Control Manual for Streets and

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Highways, 2006 Edition, or latest, available at <https://transportation.wv.gov/highways/traffic/Pages/default.aspx>.

Within the Temporary Traffic Control Manual, reference can be made to Traffic Control Case A8 which applies to two lane/two-way traffic roads as well as one lane/two-way traffic roads and Traffic Control Case A15 which applies to two-way/two-lane traffic roads (expressways).

All work vehicles provided by the Vendor must be equipped with one high-intensity-bar light and a “slow moving” triangle mounted on the rear of the vehicle.

3.2.8 Performance

The WVDOT reserves the right to terminate immediately the usage of any herbicide spray system and/or personnel which do not perform to reasonable production standards. These reasonable production standards will be based on historical performance data under similar circumstances as determined by the WVDOT. The **OM-243 Form, Exhibit 1 (EXH 1)**, shall be used for WVDOT record keeping and performance tracking purposes. The OM-243 shall be completed by the WVDOT District Engineer or their designee following/reviewing spraying activity and must be signed off on by the Vendor’s Operator each day herbicide spraying has been performed.

In areas where the expected results were not attained, the WVDOT may require the Vendor to re-apply to the area. There may be a number of reasons that the herbicide may not eliminate the target vegetation, some of which may or may not be the Vendor’s fault; **however, the WVDOT will not pay labor, equipment or material expenses for herbicide re-application.**

If areas that are marked as DO NOT SPRAY are sprayed, the Vendor shall be held liable for the cost of replacement of all destroyed vegetation in the DO NOT SPRAY area.

If rain or inclement weather is forecast on the scheduled application days, it will be the Vendor’s decision whether to apply herbicides on that day. **The WVDOT recommends that no spraying be performed when threatening weather is forecast. If the Vendor makes the decision to spray and rain develops that renders the spraying ineffective, the Vendor must reapply the herbicide at their own expense, including mobilization, herbicide material, labor, and equipment.**

4. Contract Award:

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- 4.1 Contract Award:** This Contract is intended to provide Agencies with a purchase price on all Contract Items. The Contract shall be awarded to the Vendor that provides the Contract Items meeting the required specifications for the lowest overall total cost, per District, as shown on ATT A.
- 4.2 Pricing Pages, Attachment A (“ATT A”):** Vendor must complete the Pricing Pages by providing a bid price for each Contract Item listed. Vendor must factor into their bid prices all equipment, materials, delivery, and labor required to provide Contract Items. Vendors may bid on any or all Districts. Vendor must bid all contract items and complete the Pricing Pages for each Contract Item bid in their entirety as failure to do so may result in Vendor’s bids being disqualified. All bids or pricing submitted shall be held and honored by the Vendor for 90 days after the bid opening date.
- 4.2.1** The Pricing Pages contain a list of Contract Items and estimated purchase volumes, per District. The estimated purchase volume for each item represents the approximate volume of anticipated purchases only. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.
- 4.2.2** Vendor should type or electronically enter the information into the Pricing Pages spreadsheet to prevent errors in the evaluation. In most cases, the Pricing Pages are available in wvOASIS within the solicitation attachments, however, Vendors may request an electronic copy of the Pricing Pages spreadsheet for bid purposes by sending an email request to the following address: DOTProcurement@wv.gov.
- 4.2.3** Changing a column or row description, Contract Item description, unit of measure, or estimated quantities on the **Pricing Pages, Attachment A (ATT A)**, shall result in disqualification of the Contract Item bid on the altered line. In circumstances when all Contract Items must be bid for bid evaluation and contract award, the disqualification of any Contract Item will result in the disqualification of the entire bid.
- Submitting Pricing Pages other than those provided with this solicitation, as described in Section 4.2, shall result in the disqualification of the Vendor’s bid in its entirety.
- Vendor entries of bid prices or other notations made in wvOASIS commodity line descriptions will not be considered for bid evaluation or award.
- 4.3 “Equal To” Herbicide Information Form, Attachment B (ATT B):** Vendor must provide the completed “Equal To” Herbicide Information Form, providing the herbicide product name, and the EPA Registration number, and WVDA registration

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number (Brand ID) for each “equal to” product bid by the Vendor. 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.

Herbicide listed on the Herbicide Information Form will apply to all Districts. While pricing on the **Pricing Pages, Attachment A (ATT A)** may vary from District to District, the herbicides on the Herbicide Information Form will not vary and the same products will be used for all Districts bid.

Failure to submit “Equal To” Herbicide Information Form (ATT B) for evaluation will result in the disqualification of the Vendor’s entire bid.

- 4.4 Contract Award Transition:** Upon the award of this contract, WVDOT will announce the effective start date. Any order issued under the previous contract will remain in effect and shall not be cancelled without mutual written agreement between the issuing agency and the Vendor.

5. ORDERING, INVOICING AND PAYMENT:

- 5.1 Ordering:** Vendor shall accept orders through regular mail, facsimile, email, or any other written forms of communication. Vendor shall maintain and keep current its phone numbers, fax number, email address, locations, and ordering/billing/payment addresses with WVDOT and in wvOASIS. Vendor may, but is not required to, accept online orders through a secure internet ordering portal/website. If Vendor can accept online orders, it shall include in its response a brief description of how Agencies may utilize the online ordering system. Vendor shall ensure that its online ordering system is properly secured prior to processing Agency orders online.
- 5.2 Agency Delivery Order (“ADO”):** District personnel must issue an ADO from wvOASIS for specific quantities of materials based on each project’s requirements and detailing the need and location information of work to be completed per Contract Items, as well as the start and end dates, which will become the agreed upon official start and end dates. The ADO must be created in wvOASIS and approved to “Final”, prior to placing the order with the Vendor. The District is responsible for creating the ADO in OASIS and is required to submit the approved order, in writing, directly to the vendor via mail, email or fax. **Verbal communication with the Vendor is not considered an official order.** In the event the Vendor denies an order or if there are changes to an ADO, the District must process a change order to the approved ADO issued from wvOASIS.

Emergencies shall be prominently noted on the ADO. Once complete, the ADO shall be sent to Vendor via fax, email, or mail.

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5.2.1 Lead Time: The WVDOT should plan accordingly to allow the Contractor a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the date of the agreed upon start date on the ADO to allow Vendor to mobilize and begin work.

5.3 Invoicing: Invoices submitted to WVDOT for payment should contain the following information:

- Vendor's name and payment remit-to address, as they appear in Vendor's wvOASIS account.
- The corresponding order's ADO number.
- The ordering Agency's delivery site
- The Contract Item description, unit price, quantity, and extended total.
- The date Contract Items were delivered or performed.

5.4 Payment: Upon completion of the work indicated on the ADO, Vendor shall accept payment in accordance with the payment procedures of the State of West Virginia. The State of West Virginia currently utilizes a Purchasing Card program, administered under contract by a banking institution, as well as Electronic Funds Transfer as methods to process payment for goods and services. The Vendor shall accept the State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card and Electronic Funds Transfer for payment of orders under this Contract. Electronic Funds Transfer for payment is available through the WV State Auditor's Office. The Vendor may visit the WV State Auditor's website (wvsao.gov) for all necessary forms and instructions. Payment method may be dictated at WVDOT's discretion.

6. PROJECT ACCEPTANCE, DELIVERY AND RETURN:

6.1 Project Acceptance and Written Verification of Receipt: Upon receipt of a WVDOT ADO, the Vendor shall advise the WVDOT in writing within five (5) calendar days of their acceptance or refusal of the ADO. As verification of receipt, Vendor must provide written acknowledgement of any ADO and any Revisions/Modifications thereto sent by WVDOT. Failure to provide the WVDOT with written acknowledgement of any ADOs/Revisions within five (5) days of the Order being sent shall be considered refusal of the ADO. In the event of refusal, the WVDOT at its own discretion shall cancel the ADO and may seek to obtain the goods or services from the next low bid Vendor or proceed with an emergency purchase from the open market.

6.2 Negotiation of Dates: The WVDOT shall have the option to negotiate with the Vendor, the project's tentative start and end dates. **Project work shall be continuous to completion unless otherwise approved in writing by the WVDOT District Engineer or their designee.**

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- 6.3 Delivery Time:** Vendor shall deliver standard orders within 30 working days after orders are received. Vendor shall ship all orders in accordance with the above schedule and shall not hold orders until a minimum delivery quantity is met.
- 6.4 Adverse Weather Conditions:** Unsuitable/adverse/inclement weather conditions may dictate the work schedule. It is preferred that operations be suspended immediately when an inclement weather event begins or if the WVDOT District Engineer or their designee determines that an inclement weather event is imminent. If working conditions are dangerous or unsuitable for the WVDOT, Vendor, or general public, work shall be suspended by the WVDOT Engineer/designee. If needed, revision to the project's start and end date may be negotiated by the Vendor and the WVDOT Engineer/designee. After a weather-related suspension of work, the WVDOT District Engineer or their designee shall determine and convey in writing, such ADO changes and when work shall commence/resume, followed by the Vendor's written acknowledgement, per Section 6.1 of this Contract Solicitation.
- 6.5 Late Delivery:** The Agency placing the order under this Contract must be notified in writing if orders will be delayed for any reason. Any delay in delivery that could cause harm to an Agency will be grounds for cancellation of the delayed order or proceed with an Emergency Purchase from the open market.

The Agency placing the ADO under this Contract must be notified **in writing by the Vendor no later than five (5) business days prior to the scheduled start date noted on the Agency's order.** Any failure to notify, acknowledge receipt of WVDOT's written ADOs/ Revisions resulting in delivery delay, or failure to start or complete the project per the WVDOT scheduled due dates may be determined by the WVDOT at its sole discretion as harmful to the Agency and as such, shall result in WVDOT's cancellation of the ADO and application of Liquidated Damages.

Any Agency seeking to obtain items from the open market under this provision must first obtain approval of the WVDOT Procurement Division.

- 6.5.1 Liquidated Damages:** If the Vendor's delivery completion or correction of deficient deliveries exceed the ADO completion due date or agreed upon timeframe, the Vendor shall agree that no extension of contract time will be granted unless liquidated damages are assessed. The WVDOT may calculate liquidated damages in the amount of \$100.00 per day per ADO, beginning five (5) calendar days after the WVDOT's latest specified ADO deliver by date.

Liquidated damages shall be applied by Vendor as an itemized invoice credit for the corresponding ADO.

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- 6.6 Delivery Payment/Risk of Loss:** Standard order delivery shall be F.O.B. destination to the Agency's location. Vendor shall include the cost/discount of standard order delivery charges in its bid pricing and is not permitted to charge the Agency separately for such delivery. The Agency will pay delivery charges on all emergency orders provided that Vendor invoices those delivery costs as a separate charge with the original freight bill attached to the invoice.

Deliveries made by the vendor shall be comprised only of Contract Items intended for delivery at that location and specified in the pricing pages, contract specifications or ADO. At no time shall property belonging to the West Virginia Department of Transportation be utilized as a lay-down or storage facility by the vendor, or items left with the intention of being distributed to an alternate location.

- 6.7 Project Acceptance Criteria:** The WVDOT District Engineer or their designee shall have final acceptance of the work done by the Vendor, per project. Any work found by the WVDOT District Engineer or their designee not performed in accordance with these contract specifications or the Standard Specs, as amended, and/or found deficient and unacceptable by visual inspection will be rejected and, at the Vendor's/Contractor's expense, will be removed and replaced by the Vendor with work being continual until the Vendor's deficient work corrections are completed and deemed acceptable and approved by the WVDOT District Engineer or their designee. Under no circumstance shall the Vendor's deficiency corrections exceed 20 calendar days unless otherwise declared in writing by the WVDOT District Engineer or their designee and may be subject to Liquidated Damages as per Section 6.5.1 of these Contract Specifications.

7. VENDOR DEFAULT:

- 7.1** The following shall be considered a vendor default under this Contract.
- 7.1.1** Failure to provide Contract Items in accordance with the requirements contained herein.
 - 7.1.2** Failure to comply with other specifications and requirements contained herein.
 - 7.1.3** Failure to comply with any laws, rules, and ordinances applicable to the Contract Services provided under this Contract.
 - 7.1.4** Failure to remedy deficient performance upon request.

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7.2 The following remedies shall be available to Agency upon default.

7.2.1 Immediate cancellation of the Contract.

7.2.2 Immediate cancellation of one or more release orders issued under this Contract.

7.2.3 Any other remedies available in law or equity.

8. MISCELLANEOUS:

8.1 No Substitutions: Vendor shall supply only Contract Items submitted in response to the Solicitation unless a contract modification is approved in accordance with the provisions contained in this Contract.

8.2 Vendor Supply: Vendor must carry sufficient inventory of the Contract Items being offered to fulfill its obligations under this Contract. By signing its bid, Vendor certifies that it can supply the Contract Items contained in its bid response.

8.3 Vendor Name Change: It is the Vendor's responsibility to notify the WVDOT of name changes or acquisition by another company during the term of the contract. The WVDOT must be notified in writing of the change/acquisition and intention for the contract's ownership within 10 days of the change. **Failure to do so may result in payment delays.**

8.4 Reports: Vendor shall provide the Agency with quarterly reports, annual summaries, and/or monthly reports as requested by the Agency and/or the West Virginia Purchasing Division showing quantities, total dollar value of the Contract Items purchased, ordered, shipped & invoiced with dates in spreadsheet format as defined by the Agency. Failure to supply such reports may be grounds for cancellation of this Contract.

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- 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: SHAWN HADLEY
Telephone Number: 304-389-8468
Fax Number: _____
Email Address: SHAWNHADLEY72@GMAIL.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.

West Virginia Division of Highways
20__ District ____ Herbicide Program

Authorization #	Date:
Item Number:	Wind:

Weather Details:	% Cloud Cover	% Precip.	Temp.	High/Low
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County of work:

Treated Routes/Target Area (Guardrail, Brush, Wildflower plots)

Herbicide/Additive	EPA Reg#	Amount	Units

Herbicide/Additive	EPA Reg#	Amount	Units

Spray Length: _____

Spray Width: _____

Total Acres: _____

Contractor: _____

Operator: _____ Signature/License #: _____

Traffic control:

Additional comments/Notes:

WVDOH Inspector: _____ Signature: _____

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:	GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT
Equipment Storage Location(s):	84 PLUMMER DRIVE LEON WV 25123
<i>(List all that apply)</i>	

PART II: WVDOT DISTRICTS

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

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

Vendor Name: GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

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	\$128.00	\$52,480.00
2	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	60	Acre	\$40.00	\$2,400.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	280	Acre	\$45.00	\$12,600.00
4	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$50.00	\$250.00
5	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by WVDOT	5	Acre	\$100.00	\$500.00
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	\$200.00	\$86,000.00
7	Guardrail Spray Area- Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	320	Acre	\$180.00	\$57,600.00
8	Median Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	60	Acre	\$127.00	\$7,620.00
9	Brush Control Spray Area- Option A, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	170	Acre	\$170.00	\$28,900.00
10	Brush Control Spray Area, Option B, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	160	Acre	\$120.00	\$19,200.00
11	Brush Control Spray Area, Option C, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	270	Acre	\$200.00	\$54,000.00
12	Brush Control Spray Area, Option D, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	100	Acre	\$210.00	\$21,000.00
13	Escape Ramp and Storage Lot Spray Areas, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$143.00	\$715.00
14	Wildflower Plot Spray Area, Herbicide Material Provided by Vendor	5	Acre	\$159.00	\$795.00
Mobilization. Section 3.2.3					
15	Mobilization - First Mile	-	Mile	.10	.10
16	Mobilization - Additional Mile	-	Mile	.10	.10
EXTENDED PRICE TOTAL					\$344,060.20

*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
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.

VENDOR NAME: GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

Item #	Item Description	Product Name	EPA Reg #	WVDA Reg # (Brand ID)
6	GAURDRAIL SPRAY AREA, OPTION A Solution shall include the following:			
	5 pounds Krovar or equal to	KROVAR DF	432-1551	432-1551/9207
	5 pounds Diuron or equal to	DIURON 80	19713-274	19713-274/0441.0012
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	MILESTONE	62719-519	62719-519/1508.0009
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	ESCORT	432-1549	432-1549/9278
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	ACCORD XRT II	62719-556	62719-556/1508.0031
7	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	ALLIGARE 90	N/A	N/A
	GAURDRAIL SPRAY AREA, OPTION B 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	ALLIGARE 90	N/A	N/A

GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

VENDOR NAME:

Item #	Item Description	Product Name	EPA Reg #	WVDA Reg # (Brand ID)
8	MEDIAN SPRAY AREA Solution shall include the following:			
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	MILESTONE	62719-519	62719-519/1726.0139
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	ESCORT	432-1549	432-1549/9278
	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	19713-274	19713-274/0441.0012
9	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	ALLIGARE 90	N/A	N/A
	BRUSH CONTROL SPRAY AREA, OPTION A Early Season (April 1 to August 1) Solution shall include the following:			
	1 quart Tordon K or equal to	TORDON K	62719-17	62719-17/1002.0029
	6 quarts Garlon 3A or equal to	GARLON 3A	62719-37	62719-37/1002.0013
	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	ALLIGARE 90	N/A	N/A
10	BRUSH CONTROL SPRAY AREA, OPTION B Early Season (April 1 to August 1) Solution shall include the following:			
	1 quart Garlon or equal to	GARLON	62719-37	62719-37/1002.0013
	1.5 ounces Escort or equal to	ESCORT	432-1549	432-1549/9278
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	ALLIGARE 90	N/A	N/A

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

GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

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	ALLIGARE 90	N/A	N/A
	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	62719-527	62719-527/1508.0020
	4 quarts Basal Oil or equal to	BASIL OIL	N/A	N/A
	1 quart Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or equal to	NOVITA 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	19713-274	19713-274/0441.0012
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	MILESTONE	62719-519	62719-519/1508.0009
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	ESCORT	432-1549	432-1549/9278
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	ACCORD XRT II	62719-556	62719-556/1508.0031
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	ALLIGARE 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	FREELEXX	62719-634	62719-634/10273
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	ALLIGAR 90	N/A	N/A



State of West Virginia
Agency Request for Quote
Highways

Proc Folder: 1855833	Reason for Modification:
Doc Description: Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying	
Proc Type: Agency Master Agreement	

Date Issued	Solicitation Closes	Solicitation No	Version
2026-03-20	2026-04-07 10:30	ARFQ 0803 DOT2600000079	1

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

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

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code: V50000039555
Vendor Name : GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT
Address : 84
Street : PLUMMER DRIVE
City : LEON
State : WV **Country :** **Zip :** 25123
Principal Contact : SHAWN HADLEY
Vendor Contact Phone: 304-389-8468 **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER

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

Vendor
Signature X

FEIN#

99-1017525

DATE 4/3/26

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - PROCUREMENT DIVISION - SOLICITATION OF AN OPEN-END CONTRACT OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPERATOR - HERBICIDE SPRAYING FOR STATEWIDE USE PER THE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS.

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE SOLICITATION MUST BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING TO DOTPROCUREMENTTECHQUES@WV.GOV PRIOR TO THE QUESTION PERIOD DEADLINE CONTAINED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS TO VENDORS SUBMITTING BIDS.

*******NOTICE*******

WE DO NOT ACCEPT EMAIL BIDS

MUST USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TO SUBMIT A BID:

- * UPLOAD TO OASIS
- * HAND DELIVERY
- * MAIL IN HARD COPY
- * FAX TO 304-558-0047

MAKE SURE YOU DOWNLOAD ALL INFORMATION - THE COMPLETE SOLICITATION - PRICING PAGES - SIGN THE PAGES THAT NEED SIGNED

PLEASE NOTE THAT TO BE AWARDED THIS CONTRACT YOU WILL NEED TO BE REGISTERED WITH WV STATE PURCHASING DIVISION, AND COMPLIANT WITH SEVERAL AGENCIES SUCH AS THE WVSOS, TAX DEPARTMENT, WORKER'S COMPENSATION, AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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
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 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
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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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 WV US	No City WV US

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

	Document Phase	Document Description	Page 11
DOT2600000079	Final	Vegetation Management with Operator - Herbicide Spraying	

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

See attached document(s) for additional Terms and Conditions



State of West Virginia
Agency Request for Quote
Highways

Proc Folder: 1855833

Doc Description: Addendum 01: Vegetation Mgmt. w/ Operator - Herbicide Spray

Reason for Modification:

Addendum 01

To attach responses to vendor questions

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: V50000039555

Vendor Name : GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

Address : 84

Street : PLUMMER DRIVE

City : LEON

State : WV

Country :

Zip : 25123

Principal Contact : SHAWN HADLEY

Vendor Contact Phone: 304-389-8468

Extension:

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER

Jeromie F Lanham

304-720-7383

jeromie.f.lanham@wv.gov

**Vendor
Signature X**

FEIN#

99-1017525

DATE

4/3/26

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 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
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 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
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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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.

GREENWORX LAND MANAGEMENT

Company

Authorized Signature

4/3/26

Date

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



State of West Virginia
Agency Request for Quote
Highways

Proc Folder: 1855833

Doc Description: Addendum 01: Vegetation Mgmt. w/ Operator - Herbicide Spray

Reason for Modification:

Addendum 01

To attach responses to vendor questions

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: V50000039555

Vendor Name : SHAWN HADLEY

Address : 84

Street : PLUMMER DRIVE

City : LEON

State : WV

Country :

Zip : 25123

Principal Contact : SHAWN HADLEY

Vendor Contact Phone: 304-389-8468

Extension:

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER

Jeromie F Lanham

304-720-7383

jeromie.f.lanham@wv.gov

**Vendor
Signature X**

FEIN# 99-1017525

DATE 4/3/26

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 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
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 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
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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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	WV	No City	WV
US		US	

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

	Document Phase	Document Description	Page 10
DOT2600000079	Final	Addendum 01: Vegetation Mgmt. w/ Operator - Herbicide Spray	

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

See attached document(s) for additional Terms and Conditions



CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

03/09/2026

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 rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER Next First Insurance Agency, Inc. PO Box 60787 Palo Alto, CA 94306	CONTACT NAME: PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (855) 222-5919 E-MAIL ADDRESS: support@nextinsurance.com FAX (A/C, No):														
INSURED GreenWorx Land Management LLC 84 Plummer Dr. Leon, WV 25123	<table><tr><th>INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE</th><th>NAIC #</th></tr><tr><td>INSURER A : Next Insurance US Company</td><td>16285</td></tr><tr><td>INSURER B :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>INSURER C :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>INSURER D :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>INSURER E :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>INSURER F :</td><td></td></tr></table>	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #	INSURER A : Next Insurance US Company	16285	INSURER B :		INSURER C :		INSURER D :		INSURER E :		INSURER F :	
INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #														
INSURER A : Next Insurance US Company	16285														
INSURER B :															
INSURER C :															
INSURER D :															
INSURER E :															
INSURER F :															

COVERAGES**CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** 691165985**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 SUBR INSD WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS
A	☒ COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY ☐ CLAIMS-MADE ☒ OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: ☒ POLICY ☐ PRO-JECT ☐ LOC OTHER:	X	NXTT7HJVH-00-GL	08/16/2025	08/16/2026	EACH OCCURRENCE \$1,000,000.00 DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) \$100,000.00 MED EXP (Any one person) \$10,000.00 PERSONAL & ADV INJURY \$1,000,000.00 GENERAL AGGREGATE \$1,000,000.00 PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG \$1,000,000.00 \$
	☐ AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY ☐ ANY AUTO ☐ OWNED AUTOS ONLY ☐ HIRED AUTOS ONLY ☐ SCHEDULED AUTOS ☐ NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY					COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per person) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per accident) \$ PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) \$ \$
	☐ UMBRELLA LIAB ☐ OCCUR ☐ EXCESS LIAB ☐ CLAIMS-MADE DED RETENTION \$					EACH OCCURRENCE \$ AGGREGATE \$ \$
	☐ WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below Y/N ☐ N/A					PER STATUTE OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT \$ E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE \$ E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT \$
A	Contractors Errors and Omissions	X	NXTT7HJVH-00-GL	08/16/2025	08/16/2026	Each Occurrence: \$10,000.00 Aggregate: \$20,000.00

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

The Certificate Holder is W V National Guard. This Certificate Holder is an Additional Insured on the General Liability policy per the Additional Insured Automatic Status Endorsement. All Additional Insured privileges apply only if required by written agreement between the Certificate Holder and the insured, and are subject to policy terms and conditions.

CERTIFICATE HOLDERW V National Guard
1512 Coonskin Dr.
Charleston, WV 25311**LIVE CERTIFICATE**[Click or scan to view](#)**CANCELLATION**

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

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 rinsate.

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>	24 to 40
California red fir	<i>Abies magnifica</i>	
California white fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	
Jack pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	
Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	
Pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	24 to 32
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>Nymphodes</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>Limnobium 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.
Jungle rice	<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 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

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 ⁶	<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, 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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BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



The Chemical Company

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

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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 brownout (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>	
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>	

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 acre ¹		
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 acre ¹		
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>Verbeina 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		
Greenbrier	<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		
Trumpet creeper	<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> <i>Lyonia mariana</i>	P 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
Titi ⁸	<i>Cyrtilla racemiflora</i>	P
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	P
Vaccinium spp. Including: Blueberry Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp. <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	P 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.
Emerged 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
Emergent 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.

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(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.
*Nutgrass Kili'p'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>Lynthrum 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.

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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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