



GLOBAL LEADER IN INFRASTRUCTURE
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

May 20, 2016

RE: ARFQ 0803 DOT1600000015

Supersedes our previous bid.

REGIONAL OFFICE

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State of West Virginia
Request For Quotation
Highways

Procurement Folder : 207833

Document Description : VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPERATOR


Procurement Type : Agency Master Agreement

Date Issued	Solicitation Closes	Solicitation No	Version	Phase
2016-05-19	2016-05-25 13:00:00	ARFQ 0803 DOT1600000015	2	Final

		VENDOR	
FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS BLDG 5, RM A-220 1900 KANAWHA BLVD E CHARLESTON US		WV	25302
		Vendor Name, Address and Telephone DeAngelo Brothers, LLC 100 N. Conahan Drive Hazleton, PA 18201 570-459-5800	

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE

Angela Moorman
(304) 558-9427
angie.j.moorman@wv.gov

Signature X  FEIN # 23-2332783 DATE 05/20/2016

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

BILL TO		SHIP TO	
VARIOUS AGENCY LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER		STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA VARIOUS LOCATIONS AS INDICATED BY ORDER	
No City	WV99999	No City	WV 99999
US		US	

Line	Commodity Line Description	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
1	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPERATOR	1.00000	EA		

Commodity Code	Manufacturer	Model #	Specification
70141604			

Extended Description
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPERATOR - HERBICIDE SPRAY

Line	Event	Event Date
1	Technical Questions Due	2016-05-10

DOT1600000015	Document Phase Final	Document Description VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPERATOR	Page 3 of 3
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ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

See attached document(s) for additional Terms and Conditions

**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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. ALTERNATES: 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

10. PREFERENCE: Vendor Preference may only be granted upon written request and only in accordance with the West Virginia Code § 5A-3-37 and the West Virginia Code of State Rules. A Vendor Preference Certificate form has been attached hereto to allow Vendor to apply for the preference. Vendor's failure to submit the Vendor Preference Certificate form with its bid will result in denial of Vendor Preference. Vendor Preference does not apply to construction projects.

11. SMALL, WOMEN-OWNED, OR MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES: For any solicitations publicly advertised for bid, in accordance with West Virginia Code §5A-3-37(a)(7) 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.

12. ELECTRONIC FILE ACCESS RESTRICTIONS: Vendor must ensure that its submission in wvOASIS can be accessed by the Agency staff immediately upon bid opening. The Agency will consider any file that cannot be immediately opened and/or 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 if those documents are required with the bid.

13. 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.”

14. 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.”

15. 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 a Award Document signed by the Agency and approved as to form by the Attorney General's office, if required, constitutes acceptance of this Contract made by and between the State of West Virginia and the Vendor. Vendor's signature on its bid 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 and the Purchasing Division, and approved as to form by the Attorney General, 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
award _____ and extends for a period of one _____ year(s).

Renewal Term: This Contract may be renewed upon the mutual written consent of the Agency, and the Vendor. Any request for renewal should be submitted 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. Renewal of this Contract is limited to two successive one (1) year periods or multiple renewal periods of less than one year, provided that the multiple renewal periods do not exceed 24 months in total. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited.

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, the vendor agrees that maintenance, monitoring, or warranty services will be provided for _____ successive one year periods or multiple periods of less than one year provided that the multiple renewal periods do not exceed _____ months in total.

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.

Other: See attached.

4. NOTICE TO PROCEED: Vendor shall begin performance of this Contract immediately upon receiving notice to proceed unless otherwise instructed by the Agency. Unless otherwise specified, the fully executed Award Document will be considered notice to proceed.

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 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

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

BID BOND: All Vendors shall furnish a bid bond in the amount of five percent (5%) of the total amount of the bid protecting the State of West Virginia. The bid bond must be submitted with the bid.

PERFORMANCE BOND: The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a performance bond in the amount of _____. The performance bond must be received by the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award. On construction contracts, the performance bond must be 100% of the Contract value.

LABOR/MATERIAL PAYMENT BOND: The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a labor/material payment bond in the amount of 100% of the Contract value. The labor/material payment bond must be delivered to the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

In lieu of the Bid Bond, Performance Bond, and Labor/Material Payment Bond, the Vendor may provide certified checks, cashier's checks, or irrevocable letters of credit. Any certified check, cashier's check, or irrevocable letter of credit provided in lieu of a bond must be of the same amount and delivered on the same schedule as the bond it replaces. A letter of credit submitted in lieu of a performance and labor/material payment bond will only be allowed for projects under \$100,000. Personal or business checks are not acceptable.

MAINTENANCE BOND: The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a two (2) year maintenance bond covering the roofing system. The maintenance bond must be issued and delivered to the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

INSURANCE: The apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the following insurance prior to Contract award and shall list the state as a certificate holder:

Commercial General Liability Insurance: In the amount of \$1,000,000.00 or more.

Builders Risk Insurance: In an amount equal to 100% of the amount of the Contract.

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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 above.

LICENSE(S) / CERTIFICATIONS / PERMITS: In addition to anything required under the Section entitled Licensing, of the General Terms and Conditions, the apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the following licenses, certifications, and/or permits prior to Contract award, in a form acceptable to the Agency.

- WV Contractor's License
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-
-

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

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE: The apparent successful 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: Vendor shall pay liquidated damages in the amount of _____ for _____ . 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.

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. 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.

13. PAYMENT: Payment in advance is prohibited under this Contract. Payment may only be made after the delivery and acceptance of goods or services. The Vendor shall submit invoices, in arrears.

14. 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.

15. 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 Purchasing Division Director may also cancel any purchase or Contract upon 30 days written notice to the Vendor in accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-6.1.e.

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

17. 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.

18. COMPLIANCE: 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.

19. PREVAILING WAGE: Vendor shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with prevailing wage requirements and determining when prevailing wage requirements are applicable.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. BANKRUPTCY: In the event the Vendor files for bankruptcy protection, the State of West Virginia may deem this Contract null and void, and terminate this Contract without notice.

28. 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 <http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/privacy/default.html>.

29. 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.

30. 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. Upon request, the Vendor must provide all necessary releases to obtain information to enable the Agency to verify that the Vendor is licensed and in good standing with the above entities.

31. 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.

32. VENDOR CERTIFICATIONS: By signing its bid or entering into this Contract, Vendor certifies (1) that its bid or offer was made without prior understanding, agreement, or connection with any corporation, firm, limited liability company, partnership, person or entity submitting a bid or offer for the same material, supplies, equipment or services; (2) that its bid or offer is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; (3) 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; and (4) that it has reviewed this Solicitation in its entirety; understands the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein. Vendor's signature on its bid or offer also affirms that neither it nor its representatives have any interest, nor shall 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. The individual signing this bid or offer on behalf of Vendor certifies that he or she is authorized by the Vendor to execute this bid or offer or any documents related thereto on Vendor's behalf; that he or she is authorized to bind the Vendor in a contractual relationship; and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the Vendor has properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

33. PURCHASING CARD ACCEPTANCE: The State of West Virginia currently utilizes a Purchasing Card program, administered under contract by a banking institution, to process payment for goods and services. The Vendor must accept the State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card for payment of all orders under this Contract unless the box below is checked.

Vendor is not required to accept the State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card as payment for all goods and services.

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. PURCHASING AFFIDAVIT: In accordance with West Virginia Code § 5A-3-10a, all Vendors are required to sign, notarize, and submit the Purchasing Affidavit stating that neither the Vendor nor a related party owe a debt to the State in excess of \$1,000. The affidavit must be submitted prior to award, but should be submitted with the Vendor's bid. A copy of the Purchasing Affidavit is included herewith.

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.requisitions@wv.gov.

39. BACKGROUND CHECK: In accordance with W. Va. Code § 15-2D-3, the Director of the Division of Protective Services shall require any service provider whose employees are regularly employed on the grounds or in the buildings of the Capitol complex or who have access to sensitive or critical information to submit to a fingerprint-based state and federal background inquiry through the state repository. The service provider is responsible for any costs associated with the fingerprint-based state and federal background inquiry. After the contract for such services has been approved, but before any such employees are permitted to be on the grounds or in the buildings of the Capitol complex or have access to sensitive or critical information, the service provider shall submit a list of all persons who will be physically present and working at the Capitol complex to the Director of the Division of Protective Services for purposes of verifying compliance with this provision. 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 heath, 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.

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS (Construction Contracts Only)

1. CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE: West Virginia Code § 21-11-2 requires that all persons desiring to perform contracting work in this state be licensed. The West Virginia Contractors Licensing Board is empowered to issue the contractor's license. Applications for a contractor's license may be made by contacting the West Virginia Division of Labor. West Virginia Code § 21-11-11 requires any prospective Vendor to include the contractor's license number on its bid. Failure to include a contractor's license number on the bid shall result in Vendor's bid being disqualified. Vendors should include a contractor's license number in the space provided below.

Contractor's Name: _____

Contractor's License No. _____

The apparent successful Vendor must furnish a copy of its contractor's license prior to the issuance of a Award Document.

2. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE AFFIDAVIT: W. Va. Code § 21-1D-5 provides that any solicitation for a public improvement contract requires each Vendor that submits a bid for the work to submit at the same time an affidavit that the Vendor has a written plan for a drugfree workplace policy. To comply with this law, Vendor must either complete the enclosed drug-free workplace affidavit and submit the same with its bid or complete a similar affidavit that fulfills all of the requirements of the applicable code. Failure to submit the signed and notarized drug-free workplace affidavit or a similar affidavit that fully complies with the requirements of the applicable code, with the bid shall result in disqualification of Vendor's bid. Pursuant to W. Va. Code 21-1D-2(b) and (k), this provision does not apply to public improvement contracts the value of which is \$100,000 or less or temporary or emergency repairs.

2.1. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICY: Pursuant to W. Va. Code § 21-1D-4, Vendor and its subcontractors must implement and maintain a written drug-free workplace policy that complies with said article. The awarding public authority shall cancel this contract if: (1) Vendor fails to implement and maintain a written drug-free workplace policy described in the preceding paragraph, (2) Vendor fails to provide information regarding implementation of its drug-free workplace policy at the request of the public authority; or (3) Vendor provides to the public authority false information regarding the contractor's drug-free workplace policy.

Pursuant to W. Va. Code 21-1D-2(b) and (k), this provision does not apply to public improvement contracts the value of which is \$100,000 or less or temporary or emergency repairs.

3. DRUG FREE WORKPLACE REPORT: Pursuant to W. Va. Code § 21-1D-7b, no less than once per year, or upon completion of the project, every contractor shall provide a certified report to the public authority which let the contract. For contracts over \$25,000, the public authority shall be the West Virginia Purchasing Division. For contracts of \$25,000 or less, the public authority shall be the agency issuing the contract. The report shall include:

(1) Information to show that the education and training service to the requirements of West Virginia Code § 21-1D-5 was provided;

- (2) The name of the laboratory certified by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or its successor that performs the drug tests;
- (3) The average number of employees in connection with the construction on the public improvement;
- (4) Drug test results for the following categories including the number of positive tests and the number of negative tests: (A) Pre-employment and new hires; (B) Reasonable suspicion; (C) Post-accident; and (D) Random.

Vendor should utilize the attached Certified Drug Free Workplace Report Coversheet when submitting the report required hereunder. Pursuant to W. Va. Code 21-1D-2(b) and (k), this provision does not apply to public improvement contracts the value of which is \$100,000 or less or temporary or emergency repairs.

4. AIA DOCUMENTS: All construction contracts that will be completed in conjunction with architectural services procured under Chapter 5G of the West Virginia Code will be governed by the AIA A101-2007 and A201-2007 or the A107-2007 documents, as amended by the Supplementary Conditions for the State of West Virginia, in addition to the terms and conditions contained herein.

5. SUBCONTRACTOR LIST SUBMISSION: In accordance with W. Va. Code § 5-22-1, The apparent low bidder on a contract for the construction, alteration, decoration, painting or improvement of a new or existing building or structure valued at more than \$250,000.00 shall submit a list of all subcontractors who will perform more than \$25,000.00 of work on the project including labor and materials. This provision shall not apply to any other construction projects, such as highway, mine reclamation, water or sewer projects. Additionally, if no subcontractors who will perform more than \$25,000.00 of work are to be used to complete the project, it will be noted on the subcontractor list.

a. Required Information. The subcontractor list shall contain the following information:

- i. Bidder's name
- ii. Name of each subcontractor
- iii. License numbers as required by W. Va. Code § 21-11-1 et. seq.
- iv. Notation that no subcontractor will be used to perform more than \$25,000.00 of work, when applicable

b. Submission. The completed subcontractor list shall be provided to the Purchasing Division within one business day of the opening of bids for review. Failure to submit the subcontractor list within one business day after the deadline for submitting bids shall result in disqualification of the bid.

c. Substitution of Subcontractor. Written approval must be obtained from the State Spending

Unit before any subcontractor substitution is permitted. Substitutions are not permitted unless:

- i. The subcontractor listed in the original bid has filed for bankruptcy;
- ii. The subcontractor in the original bid has been debarred or suspended; or
- iii. The contractor certifies in writing that the subcontractor listed in the original bill fails, is unable, or refuses to perform his subcontract.

6. GREEN BUILDINGS MINIMUM ENERGY STANDARDS: In accordance with § 22-29-4, all new building construction projects of public agencies that have not entered the schematic design phase prior to July 1, 2012, or any building construction project receiving state grant funds and appropriations, including public schools, that have not entered the schematic design phase prior to July 1, 2012, shall be designed and constructed complying with the ICC International Energy Conservation Code, adopted by the State Fire Commission, and the ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007: Provided, That if any construction project has a commitment of federal funds to pay for a portion of such project, this provision shall only apply to the extent such standards are consistent with the federal standards.

**ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
(Architectural and Engineering Contracts Only)**

- 1. PLAN AND DRAWING DISTRIBUTION:** All plans and drawings must be completed and available for distribution at least five business days prior to a scheduled pre-bid meeting for the construction or other work related to the plans and drawings.

- 2. PROJECT ADDENDA REQUIREMENTS:** The Architect/Engineer and/or Agency shall be required to abide by the following schedule in issuing construction project addenda. The Architect/Engineer shall prepare any addendum materials for which it is responsible, and a list of all vendors that have obtained drawings and specifications for the project. The Architect/Engineer shall then send a copy of the addendum materials and the list of vendors to the State Agency for which the contract is issued to allow the Agency to make any necessary modifications. The addendum and list shall then be forwarded to the Purchasing Division buyer by the Agency. The Purchasing Division buyer shall send the addendum to all interested vendors and, if necessary, extend the bid opening date. Any addendum should be received by the Purchasing Division at least fourteen (14) days prior to the bid opening date.

- 3. PRE-BID MEETING RESPONSIBILITIES:** The Architect/Engineer shall be available to attend any pre-bid meeting for the construction or other work resulting from the plans, drawings, or specifications prepared by the Architect/Engineer.

- 4. AIA DOCUMENTS:** Contracts for architectural and engineering services will be governed by the AIA document B101-2007, as amended by the Supplementary Conditions for the State of West Virginia, in addition to the terms and conditions contained herein when procured under Chapter 5G of the West Virginia Code.

- 5. GREEN BUILDINGS MINIMUM ENERGY STANDARDS:** In accordance with West Virginia Code § 22-29-4, all new building construction projects of public agencies that have not entered the schematic design phase prior to July 1, 2012, or any building construction project receiving state grant funds and appropriations, including public schools, that have not entered the schematic design phase prior to July 1, 2012, shall be designed and constructed complying with the ICC International Energy Conservation Code, adopted by the State Fire Commission, and the ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007: Provided, That if any construction project has a commitment of federal funds to pay for a portion of such project, this provision shall only apply to the extent such standards are consistent with the federal standards.

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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 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.

DeAngelo Brothers, LLC
(Company)

 Joseph L. Ferguson
Secretary
(Authorized Signature) (Representative Name, Title)

(570)459-1112; (570)459-0321; 05/20/2016
(Phone Number) (Fax Number) (Date)

ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

SOLICITATION NO.: ARFQ 0803 DOT1600000015

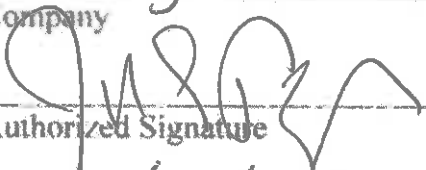
Instructions: Please acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this solicitation by completing this addendum acknowledgment form. Check the box next to each addendum received and sign below. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification. **Acknowledgment:** I hereby acknowledge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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 10 |

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

DeAngelo Brothers, LLC
Company


Authorized Signature

05/20/2016
Date

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

West Virginia Division of Labor

State Capitol Complex – Building 6, Room B-749 - Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-7890

(304) 558-5174

www.wvlabor.org

EARL RAY TOMBLIN
Governor

035118
JOHN R. JUNKINS
Acting Commissioner

May 20, 2016

EXEMPTION FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONTRACTOR LICENSING ACT

The following company has demonstrated through a letter of explanation that due to the nature of business being conducted, the company is exempt from provisions of the West Virginia Contractor Licensing Act.

DeANGELO BROTHERS, LLC
100 N. CONHAM DRIVE
HAZELTON, PA 18201

TYPE OF WORK PERFORMED....

"COMPANY WILL PERFORM WEED CONTROL ONLY."

While this exemption may exclude you from the requirements of having a contractor license, it does not exempt you from requirements of other state laws.

This exemption expires:

May 20, 2017



Mitch Woodrum, Director
Licensing

* To renew this exemption, please fax it to (304) 558- 5174 or email to Licensing@wv.gov

Please list return fax number or email address:

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

SPECIFICATIONS

1. **PURPOSE AND SCOPE:** The West Virginia Division of Highways is soliciting bids to establish an open-end contract to provide all labor, equipment, services, articles and incidentals necessary for Vegetation Management with Operator, 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 Division of Highways.

2. **DEFINITIONS:** The terms listed below shall have the meanings assigned to them below. Additional definitions can be found in section 2 of the General Terms and Conditions.
 - 2.1 **“Contract Item”** or **“Contract Items”** or **“Products”** mean the list of items identified in Section 3, Subsection 1 below.
 - 2.2 **“Pricing Pages”** means the schedule of prices, estimated order quantity and totals contained in wvOASIS or attached hereto as Exhibit A and used to evaluate the Solicitation responses.
 - 2.3 **“Solicitation”** means the official notice of an opportunity to supply the State with goods or services that is published by the State of WV.
 - 2.4 **“WVDOH”** used throughout this Solicitation means the West Virginia Division of Highways.
 - 2.5 **“EPA”** used throughout this Solicitation means Environmental Protection. Please reference www.epa.gov.
 - 2.6 **“WVDA”** used throughout this Solicitation means West Virginia Department of Agriculture. Please reference www.wvagriculture.org.
 - 2.7 **“Contractor”** or **“Vendor”** used throughout this Solicitation and in any cited sections of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways Standard Specifications, Roads and Bridges, most recent edition, as modified by all subsequent annual Supplemental Specifications, are interchangeable.
 - 2.8 **“Standard Specs”** used throughout this Solicitation means the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways Standard Specifications, Roads and Bridges, most recent edition, as modified by all subsequent annual Supplemental Specifications.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Specifications: The following sections of the Standard Specs, shall apply to the administration of this contract: Sections 101, 102.4, 102.5, 105.1, 105.3, 105.4, 105.10, 105.11, 105.12, 105.13, 106.3, 106.4, 106.5, 106.6, 106.7, 106.9, 107.1, 107.2, 107.3, 107.14, 107.19, 107.20, 108.8, 109.1, 109.2 and 109.20.

A complete hard copy of the Standard Specs may be obtained from:

West Virginia Division of Highways
Contract Administration
Building 5, Room 722
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
(Phone) 304-558-2885

A complete electronic copy of the Standard Specs may be obtained by sourcing:
<http://www.transportation.wv.gov/highways/Contractadmin/specifications/2010StandSpec/Pages/default.aspx>

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 Contract Item:

3.2.1.1 Contract Items 1, 2 and 3 shall be acreage sprayed utilizing a spray boom truck or an articulated spray boom truck, provided by the Vendor, for Bare-ground, Guardrail, Median, Berms, Brush Control, Escape Ramps and Storage Lot Spraying using herbicide material supplied by the WVDOH.

3.2.1.2 Contract Item 4 shall be acreage sprayed utilizing a handheld or backpack style sprayer, or similar sprayer, provided by the Vendor, for Wildflower Plot Spraying using herbicide material supplied by the WVDOH.

3.2.1.3 Contract Items 5, 6 and 7 shall be acreage sprayed utilizing a spray boom truck or an articulated spray boom truck, provided by the Vendor, for Bare-ground, Guardrail, Median, Berms, Brush Control, Escape Ramps and Storage Lot Spraying using herbicide material provided by the Vendor per the herbicide material identified on the Information Attachment Form.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

3.2.1.4 Contract Item 8 shall be acreage sprayed utilizing a handheld or backpack style sprayer, or similar sprayer, provided by the Vendor, for Wildflower Plot Spraying using herbicide material provided by the Vendor per the herbicide material identified on the Information Attachment Form.

NOTE: Herbicide material furnished by the Vendor for Contract Items 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall conform to the physical and chemical properties set out in the EPA Registration of the product requested. Vendors may quote the Product Name requested or provide an “or equal to” product. This information, whether the requested Product Name or an “or equal to” product, shall be proposed on the Information Attachment Form and submitted with the bid package.

3.2.2 Product Trade Name and “Or Equal To” Items:

For Contract Items 5, 6, 7 and 8, Vendors may bid Product Trade Names as requested or bid an “or equal to” product.

The Vendor shall provide the Product Trade Name and EPA Registration Number for each item that the Vendor is bidding. The Vendor shall provide this information on the Information Attachment Form for every item bid whether the Vendor is providing the requested Product Name or an “or equal to” product.

The WVDOH will not assume the Product Name and/or the EPA Registration Number for any item bid by any Vendor.

The Vendor shall provide the label from the “or equal to” Contract Item bid with their bid package to eliminate any confusion. The WVDOH shall determine equivalency.

NOTE 1: Equivalency, chemical name or equivalent, shall mean equal and not necessarily identical. The final determination of equivalency will be made by the WVDOH.

Vendor should be available to provide any additional documentation required by the WVDOH during the evaluation and equivalency process.

Failure to provide the mandatory information as described above on the Information Attachment Form will result in the disqualification of the Vendor’s bid in its entirety.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

3.2.3 Contract Requirements:

3.2.3.1 Equipment:

3.2.3.1.1 Trucks: A Spray Boom Truck to be used on a majority of the spraying while an Articulated Spray Boom truck will be used for treating wider right-of-ways mainly in conjunction with Median and Brush Control Operations.

3.2.3.1.1.1 Spray Boom Truck: must be a minimum 800 gallon unit and must be equipped with the following: 1) a sprayer control system capable of automatically maintaining application rate; 2) a vehicle speed sensor which is either connected to the vehicle speedometer or a radar type sensor; 3) minimum of eight separate boom widths; 4) two different application ratios; and 5) a manual setting for spot spraying.

The herbicide application unit is to be equipped with an eight boom nutating spray head, using all brass or stainless steel nozzles capable of delivering a no-streak pattern of two feet to thirty-two feet in width. All booms shall operate independently or simultaneously to apply the necessary spray widths as needed. The application system shall have oscillating motion on booms one through four; these nozzles must be electrically driven by a 12-volt system. The unit shall 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 shall possess herbicide applicators' certification meeting the requirement of the State of WV. Refer to Section 3.2.5 and Section 3.2.6.

NOTE: Required minimum shall be two Spray Boom Trucks available at any time upon the request by the WVDOH during the life of this contract.

3.2.3.1.1.2 Articulated Spray Boom Truck: must be a minimum 800 gallon unit and must be equipped with the following: 1) a sprayer control system capable of automatically maintaining application rate; 2) a vehicle speed sensor which is either connected to the vehicle speedometer or a radar type sensor; 3) having the capability

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

of spraying a minimum of ten separate boom widths; 4) two different application ratios; and 5) a manual setting for spot spraying.

The herbicide application unit is to be equipped with nine 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 shall operate independently or simultaneously to apply the necessary spray widths as needed. The application system shall have oscillating motion on booms one through four; these nozzles must be electrically driven by a 12-volt system. The unit shall 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 shall 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 shall be a minimum of 18 feet when fully extended and shall be equipped with a Norstar spray head application system or "or equal to" spray head application system. If an "or equal to" spray head application system is proposed, specifications for that system shall accompany the bid for the WVDOH to evaluate equivalency.

This equipment shall be mounted on a suitable flat-bed type truck. The operator/driver shall possess herbicide applicators' certification meeting the requirement of the State of WV. Refer to Section 3.2.6.

NOTE: Required minimum shall be two Articulated Spray Boom Trucks available at any time upon the request by the WVDOH during the life of this contract.

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

3.2.3.1.3 Delivery or storage of the Vendor's equipment or chemical at a WVDOH facility or project site is prohibited.

3.2.3.1.4 The Vendor shall provide two-way communications between the spray unit and the WVDOH inspector monitoring the work, in order to optimize project quality.

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Vegetation Management with Operator

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

3.2.3.2 The Vendor shall be responsible for making arrangements to obtain a clean water source outside of the WVDOH's right-of-way for mixing herbicides. The Vendor shall verify that water quality and characteristics meet the manufacturer's recommendations for the herbicides being sprayed.

3.2.3.3 The Vendor shall be responsible for making arrangements for a suitable mixing location in compliance with all state and federal regulations. Mixing at any WVDOH facility is strictly prohibited.

3.2.4 Mobilization:

Contract Item 9, Mobilization shall be paid one-way per mile to the initial WVDOH project site from the Vendor's base station. The Vendor **shall** provide the most recent physical address or 911 address of the Vendor's base station on the Information Attachment Form. Failure to provide this information shall result in disqualification of the Vendor's bid in its entirety.

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

In-state delivery route mileage will be calculated by the WVDOH from the Vendor's base station to the WVDOH's job site by utilizing the WVDOH Straight Line Diagrams. These Diagrams for WV Primary Routes and WV Secondary Routes are available in each WVDOH District office and the WVDOH's Central Office. The WVDOH will determine the route to be taken due to bridge and/or road restrictions.

Out-of-state delivery route mileage will be calculated by the WVDOH utilizing "Google Maps" or a similar source for routing from the vendor's base station to the WV State line at which time, the Straight Line Diagrams will be sourced to the WVDOH job site.

3.2.5 Demonstration/Acceptance Plan:

Within thirty days from the award of the contract, the Vendor must assemble all proposed equipment and personnel to demonstrate to the satisfaction/acceptance of the WVDOH District Maintenance Engineers or

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

their designees, that the equipment and personnel meet the requirements of this contract. This demonstration is to take place at a time and date mutually agreed upon by the WVDOH District Maintenance Engineers or their designees and the Vendor. See WVDOH District Maintenance Engineers' contact information sheet, Appendix B.

3.2.6 Inspection:

Inspection of all equipment, herbicide material and verification of applicators' certification in the state of West Virginia as an herbicide applicator will be conducted by the WVDA.

3.2.7 Traffic Control:

Traffic Control will be provided by the WVDOH with the exception of the work vehicles provided by the Vendor. 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). See Appendix A.

All work vehicles provided by the Vendor shall be equipped one high-intensity-bar light and a "Slow Moving" triangle mounted on the rear of the vehicle.

3.2.8 Performance:

The WVDOH 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 WVDOH.

In areas where the expected results were not attained, the WVDOH may require the Vendor 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 WVDOH will not pay labor, equipment or material expense for herbicide re-applied.

If threatening weather is forecast on scheduled application days, it will be the Vendor's decision whether or not to apply herbicides on that day. The WVDOH recommends that no spraying be performed, but will not make the final decision, on any given-day, when threatening weather is forecast. If

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

the Vendor makes the decision to spray and rain does develop that renders the spraying ineffective, the WVDOH will not pay labor, equipment or material expense for herbicide re-applied.

4. CONTRACT AWARD:

- 4.1 Contract Award:** The 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 cost per District, Contract Items 1 through 8, not including cost for mobilization, contract Item 9.
- 4.2 Pricing Page:** Vendor shall submit a Unit Cost per each Contract Item, per District bid. Vendors may bid any or all Districts; however, pricing shall be considered District-wide at any WVDOH District/project site within a District. In order to be evaluated, the Vendor shall bid all Contract Items for a District. Vendor shall submit a Unit Cost per each Contract Item, per District, as failure to do so shall result in the Vendor's bid being disqualified for that District. Vendor shall provide the mandatory information requested in Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.4 on the Information Attachment Form and shall submit with their Pricing Page or the Vendor's bid will be disqualified in its entirety.

The estimated purchase volume for each item represents the approximate volume of anticipated purchases only, whether more or less. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

Vendor should electronically enter the information into the Pricing Pages through wvOASIS, if available, or as an electronic document. In most cases, the Vendor can request an electronic copy of the Pricing Pages for bid purposes by sending an email request to the following address: angie.j.moorman@wv.gov.

5. ORDERING AND PAYMENT:

- 5.1 Ordering:** Vendor shall accept orders through wvOASIS, regular mail, facsimile, e-mail, or any other written forms of communication. Vendor may, but is not required to, accept on-line orders through a secure internet ordering portal/website. If Vendor has the ability to accept on-line orders, it should include in its response a brief description of how Agencies may utilize the on-line ordering system. Vendor shall ensure that its on-line ordering system is properly secured prior to processing Agency orders on-line.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

- 5.2 Payment:** The Vendor shall invoice the WVDOH for acres sprayed and/or mobilization charges on a bi-monthly basis. Mobilization miles and acres sprayed must be verified on a daily basis by an authorized representative of the WVDOH. The Vendor must provide a daily receipt ticket, easily identified as such by a reference ticket number, date of service and the acreage sprayed. The date and ticket number must be referenced on the invoice in order for proper payment to be made.

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, to process payment for goods and services. The Vendor must accept the State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card for payment of all orders under this Contract.

6. DELIVERY AND RETURN:

- 6.1 Delivery Time:** Vendor shall be prepared to mobilize and begin work within thirty working days after orders are received; however, the WVDOH shall have the option of accepting an alternative time frame by the Vendor after orders are received.
- 6.2 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, and/or obtaining the items ordered from a third party.

Any Agency seeking to obtain items from a third party under this provision must first obtain approval of the Purchasing Division.

- 6.3 Delivery Payment/Risk of Loss:** Standard order delivery shall be F.O.B. destination to the Agency's location. Vendor shall include the cost of standard order delivery charges in its bid pricing/discount 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.
- 6.4 Return of Unacceptable Items:** If the Agency deems the Contract Items to be unacceptable, the Contract Items shall be returned to Vendor at Vendor's expense and with no restocking charge. Vendor shall either make arrangements for the return within five (5) days of being notified that items are unacceptable, or permit the Agency to arrange for the return and reimburse Agency for delivery expenses. If the original packaging cannot be utilized for the return, Vendor will supply the Agency with appropriate return packaging upon request. All returns of unacceptable items shall be F.O.B. the Agency's location. The returned product

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

shall either be replaced, or the Agency shall receive a full credit or refund for the purchase price, at the Agency's discretion.

- 6.5 Return Due to Agency Error:** Items ordered in error by the Agency will be returned for credit within 30 days of receipt, F.O.B. Vendor's location. Vendor shall not charge a restocking fee if returned products are in a resalable condition. Items shall be deemed to be in a resalable condition if they are unused and in the original packaging. Any restocking fee for items not in a resalable condition shall be the lower of the Vendor's customary restocking fee or 5% of the total invoiced value of the returned items.

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.
- 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.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Vegetation Management with Operator

- 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 **Prevailing Wage:** To the extent required by applicable law, Vendor shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with prevailing wage requirements and determining when prevailing wage requirements are applicable.
- 8.4 **Reports:** Vendor shall provide quarterly reports and annual summaries to the Agency showing the Agency's items purchased, quantities of items purchased and total dollar value of the items purchased. Vendor shall also provide reports, upon request, showing the items purchased during the term of this Contract, the quantity purchased for each of those items and the total value of purchases for each of those items. Failure to supply such reports may be grounds for cancellation of this Contract.
- 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: David Tinch
Telephone Numbers: 724-482-2800
Fax Number: 724-482-2820
Email Address: dtincha@dbiservices.com

**Vegetation Management with Operator
Information Attachment Form**

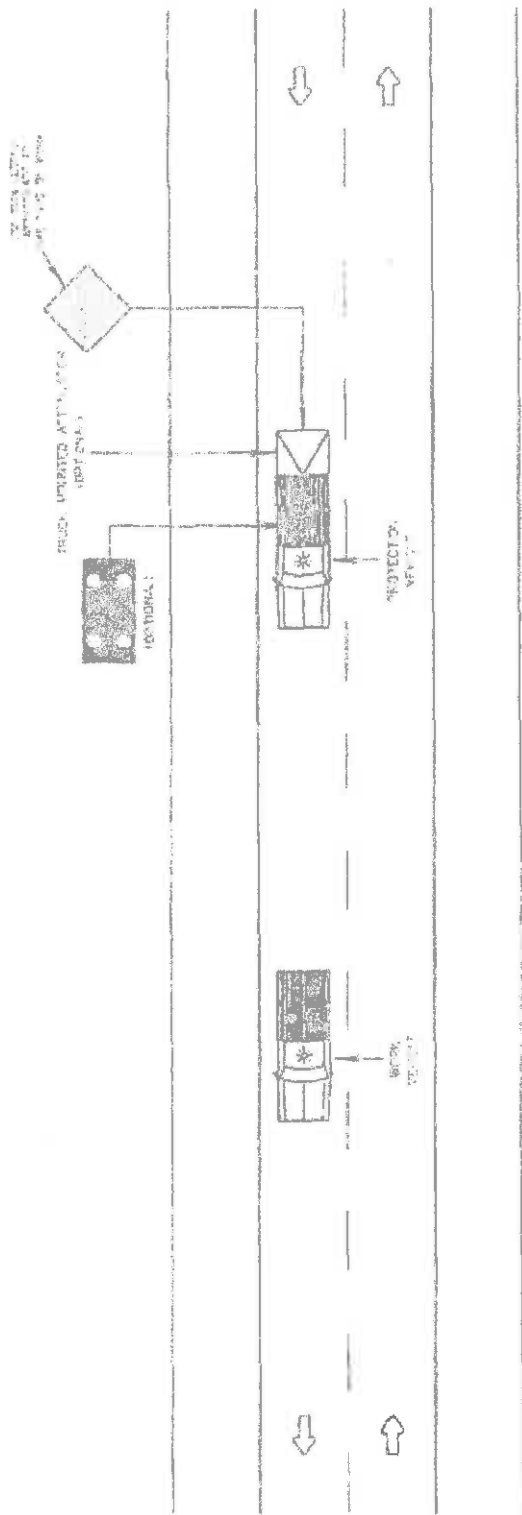
Product/Material Information

Contract Item #	Item Description - Vendor MUST provide EPA Reg # for each product.		
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Swath range 3' to 50'.		
		Proposed Product Name	
		EPA Reg #	
	5.A. Solution shall include the following:		
	5 pounds Krovar or equal to	Krovar	432-1551
	5 pounds Diuron or equal to	Diuron 80DF	19713-274
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	Milestone	62719-537
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	Escort	432-1549
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556
	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	Surf-AC 820	Exempt
	5.B. Solution shall include the following:		
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	Milestone	62719-537
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	Escort	432-1549
	2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556
6 pounds Diuron or equal to	Diuron 80DF	19713-274	
1 pint Surfactant or equal to	Surf-AC 820	Exempt	
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Swath range 4' to 50'.		
		Proposed Product Name	
		EPA Reg #	
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include the following:		
	1 quart Tordon K or equal to	Tordon K	62719-17
	6 quarts Garlon 3A or equal to	Garlon 3A	62719-37
	1 pint Surfactant or equal to	Surf-AC 820	Exempt
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include the following:		
	2 gallons Krenite or equal to	Krenite S	42750-247
	1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Surf-AC 820	Exempt
	4 ounces Arsenal or equal to	Arsenal Powerline	241-431
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include the following:		
	1 quart Garlon or equal to	Garlon 3A	62719-37
1.5 ounces Escort or equal to	Escort	432-1549	
1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Surf-AC 820	Exempt	
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied.		
		Proposed Product Name	
		EPA Reg #	
	7.A. Solution shall include the following:		
	6 pounds Diuron or equal to	Diuron 80DF	19713-274
	6 ounces Milestone or equal to	Milestone	62719-537
	.5 ounces Metcel or equal to	Escort	432-1549
2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556	
1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Surf-AC 820	Exempt	
8	Wild Flower Plots - 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'.		
		Proposed Product Name	
		EPA Reg #	
	8.A. Solution shall include the following:		
2 quarts Accord XRT II or equal to	Accord XRT II	62719-556	
1 pint 2,4D or equal to	DMA 4 IVM	62719-3	
1 quart Surfactant or equal to	Surf-AC 820	Exempt	

Location of Vendor's Base Station

10	Location of Base Station: Vendor shall provide the physical location or the most recent 911 address of the Vendor's base location in the space below.	
	DeAngelo Brothers	
	100 North Conahan Drive	
	Hazleton, PA 18201	

APPENDIX A



SYMBOLS

- 1. SIGN OR SIGNATURE OF PERSON AT SIGNPOST
- 2. STATIONARY VEHICLE

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

WORKER'S POSITION

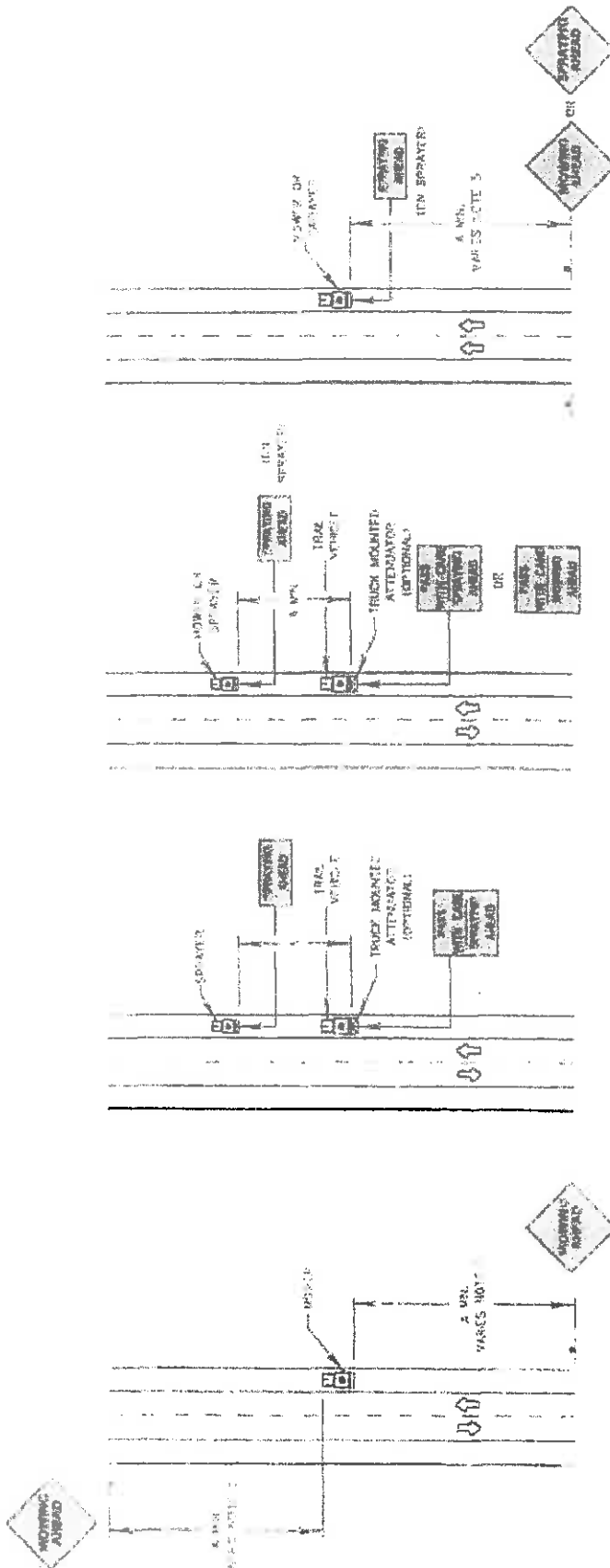
GENERAL NOTES

1. VEHICLE-MOUNTED SIGNS SHALL BE LOCATED TO A MINIMUM OF 10 METERS (33 FEET) FROM THE REAR OF THE PROTECTION VEHICLE. THE PROTECTION VEHICLE SHALL BE COVERED OR TOWED FROM VIEW WHEN WORK IS NOT IN PROGRESS.
2. PROTECTION AND WORK VEHICLES SHALL BEAR AS HIGH A PROFILE AS PRACTICABLE, INCLUDING OPERATING LIGHTS.
3. WHEN AVAILABLE, THE PROTECTION VEHICLE SHALL BE WORKING TO ALLOW TRAFFIC TO PASS TO THE REAR OF THE WORK VEHICLE. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, A SIGN NOT PASS SIGN MAY BE PLACED ON THE REAR OF THE VEHICLE BEHIND THE TRUCK.
4. WHENEVER ADEQUATE STOPPING DISTANCE EXIST TO THE REAR, THE PROTECTION VEHICLE SHOULD VARY THE APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM THE WORK VEHICLE AND PROTECT AT THE SAME RATE THE APPROXIMATE STOPPING DISTANCE OF WORKERS. IN CASES OF VEHICLES ON CURVES, THE PROTECTION VEHICLE SHOULD BE PLACED AT THE REAR OF THE VEHICLE.
5. THE USE OF TRUCK MOUNTED ATTENUATION (TMA) AT THE REAR OF PROTECTION VEHICLES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.
6. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE WORK AND PROTECTION VEHICLES MAY VARY ACCORDING TO THROUGHWAY DESIGN FACTORS.
7. ADDITIONAL PROTECTION VEHICLES TO WORKERS SHOULD BE USED IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENTS OR CLOSING TRAFFIC MAY BE THE PREFERRED.
8. IF AN ARROW PANEL IS USED, SHALL BE USED IN THE CAUTION POSITION.

CASE A8

TWO-WAY, TWO-WAY TRAFFIC
VEHICLE OPERATION ON
ROADWAY

APPENDIX A



GENERAL NOTES

- ALL WORK VEHICLES WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH ONE ROTATING HIGH INTENSITY FLASH LIGHT AND THE SLOW MOVING TRUCK MOUNTED ATTENUATOR (SMA) WILL BE APPLIED TO ALL CASES DURING DAY TIME OPERATIONS.
- BEFORE THE SIGNAL AREA TO BE MOVED OR SPRAYED, REPORTS FROM THE FIELD SHOULD BE USED IN LIEU OF 15' X 30' SIGNS. THE OTHER SIGNS SHALL BE 34' X 30'.
- WHERE PRACTICAL AND WHEN REQUIRED, THE WORK AND PROTECTION VEHICLES SHOULD BE OVER SUPERSEDED TO ALLOW TRAFFIC TO PASS. IF THIS CANNOT BE DONE, OPERATORS AND A SIGN NOT PAID SIGN SHALL BE PLACED ON THE TRAIL VEHICLE INSTEAD OF PLACED WITH CARE. THE TRAIL VEHICLE WILL NORMALLY MAINTAIN VISUAL CONTACT WITH THE WORK VEHICLE (APPROXIMATELY 500 FT) EXCEPT ON CURVES. IN SUCH CASES THE TRAIL VEHICLE WILL SOUND BACK FLARE TO GO THAT APPROXIMATE TRAFFIC WILL SEE THAT THE LANE IS CLOSED.
- ON LOW TRAFFIC VOLUME ROADS WITH LOWER OPERATING SPEEDS, THE SUPERSEDER MAY BE PLACED AT A DISTANCE AT THE DISCRETION OF THE OPERATOR.
- WORKING DISTANCE TO BE MOVED OR SPRAYED WITH THE SIGN SHALL BE 100 FEET TO 150 FEET. DAYS WORKING SHALL BE 2 LANE, 100 FEET TO 150 FEET.
- FOR BROAD SHOULDERS, THE SIGNAL SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED ON BOTH THE RIGHT AND LEFT SIDE OF ROADWAY EVEN THOUGH THE WORK OR SIGNALS MAY ONLY BE ON ONE SIDE.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

APPROVED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS
COMMISSION ON TRANSPORTATION

SUGGESTED ADVANCE WARNING SIGN SPACING

ROAD TYPE	A	B	C
URBAN (LOW SPEED)	100	50	100
URBAN (HIGH SPEED)	250	150	350
RURAL	500	500	500
EXPRESSWAY/FREEWAY	1,000	1,000	2,000

*SPACED CATEGORY TO BE DETERMINED BY WY DDM

CASE A15

TWO-WAY, TWO-LANE TRAFFIC
DAY OPERATION ONLY
WORKING OPERATIONS

WHERE AT ANY TIME ANY VEHICLE
EQUIPPED WITH WORKING OR THE SLOW MOVING
TRUCK MOUNTED ATTENUATOR OR OCCUPYING
WORKING OPERATIONS ON THE ROAD OFF

APPENDIX B

DISTRICT MAINTENANCE ENGINEERS

District 1 Charleston WV	Travis Knighton 304-558-3002
District 2 Huntington WV	Jonathan Clark 304-528-5630
District 3 Parkersburg WV	Jacob Bumgarner 304-420-4648
District 4 Clarksburg WV	John J. Jordan 304-842-1558
District 5 Burlington WV	Barry Knotts 304-289-2208
District 6 Moundsville WV	Paul Hicks 304-843-4017
District 7 Weston WV	Ron C. Smith 304-269-8940
District 8 Elkins WV	Tom Collins 304-637-0220
District 9 Lewisburg WV	James F. Moore 304-647-7839
District 10 Princeton WV	Alan Reed 304-487-5231

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 1 - Boone County, Clay County, Kanawha County,
Mason County and Putnam County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	300	\$158.00	\$47,400.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	550	\$30.47	\$16,758.50
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	1,650	\$44.02	\$72,633.00
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	330	\$60.94	\$20,110.20
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	300	\$238.61	\$71,583.00
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	300	\$202.84	\$60,852.00
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	1,650	\$80.90	\$133,485.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	1,650	\$191.02	\$315,183.00
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	1,650	\$89.02	\$146,883.00
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	17	\$319.52	\$5,431.84
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	33	\$83.89	\$2,768.37
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$893,087.91
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 2 - Cabell County, Lincoln County, Logan County,
Mingo County and Wayne County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	300	\$158.00	\$47,400.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	10	\$30.47	\$304.70
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	125	\$44.02	\$5,502.50
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	5	\$60.94	\$304.70
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$238.61	\$2,386.10
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	300	\$202.84	\$60,852.00
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	300	\$80.90	\$24,270.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$191.02	\$1,910.20
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	100	\$89.02	\$8,902.00
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$319.52	\$3,195.20
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	5	\$83.89	\$419.45
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$155,446.85
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 3 - Calhoun County, Jackson County, Pleasants County, Ritchie
County, Roane County, Wirt county and Wood County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	250	\$162.75	\$40,687.50
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	10	\$147.00	\$1,470.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	100	\$136.50	\$13,650.00
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	10	\$256.00	\$2,560.00
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	200	\$298.20	\$59,640.00
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$240.45	\$2,404.50
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$140.70	\$1,407.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	300	\$218.05	\$65,415.00
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$149.10	\$1,491.00
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$379.64	\$3,796.40
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	20	\$326.96	\$6,539.20
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$199,060.60
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 4 - Doddridge County, Harrison County, Marion County,
Monongalia County, Preston County and Taylor County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	1,025	\$142.36	\$145,919.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	200	\$56.59	\$11,318.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	900	\$72.02	\$64,818.00
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	50	\$226.36	\$11,318.00
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	900	\$252.95	\$227,655.00
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	125	\$180.33	\$22,541.25
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	100	\$93.46	\$9,346.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	400	\$203.59	\$81,436.00
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	400	\$101.59	\$40,636.00
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$203.00	\$2,030.00
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	30	\$250.45	\$7,513.50
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$624,530.75
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 5 - Berkeley County, Grant County, Hampshire County, Hardy County,
Jefferson County, Mineral County and Morgan County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	125	\$156.82	\$19,602.50
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	30	\$56.59	\$1,697.70
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	60	\$72.02	\$4,321.20
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	10	\$226.36	\$2,263.60
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	170	\$252.95	\$43,001.50
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	60	\$180.33	\$10,819.80
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	20	\$93.46	\$1,869.20
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	20	\$203.59	\$4,071.80
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	50	\$101.59	\$5,079.50
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$203.00	\$2,030.00
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$250.45	\$2,504.50
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$97,261.30
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 6 - Brooke County, Hancock County, Marshall County,
Ohio County, Tyler County and Wetzel County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	900	\$142.36	\$128,124.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	1,200	\$56.59	\$67,908.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	2,700	\$72.02	\$194,454.00
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	100	\$226.36	\$22,636.00
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	900	\$252.95	\$227,655.00
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	1,200	\$180.33	\$216,396.00
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	2,700	\$93.46	\$252,342.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$203.59	\$2,035.90
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	2,700	\$101.59	\$274,293.00
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	100	\$203.00	\$20,300.00
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$250.45	\$2,504.50
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$1,408,648.40
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 7 - Barbour County, Braxton County, Gilmer County,
Lewis County, Upshur County and Webster County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	200	\$162.75	\$32,550.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	60	\$147.00	\$8,820.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	200	\$136.50	\$27,300.00
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	10	\$256.00	\$2,560.00
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	50	\$298.20	\$14,910.00
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	50	\$240.45	\$12,022.50
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$140.70	\$1,407.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	25	\$218.05	\$5,451.25
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	25	\$149.10	\$3,727.50
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$379.64	\$3,796.40
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$326.96	\$3,269.60
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$115,814.25
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 8 - Pendleton County, Pocahontas County,
Randolph County and Tucker County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	150	\$142.36	\$21,354.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	10	\$56.59	\$565.90
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	260	\$72.02	\$18,725.20
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	10	\$226.36	\$2,263.60
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$267.41	\$2,674.10
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	100	\$180.33	\$18,033.00
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$93.46	\$934.60
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	100	\$203.59	\$20,359.00
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	160	\$101.59	\$16,254.40
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$203.00	\$2,030.00
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$250.45	\$2,504.50
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$105,698.30
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 9 - Fayette County, Greenbrier County, Monroe County,
Nicholas County and Summers County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	350	\$156.82	\$54,887.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	50	\$56.59	\$2,829.50
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	500	\$72.02	\$36,010.00
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	50	\$226.36	\$11,318.00
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	350	\$252.95	\$88,532.50
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	350	\$180.33	\$63,115.50
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	250	\$93.46	\$23,365.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	500	\$203.59	\$101,795.00
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	250	\$101.59	\$25,397.50
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	50	\$203.00	\$10,150.00
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	50	\$250.45	\$12,522.50
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$429,922.50
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

Vegetation Management with Operator

District 10 - McDowell County, Mercer County,
Raleigh County and Wyoming County

Contract Item	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Extended Cost
1	Guardrail Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	500	\$156.82	\$78,410.00
2	Median Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	200	\$71.05	\$14,210.00
3	Brush Control Spray Area - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	1,000	\$86.48	\$86,480.00
4	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer provided by the vendor, to spray or apply when control path spraying is needed. Material supplied by the WVDOH.	ACRE	50	\$240.82	\$12,041.00
5	Bare-ground, Guardrail, Berms, Median - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied, from the edge of the pavement, to two feet (2') behind the guardrail. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath Range 3' to 50'.				
	5.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	500	\$267.41	\$133,705.00
	5.B. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	500	\$194.79	\$97,395.00
6	Brush Control - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 50'.				
	6.A. Early Season - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	1,000	\$107.92	\$107,920.00
	6.B. Late Season (July) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	1,000	\$218.05	\$218,050.00
	6.C. Late Season (September) - Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	1,000	\$116.05	\$116,050.00
7	Escape Ramps and Storage Lots - between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor.				
	7.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	10	\$203.00	\$2,030.00
8	Wild Flower Plots - handheld or backpack style sprayer or similar sprayer between 25 and 50 gallons of solution, per acre, sprayed or applied. Material to be supplied by Vendor. Swath range 4' to 150'.				
	8.A. Solution shall include all material listed on the Information Attachment Form for this item.	ACRE	50	\$326.96	\$16,348.00
	GRAND TOTAL PER DISTRICT				\$882,639.00
9	Mobilization Cost	MILE	X	\$0.21	

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 for four (4) years immediately preceding the date of this certification; **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;
 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.

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: _____ Signed: _____

Date: _____ Title: _____

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

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Purchasing Division

PURCHASING AFFIDAVIT

MANDATE: Under W. Va. Code §5A-3-10a, no contract or renewal of any contract may be awarded by the state or any of its political subdivisions to any vendor or prospective vendor when the vendor or prospective vendor or a related party to the vendor or prospective vendor is a debtor and: (1) the debt owed is an amount greater than one thousand dollars in the aggregate; or (2) the debtor is in employer default.

EXCEPTION: The prohibition listed above does not apply where a vendor has contested any tax administered pursuant to chapter eleven of the W. Va. Code, workers' compensation premium, permit fee or environmental fee or assessment and the matter has not become final or where the vendor has entered into a payment plan or agreement and the vendor is not in default of any of the provisions of such plan or agreement.

DEFINITIONS:

"Debt" means any assessment, premium, penalty, fine, tax or other amount of money owed to the state or any of its political subdivisions because of a judgment, fine, permit violation, license assessment, defaulted workers' compensation premium, penalty or other assessment presently delinquent or due and required to be paid to the state or any of its political subdivisions, including any interest or additional penalties accrued thereon.

"Employer default" means having an outstanding balance or liability to the old fund or to the uninsured employers' fund or being in policy default, as defined in W. Va. Code § 23-2c-2, failure to maintain mandatory workers' compensation coverage, or failure to fully meet its obligations as a workers' compensation self-insured employer. An employer is not in employer default if it has entered into a repayment agreement with the Insurance Commissioner and remains in compliance with the obligations under the repayment agreement.

"Related party" means a party, whether an individual, corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company or any other form or business association or other entity whatsoever, related to any vendor by blood, marriage, ownership or contract through which the party has a relationship of ownership or other interest with the vendor so that the party will actually or by effect receive or control a portion of the benefit, profit or other consideration from performance of a vendor contract with the party receiving an amount that meets or exceeds five percent of the total contract amount.

AFFIRMATION: By signing this form, the vendor's authorized signer affirms and acknowledges under penalty of law for false swearing (W. Va. Code §61-5-3) 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 above, unless the debt or employer default is permitted under the exception above.

WITNESS THE FOLLOWING SIGNATURE:

Vendor's Name: DeAngelis Brothers, LLC

Authorized Signature: [Signature] Date: 5/20/16

State of Pennsylvania

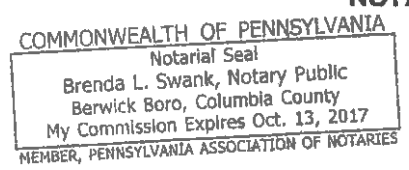
County of Luzerne, to-wit:

Taken, subscribed, and sworn to before me this 20 day of May, 2016.

My Commission expires October 13, 2017.

AFFIX SEAL HERE

NOTARY PUBLIC Brenda L Swank





Drexel

Surf-Ac[®] 820

Non-ionic Surfactant

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONING AGENTS:

Alcohol ethoxylate, alkylphenol ethoxylate 80.0%

CONSTITUENTS INEFFECTIVE AS

SPRAY ADJUVANT: 20.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Ingredients exempt from the requirements of a tolerance under 40 CFR 180.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See FIRST AID Below

Read Entire Label Before Using This Product

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

Net Content: _____

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 person.

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks when mixing or applying this product.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water sources by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wash water.

USE INFORMATION

SURF-AC 820 is a general purpose non-ionic surfactant of the alkylaryl polyethoxyethanol type surface active agents. It can be used with most insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, acaricides, defoliants, desiccants and wettable powders to improve performance of the active spray ingredient by giving them more uniform distribution and better wetting of the plant surface.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Always read and follow the label of the pesticide(s) and additive(s) to be used with this product. Always refer to the pesticide and additive label(s) for additional directions or precautions. Follow the most restrictive label.

Applications	This Product per 100 Gallons of Mix
Insecticides	3 to 8 fluid ounces
Fungicides	3 to 8 fluid ounces
Herbicides	1 to 2 pints
Acaricides	3 to 8 fluid ounces
Defoliants	1 to 2 pints
Desiccants	1 to 2 pints
Wettable powders	1 to 2 pints

Variations in conditions of use can cause some variation in the amount of this product required. The minimum required to give a smooth, uniform coverage usually gives the most effective results. Not for aquatic use.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

For wettable powders and water-soluble materials, add this product in water before adding pesticide to spray tank. For emulsifiable products, add this product after a good emulsion is formed.

Manufactured By:

Drexel Chemical Company

P.O. BOX 13327, MEMPHIS, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PRODUCT STORAGE:

Store in original container. Keep container closed in storage. Do not allow water to be introduced.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) during mixing and loading. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. 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. Decontaminated containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

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 recommended 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 Manufacturer or 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.



Specimen Label



Dow AgroSciences



HERBICIDE

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

- A non-selective broad spectrum systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), rangeland and permanent grass pastures
- forest sites, conifer plantations;- airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, ornamental sites, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, sod or turfgrass seed farms, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas;
- natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas;
- in and around seasonally dry wetlands;
- including grazed areas on all of these listed sites

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

Group	9	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

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

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-556

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)

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-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber
- 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 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.

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

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

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

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

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

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

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

Agricultural Use Requirements (Cont.)

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 such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

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

Storage and Disposal

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

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

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

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

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

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

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity or when translocation is mostly down to the roots, i.e. autumn for perennial plants or woody plants.

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

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

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

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

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

Herbicide Resistance Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glyphosate-Resistant Ryegrass (Not for Use in California)

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

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

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

Attention

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

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

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

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

Spray Drift Management

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

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

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

The applicator should 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 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 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. Refer to the label of the tank mix partner for use sites and application rates. Read and carefully observe the precautionary statements and all other information on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions of any product in the mixture. A compatibility test may be done prior to using a product that has not been tank mixed before with Accord XRT II in your program. See testing procedure below.

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

Add the tank mix product to the tank as directed by the label. Maintain agitation and add the required amount of this product. Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents in the tank are sprayed. If the mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying resumes. Keep the bypass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. The screen size in the nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh.

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

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

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

Handheld Sprayers

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

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

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

Colorants or Dyes

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

Application Equipment and Application Methods

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

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

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

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

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

Do not directly apply to any body of water.

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

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

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

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

Aerial Application in California Only

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ground Application

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

Handheld and Backpack Application

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

Selective Equipment

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

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

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

Shielded and Hooded Applicators

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

Wiper Applicators

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

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

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

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

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

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

Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators

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

Panel Applicators and Pressure Feed Systems

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

This product controls the following weeds when applied as directed:

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

This product suppresses the following weeds when applied as directed:

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

Injection Systems

This product may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

CDA Equipment

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

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

Application Directions

- **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), rangeland and permanent grass pastures;**
- **forest sites, conifer plantations;**
- **airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil pads, ornamental sites, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, sod or turfgrass seed farms, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas; and**
- **natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas;**
- **in and around seasonally dry wetlands;**
- **including grazed areas on all of these listed sites**

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

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

Cut Stump

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

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

Restrictions:

- Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Some sprouts, stems, or trees may share the same root system.
- Adjacent trees that are of a similar age, height and spacing may indicate shared roots.

- Injury is likely to occur to non-treated stems or trees when one tree or more that shares a common root is treated.

Forestry Management

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

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

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

In forestry sites, use this product in site preparation prior to planting any tree species including Christmas trees, eucalyptus, hybrid tree cultivars, and establishing silvicultural nursery sites.

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

Use a lower rate in the rate range to control annual herbaceous weeds. Apply to foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds anytime 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 and Ornamental Sites

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

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

This product may be on any industrial turfgrass and ornamental site 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 ornamentals, flowers, or turfgrass (sod or seed) to remove unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings.

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

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

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

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

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

Chemical Mowing

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restrictions:

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

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

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

bahiagrass	johnsongrass
bluestem, silver	trumpetcreeper
fescue, tall	vaseygrass

Restrictions:

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

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

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

Apply 12 fl oz to 1.5 pints of this product per acre with 1 to 2 oz of Oust XP for enhanced control of weeds listed on the Oust XP label. Use the lower rate in the rate range to control annual weeds less than 6 inches tall (or runner length) listed on the labels. Use a higher rate in the rate

range as annual weeds increase in size and as the flower or seed head forms. This tank mix provides partial control of the following perennial weeds in actively growing bermudagrass.

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

Restrictions:

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

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

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

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

Apply 4.6 fl oz of this product per acre with 0.75 to 2 oz of Outrider per acre to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds listed on the Outrider label. Use the higher rate in the rate range for Outrider to control annual and perennial weeds more than 6 inches tall.

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

Turfgrass Renovation, Seed, or Sod Production

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

Desirable turfgrass may be planted following the above procedures.

Handheld equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Use broadcast or handheld equipment to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Restrictions:

- Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment.
- Delay tillage or renovation techniques, such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing, for seven days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.
- If the application rate used is 2 quarts or less per acre, no waiting period is required between treatment and feeding or grazing livestock.
- If the application rate used is more than 2 quarts per acre, remove livestock before applying this product and wait 8 weeks after applying before resuming grazing or harvesting.

Glyphosate-Resistant Horseweed (Not for Use in California)

Use this product to control and manage glyphosate-resistant horseweed (marestail, *Conyza canadensis*). Apply 1.5 pints of this product per acre before marestail is more than 6 inches in height. Make applications when horseweed is still in the rosette stage of growth to enhance control.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Natural Areas and Wildlife Habitat Management

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Habitat Restoration and Management

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

Wildlife Food Plots

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

Hollow Stem Injection

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

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

Restrictions:

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

Injection and Frill (Woody Brush and Trees)

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees by injection or frill applications. Apply this product using suitable equipment that penetrates into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 mL (0.04 fl oz) of this product per each two to three inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100 percent

concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Do not make any applications that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent undiluted concentration of this product. For best results, apply during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion. This product controls many species; some of these species are listed below.

Control
oak
poplar
sweetgum
sycamore

Partial Control
black gum
dogwood
hickory
maple, red

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

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

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

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

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

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Site Preparation

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

Post-Directed Trim and Edge

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

Wiper Application

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

Parks, Recreational, and Residential Areas

Use this product in parks, recreational, and residential areas. Apply it with any application equipment described in this label. Use this product to trim and edge around trees, fences, paths, around buildings, sidewalks, and other objects in these areas. This product may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings, and prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or other road material, or beginning construction projects.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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 Industrial Sites and Unimproved rough turf and Ornamental Sites sections apply to railroads.

Bareground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot Treatment

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

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

Brush Control

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

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

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

Pasture Management

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

Preplant, Preemergence, Pasture Renovation

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

Restrictions:

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

Spot Treatment and Wiper Applicator

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

Restrictions:

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

Selective Weed Control in Dormant Pastures

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

Restrictions:

- If this product is applied when plants are not dormant, some stunting of perennial grasses will occur.
- Using a higher rate in the rate range could cause stand reduction.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.25 quarts of this product per acre per year to pasture grasses except for renovation use.

There is no waiting period between application and grazing or harvesting

Rangelands

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

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

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

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

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

Spot Treatment Wiper Application

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

Restrictions:

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

Roadsides

All of the instructions in the Industrial sites and Unimproved rough turf and Ornamental Sites section apply to roadsides.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

Roadside Shoulder Treatments

Use this product on road shoulders. Apply it with boom sprayers, shielded boom sprayers, high volume off-center nozzles, handheld equipment, and similar equipment.

Guardrails and Other Obstacles to Mowing

Use this product to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the roadside.

Spot Treatment

Use this product as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass

Dormant Applications: Use this product to control or partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Treat along roadsides only when turfgrass is dormant and prior to spring greenup. See Unimproved rough turf Management section for use directions to control weeds in dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass

Use this product to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. See Unimproved rough turf Management section for use directions to control weeds in actively growing bermudagrass.

Actively Growing Bahiagrass

Use this product for suppression of vegetable growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass, and to control or partially control many annual

and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bahiagrass along roadsides. See Turfgrass Management section for use directions to control weeds in actively growing bahiagrass.

Turfgrass Seed and Sod Production

Types of Applications: Preplant, at-planting, preemergence, removal of established stands, renovation, site preparation, shielded sprayer, wiper applicator, spot treatment, creating rows in annual ryegrass

Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence, Removal of Established Stands, Renovation, and Site Preparation

Applying this product eliminates most existing vegetation for the purpose of renovating turfgrass or forage grass seed areas, and for establishing turfgrass grown for sod. Using this product also destroys any remaining undesired grass vegetation when a production field is converted to an alternate crop or species. This product must be applied before, during, or after planting or for renovation purposes, and, to avoid crop injury, must be applied prior to crop emergence.

For the maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting in order to determine if any regrowth from underground plant parts occur. If existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after eliminating at least one regular mowing. This allows sufficient turfgrass growth for good interception of the herbicide spray. If a repeat application is necessary, there must be sufficient regrowth prior to reapplication.

For warm season turfgrass, such as bermudagrass, a summer or fall application provides the best control. After the sod is harvested, broadcast application equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation. Up to 1 gallon per acre may be used to totally remove established stands of tough to kill turfgrass species.

Restrictions:

- Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before application.
- Delay tillage or renovation techniques, such as vertical mowing, coring, and slicing, for 7 days after application to allow translocation of this product into underground plant parts.
- If the application rate used is 2 quarts or less per acre, no waiting period is required between treatment and feeding or grazing livestock.
- If the application rate used is more than 2 quarts per acre, remove livestock before applying this product and wait 8 weeks after applying before resuming grazing or harvesting.

Shielded Sprayer

Apply 1.5 pints to 2 quarts of this product in 10 to 20 gpa to control weeds growing between turfgrass seed rows. Planting in uniform, straight rows aids this type of application. For best results, apply when the turfgrass seed plants are small enough to easily pass by the protective shields of the sprayer. Any contact of this product with desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting, or destruction. Any such damage is the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Wiper Applicator

Apply this product over the top of desirable turfgrass using a wiper applicator to control tall weeds. Any contact of this product with desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting, or destruction. Any such damage is the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Spot Treatment

Apply this product in a 1 percent solution with a handheld sprayer to control weeds within established vegetation prior to heading of turfgrass grown for seed. After sod is harvested, handheld equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation. Spraying this product on turfgrass will kill it along with the weeds. Use care to not spray or allow the spray to drift outside of the target area in order to avoid unwanted turfgrass injury or destruction.

Creating Rows in Annual Ryegrass

Apply 12 fl oz to 1.5 pints of this product per acre to create rows in annual ryegrass. For best results, apply before ryegrass reaches 6 inches in height. Use a higher rate in the rate range when ryegrass is more than 6 inches tall.

Set the nozzle height to establish the desired row spacing. For best results, use low pressure nozzles or drop nozzles designed to target the application over a narrow band. Use care to not spray or allow the spray to drift outside of the target area in order to avoid unwanted turfgrass destruction.

Utility Sites

Use this product along electrical power, pipeline, and telephone rights-of-way, and other sites associated with these utility rights-of-way, such as substations, access roads, railroads, or similar rights-of-way that run in conjunction with utilities.

Use this product for bare ground, trim and edge around objects, spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. Use this

product prior to planting a utility site to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or beginning construction projects. As weeds emerge, make a repeat application of this product to maintain bare ground.

Use this product in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites, maintaining access roads, and side trimming along utility rights-of-way. To control herbaceous weeds, use a lower rate in the rate range. Use a higher rate in the rate range to control dense stands or tough to control woody brush and trees.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

Weeds

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

If a handheld sprayer is used to apply this product on a spray to wet technique, ensure that the spray coverage is uniform and complete, and at least 50 percent of the foliage, or the top one-half of the plant, is sprayed. Spray both sides of large or tall weeds, thick or dense foliage, or multiple sprouts in order to ensure complete coverage.

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

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

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

Annual Weeds

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

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

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

Rate Table

Weed Species

annoda, spurred
barley
barnyardgrass
bassia, fivehook
bittercress
bluegrass, annual
bluegrass, bulbous
brome, downy
brome, Japanese
browntop panicum
buttercup
Carolina foxtail
Carolina geranium
castorbean
cheatgrass
cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)
chervil
chickweed
cocklebur
copperleaf, hophornbeam
corn
corn speedwell
crabgrass

dwarf dandelion
eastern mannagrass
eclipta
fall panicum
false dandelion
falseflax, smallseed
fiddleneck
field pennycress
filaree
fleabane, annual
fleabane, hairy (*Conyza bonariensis*)
fleabane, rough
Florida pusley
foxtail
goatgrass, jointed
goosegrass
grain sorghum (milo)
groundsel, common
hemp sesbania
henbit
horseweed/marestail (*Conyza canadensis*)
itchgrass

johnsongrass (seedling)
junglerice
knotweed
kochia
lambsquarters
little barley
London rocket
mayweed
medusahead
mornningglory (*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	

Rate Table (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld (% Solution)
German ivy	1.75 - 3.25	1 - 1.5
guineagrass	4.5	1
horsenettle	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
horseradish	6	
iceplant	1.75	1.5 - 2
Japanese knotweed	4.5	2
Jerusalem artichoke	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
johnsongrass	0.75 - 4.5	1
kikuyugrass	3 - 4.5	1.5
knapweed	6	
lantana	-	1
lespedeza	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
milkweed, common	4.5	
muhly, wirestem	1.5 - 3	
mullein, common	4.5 - 7.5	
napierglass		
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		
trumpet creeper	3	1.5
partial control		
vaseygrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
velvetgrass		
wheatgrass, western	3 - 4.5	1.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spot Treatment: Mix 2 fl oz of this product with

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

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

Woody Brush and Trees

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

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

Rate Table

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
alder	4.5 - 6	1
ash	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
aspen, quaking	3 - 4.5	1
bearmat (bearclover)	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
beech		
partial control		
birch	3 - 4.5	1
blackberry	4.5 - 6	
blackgum	3 - 7.5	
bracken		
broom, French, Scotch	1.75 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
buckwheat, California	1.75 - 6	
partial control		
casara	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

Rate Table (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
deerweed	1.75 - 4.25	1
dogwood	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
elderberry	3 - 4	1
elm	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
eucalyptus	--	1.5
gorse	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
hasardia	1.75 - 6	1 - 1.5
partial control		
hawthorn	3 - 4.5	1
hazel		
hickory	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
honeysuckle	3 - 6	1
hornbeam, American	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
kudzu	6 - 7.5	1.5
locust, black	3 - 6	1 - 1.5
partial control		
madrone sprouts	--	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
Russian olive	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
sage, black	1.75 - 6	1
sage, white	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
sagebrush, California	3 - 6	1
salmonberry	3 - 4.5	
saltcedar	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		

Rate Table (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
sassafras	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
sourwood		
partial control		
sumac, laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged	3 - 6	1 - 1.5
partial control		
sweetgum	3 - 4.5	1
swordfern	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
tallowtree, Chinese	--	1
tan oak sprouts		1.5
partial control		
thimbleberry	3 - 4	1
control		
tobacco, tree	1.75 - 6	1 - 1.5
partial control		
toyon	--	1.5
trumpet creeper	3 - 4.5	1 - 1.5
vine maple	3 - 7.5	
partial control		
Virginia creeper	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
waxmyrtle, southern		
partial control		
willow	4.5 - 6	1
yerba santa	--	1.5
partial control		

Terms and Conditions of Use

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

Warranty Disclaimer

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 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 Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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**Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

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Replaces Label: D02-351-003
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EPA accepted 12/13/13

Revisions:

1. Updated trademark information
2. Added resistance management group
3. Incorporate all supplemental labels into the main label
4. Separate Precautions and Restrictions into different sections throughout
5. Replaced "gallons of water per acre" with "gpa of water" throughout
6. Changed units from oz to quarts or quarts to gallons (where applicable) throughout
7. Tank mixes added and deleted where appropriate
8. Correct the maximum application rate from 7 to 8 quarts
9. Corrections to add back approved crop uses (Sub-Label A) from previously approved stamped

Specimen Label



Dow AgroSciences



SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

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- 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 grazed areas in and around these sites.

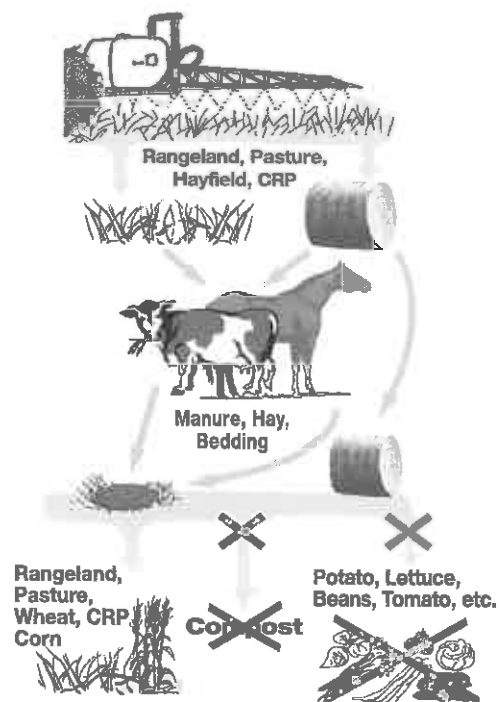
*Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling

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 only when dry. Milestone can be used to the waters edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to 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.

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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Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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 and Restrictions

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, baylage 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.**

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 annual growing season; 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 annual growing season 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" at the end of this label 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.
- 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. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- **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 effected by many factors such as seed viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. Milestone applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment. Some grass species are more sensitive to Milestone; consult 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 bromegrass (*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.
- **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.

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.

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.

General 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 annual growing season. 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 annual growing season; 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 annual growing season 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	
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.

- 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 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	Asteraceae
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	Asteraceae
cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris spp</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
chamomile, scentless	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	7	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	4 to 7	perennial	Rosaceae
cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	<i>Oxytropis</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	3 to 5	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cutweed, 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
horsetweed (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
lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	5 to 7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	5 to 7	annual	Fabaceae
licorice, wild	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	7	perennial	Fabaceae
locoweed	<i>Astragalus spp.</i>	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple (12)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	7-14	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

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
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
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	Asteraceae
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	Asteraceae
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.

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		
	Volume Range	Target Spacing
Number of Stems/Acre	(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 Albezia, 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 1/2 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 annual growing season 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.

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.

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: D02-879-006
Replaces Label: D02-879-005
LOES Number: 010-02112

EPA accepted 04/15/14

Revisions:

1. Added additional uses and application sites throughout the label.
 - a. annual and perennial broadleaf
 - b. vines
 - c. non-crop areas for example
 - d. airports
 - e. barrowditches
 - f. fencerows
 - g. gravel pits
 - h. military sites
 - i. mining and drilling areas
 - j. oil and gas pads
 - k. parking lots
 - l. petroleum tank farms
 - m. pipelines
 - n. storage areas
 - o. storm water retention areas
 - p. substations
 - q. unimproved rough turf grasses
 - r. open space for example parks, prairie management
2. Added the word "dry" before "storm water retention areas"
3. Added the phrase "only when dry" after "upland and lowland sites"
4. Updated the statement "The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop" to "The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field" throughout the label and supplemental label.

5. Updated and renumbered Tables.
6. Changed Rotational Interval (Months) from 3 to 4 for barley, grasses, field corn, grain sorghum, millet, oats, rye, triticale, sweet corn under Crop Rotation Intervals tables.
7. Changed "Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to...from 18 to 24 months ...following application without a field bioassay."
8. Added the statement "This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products" to the Direction for Use section.
9. Added and update the "Seeding Broadleaf Plants (Forbs) and Wildflowers" section under Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions section.
10. Removed the "Seeding Legumes" under Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions section.
11. Removed the "Forbs and wildflowers in restoration programs" section and language under Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions section. Language moved to new "Seeding Broadleaf Plants (Forbs) and Wildflowers" section.
12. Added "aminopyralid" or "aminopyralid-treated" throughout the "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use" section.
13. Added "epinasty" to Field Bioassay Instructions section.
14. Added "potatoes" to Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions section.
15. Changed "Application Methods" to "General Use Information"
16. Added "adjuvant" throughout General Use Information section and other parts of label.
17. Added the statement "Milestone may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment on any registered use site specified on this label" under General Use Information section.
18. Added the statement "For basal bark and cut stubble and all types of cut surface applications, see woody plant section" and "Low Volume Foliar Treatment" section.
19. Deleted the statement "Milestone at rate of up to 7 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicide..." from the Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides section under Mixing Instructions section.
20. Added Invert emulsion spray mixtures section under Mixing Instructions section.
21. Updated language under Use Rates and Timing
22. Added "For Control or Suppression of Medusahead Rye and Other Winter Annual Grasses" section.
23. "Woody Plant Control" section:
 - a. Added the statement: Milestone may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.
 - b. Added the following species: alder, coyote brush, cottonwood, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse.
 - c. Renamed and updated language under Low or High Volume Foliar Applications section.
24. Updated language under Low Volume Basal Bark Application
25. Added Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment section
26. Added "Chemical Side Trimming" and "Cut Stubble Application" sections.
27. Updated language under Cut-Stump Treatment.
28. Added For use in Hawaii only: Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt section.
29. Added Preemergent Weed Control, BROADCAST APPLICATIONS and SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS, AND OTHER SMALL AREAS sections.
30. Changed the statement "The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter" to "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" under Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift section.
31. Updated trademark line.

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE



Escort[®] XP

HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable	
Active Ingredient	By Weight
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. 492-1548 EPA Est. No. 352-IL-001

Nonrefillable Container

**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.)

Net Weight
1 Pound
84122394
A01780754 150822AV3

See inside leaflet for complete First Aid Instructions, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

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

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 1-800-334-7577 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 affected from drift and run-off.

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Bayer

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE



Escort XP

HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredient

Metsulfuron methyl

Methyl 2-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,4-thiazol-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate

Other Ingredients

TOTAL

EPA Reg. No. 432-1549
EPA Est. No. 352-IL-001

Nonrefillable Container

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF
CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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

See inside leaflet for complete First Aid Instructions, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

Net Weight

**1 Pound
84122394**

A01780754 150622AV3

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

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 1-800-334-7577 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 affected from drift and run-off.

Produced for:

Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Bayer

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 Bayer CropsScience LP instructions.

Bayer CropScience LP 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 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 post-emergent 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 hours 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.

RESISTANCE

Escort® XP Herbicide, which contains the active ingredient metsulfuron methyl, 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. 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 bio-types. 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.

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. Bayer CropScience LP 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, hophorn-

beam, 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	Sideoats gramma
Bluestems-	Switchgrass-
Big	Blackwell
Little	Wheatgrasses-
Plains	bluebunch
Sand	crested
WW Spar	intermediate
Buffalograss	pubescent
Green sprangletop	Siberian
Kleingrass	slender
Lovegrasses-	steambank
Atherstone	tall
Sand	thickspike
Weeping	western
Wilman	Wildrye grass-
Orchardgrass	Russian

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

(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 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
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 Bayer CropScience LP 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. Bayer CropScience LP 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 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.
- 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, love-grasses (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 ounce per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounce per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounce 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

(continued)

Rotation Intervals for Overseeding and Renovation (continued)

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Escort® XP Herbicide Rate (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
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

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*, filixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestalk*, 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	1/2—1	2
	1—2	3
Brome, Smooth	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Fescue, Alta	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Fescue, Red	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Fescue, Sheep	1/2—1	1
	1—2	4
Foxtail, Meadow	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Green Needlegrass	1/2—2	1
Orchardgrass	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Russian wildrye	1/2—1	1
	1	2
	2	3
Switchgrass	1/2—1	1
	1—2	3
Timothy	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2—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	1/2—1	1
	1—2	3
Bluestem, Big	1/2—2	3
Brome, Mountain	1/2—1	1
	1—2	2
Grama, Blue	1/2—2	1
Grama, Sideoats	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Switchgrass	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	1/2—2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1—2	2
	1/2—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 grama	Sideoats grama
Bluestems –	Switchgrass –
big	blackwell
little	Wheatgrasses –
plains	bluebunch
sand	crested
WW spar	intermediate
Buffalograss	pubescent
Green sprangletop	Siberian
Kleingrass	slender
Lovegrassess –	steambank
atherstone	tall
sand	thickspike
weeping	Western
wilman	Wildrye grass –
Orchardgrass	Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service or 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 Bayer CropScience LP 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	Corn cockle
Aster	Cow cockle
Bahiagrass	Crown vetch
Beebalm	Dandelion
Bittercress	Dogfennel
Bitter sneezeweed	False chamomile
Blackeyed-susan	Fiddleneck tarweed
Blue mustard	Field pennycress
Bur buttercup	Flixweed
Chicory	Goldenrod
Clover	Lambsquarters
Cocklebur	Marestail/horseweed****
Common chickweed	Maximillion sunflower
Common groundsel	Miners lettuce
Common purslane	Pennsylvania smartweed
Common yarrow	Plains coreopsis
Conical catchfly	Plantain

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)**1/3 to 1/2 ounce per acre**

Redroot pigweed
 Redstem filaree
 Rough fleabane
 Shepherd's purse
 Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
 Smallseed falseflax
 Smooth pigweed
 Sweet clover
 Tansymustard

Treacle mustard
 Tumble mustard
 Wild carrot
 Wild garlic
 Wild lettuce
 Wild mustard
 Woolly croton
 Wood sorrel
 Yankeweed

1/2 to 1 ounce per acre

Blackberry
 Black henbane
 Broom snakeweed*
 Buckhorn plantain
 Bull thistle
 Common crupina
 Common sunflower
 Curly dock
 Dewberry
 Dyer's woad
 Garlic mustard
 Gorse
 Halogeton
 Henbit

Honeysuckle
 Multiflora rose and other
 wild roses
 Musk thistle***
 Oxeye daisy
 Plumeless thistle
 Prostrate knotweed
 Rosering gaillardia
 Seaside arrowgrass
 Sericea lespedeza
 Tansy ragwort
 Teasel
 Wild caraway

1 to 2 ounces per acre

Common mullein
 Common tansy
 Field bindweed**
 Greasewood
 Gumweed
 Houndstongue
 Lupine
 Old world climbing fern
 (Lygodium)
 Perennial pepperweed
 Poison hemlock

Purple loosestrife
 Purple scabious
 Scotch thistle
 Scouringrush
 Salsify
 Snowberry
 St. Johnswort
 Sulphur cinquefoil
 Western salsify
 Whitetop (hoary cress)
 Wild iris

1 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre

Canada thistle**
 Dalmation toadflax**
 Duncicap larkspur
 Russian knapweed**

Tall larkspur
 Wild parsnip
 Yellow toadflax**

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 maretail/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	1/4 to 1/2
Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome	1/4 to 1
Bermudagrass	1/4 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 "Embark" 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 "Embark".

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
Camelthorn	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

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Escort® XP Herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the Escort® XP Herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. 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.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.

6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Escort® XP Herbicide spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F.
8. If 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 ounce per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounce per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounce 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.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. 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.
3. 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

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 drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. 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.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles, such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types, such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. 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 minimizing drift potential and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

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. 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

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 Bayer CropScience LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact Bayer CropScience LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 Bayer CropScience LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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Embark is a registered trademark of PBI Gordon Corporation.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Bayer

Drexel

GROUP 7 HERBICIDE

Diuron 80

Herbicide

For controlling many Herbaceous weeds and Annual and Perennial grasses.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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: _____

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. For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

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,

(Continued)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (Cont.)

or cleaning equipment spills, and a NIOSH approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with N, R, or P class filter media. The respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A. 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, non-flammable and nonvolatile.

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.

Manufactured By:

Drexel Chemical Company

P.O. BOX 13327, MEMPHIS, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

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 (Watergrass)	Amsinkia (Fiddleneck)	Foxtail
Crabgrass	Annual Bluegrass	Gromwell
Lambsquarters	Annual groundcherry	Knawel
Pigweed	Annual morningglory	Pennycress
Purslane	Annual sweet vernalgrass	Rattail fescue
Ragweed	Chickweed	Red sprangletop
	Corn spurry	Shepherdspurse
	Dogfennel	Tansymustard
		Velvetgrass
		Wild buckwheat
		Wild lettuce
		Wild mustard
2 to 6 Pounds Per Acre		
Ageratum	Horseweed	Pokeweed
Annual lovegrass	Johnsongrass (Seedling)	Rabbit tobacco
Annual ryegrass	Kyliner (Kylinga)	Ricegrass
Annual smartweed	Marigold	Sandbur
Annual softwhistle	Mexican clover	Spanishneedles
Corn speedwell	Orchardgrass	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
Dayflower	Peppergrass	Wild radish
Flora's paintbrush	Pineappleweed	
Hawksbeard		

PARTIAL CONTROL		
1 Pound Per Acre	4 Pounds Per Acre	8 to 10 Pounds Per Acre
Annual morningglory Cocklebur Prickly sida (Teaweed) Sesbania Sicklepod	Horsenettle Quackgrass	Guineagrass Maidencane Pangolagrass

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, Barley (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 14inch 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:

Soil Texture	Rate Per Acre	
	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 burn-down 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.

Soil Texture	This Product Alone	
	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 tankmixed 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 preemergence following application of the maximum rate for a given soil applied preplant. If less than the maximum rate is used preplant, additional product may be applied pre-emergence. However, the total amount of this product applied preplant and preemergence must not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either preplant or preemergence 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	
	Preplant 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 disking; do not relist nor move soil into the original drill area. Plant seed at least 1 inch deep. Do not retreat field with a second 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 (Ilhaee, 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 Broadleaved weeds up to 2 inches tall; use the higher rate on grasses up to 2 inches and Broadleaved 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:

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

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 disking 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 broadleaved 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 broadleaved 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 broadleaved 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	OR 1.5 + 1.5 1.75 + 1.75 2 + 2
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	3	
Clay loam, Clay	4	

* 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 sub-soils, 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)

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 preplant 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:

Broadleaves – 5 to 15 lbs. per Acre		
Ageratum	Dogfennel	Annual
Chickweed	Fiddleneck	Hawksbeard
Cocklebur	(Amsinckia)	Horsenettle
Corn speedwell	Flora's paintbrush	Horseweed
Corn spurry	Gromwell	Knawel
Dayflower	Groundcherry,	Lambsquarters
(Continued)		

Broadleaves – 5 to 15 lbs. per Acre (Cont.)		
Marigold	Prickly sida	Sowthistle, Annual
Mexican clover	(Teaweed)	Spanishneedles
Momingglory,	Purslane	Tansy mustard
Annual	Rabbit tobacco	Velvetleaf
Pennycress	Ragweed	(Buttonweed)
Pigweed	Sesbania	Wild buckwheat
Pineappleweed	Shepherdspurse	Wild lettuce
Pokeweed	Sicklepod	Wild mustard
Prickly lettuce	Smartweed, Annual	Wild radish
Grasses – 5 to 8 lbs. per Acre		
Barnyardgrass	Rattail fescue	Vernalgrass,
Bluegrass, Annual	Red sprangletop	Sweet, Annual
Crabgrass	Ricegrass	
Foxtail	Ryegrass, Annual	
Kylinga	Sandbur	
Lovegrass, Annual	(Watergrass)	
Orchardgrass	Seedling	
Peppergrass	Johnsongrass	
Quackgrass	Velvetgrass	
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:Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Container (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.

(Continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (Cont.)

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.

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.

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



Krovar[®] I DF

FRONT SIDE

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. 432-1551

EPA Est. No. 33971-MEX-002

Nonrefillable Container

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 1-800-334-7577.

See attached leaflet for complete First Aid Instructions, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

Net Weight

6 Pounds

SKU# 84056758

SKU# 84437239

A01784091 150601AV1

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.

Pilots, flaggers and groundboom 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 polyvinylchloride.

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, 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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].
Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection.

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.

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.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd), and Krovar® are registered trademarks of Bayer.

PLACE
DIRECTIONS
FOR USE
HERE

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Made in Mexico

Bayer

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Krovar® I DF Herbicide is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds in citrus and for non-crop weed control.

Krovar® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF Herbicide and thoroughly mix.

Mixing with other herbicides - Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with Krovar® I DF 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® I DF Herbicide may be used in this tank mixture.

SPRAY TANK CLEAN OUT

Thoroughly clean all traces of Krovar® I DF 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® I DF 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/wtcl.

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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF Herbicide is recommended.

TANK MIXTURES

Krovar® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF Herbicide alone or in combination, thoroughly re-agitate the spray tank contents if allowed to settle.

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.

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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.

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- Coveralls.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any Waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply Krovar® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF Herbicide is recommended.

TANK MIXTURES

Krovar® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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 spp.</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium spp.</i>
Fleabane, flaxleaved (halcy)	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Foxtail	<i>Setaria spp.</i>
Goatweed	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio spp.</i>
Horseweed (maretail)	<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 spp.</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricariodes</i>
Puncturevine, common	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scraba</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Sandbur (sandspur)	<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>
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 spp.</i>
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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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	Candler	Lake	Paola
Archbold	Cocoa	Lakewood	Satellite
Astatula	Dade	Neilhurst	St. Augustine
Bahiahonda	Florahome	Orlando	St. Lucie
Broward	Fort Meade	Orsino	Tavares
Canaveral	Gainesville	Palm Beach	

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Krovar® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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® I DF 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 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.

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 Part170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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

USE RESTRICTIONS - STATE OF FLORIDA

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Krovar® I DF Herbicide is recommended 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).

Apply Krovar® I DF Herbicide using a properly calibrated fixed-boom power sprayer. 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. All rates of Krovar® I DF Herbicide are expressed for broadcast treatments. For band treatments, use proportionately less.

A maximum of 12 pounds active ingredient bromacil per acre per year is allowed. A maximum of 12 pounds active ingredient diuron is allowed per acre per year in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation. A maximum of 8 pounds of active ingredient diuron is allowed in all other areas. Apply a maximum of two applications per year. The minimum retreatment interval is 90 days. Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of Krovar® I DF Herbicide plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of emerged weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume.

Note: Applications may also be made using a handgun sprayer. Use a spray volume of at least 40 gallons per acre to insure uniform coverage. For small areas, a hand sprayer or sprinkling may be used.

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

APPLICATION TIMING

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

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

Do not apply to sites which have roots of desirable plants growing into the treatment zone as plant injury or death may occur. Do not apply to hard or impervious soils, water saturated soils or to any surface that does not allow the herbicide to be moved into the soil horizon with moisture. Unusually heavy rainfall shortly after application may move the product off-target to the lowest surrounding point and cause plant injury or death.

If herbicide treated soil is disturbed by any physical or mechanical means, the herbicide barrier is disrupted and the likelihood of non-performance may increase. For best performance results, make sure the treatment area is stable after the application for the desired weed control period.

APPLICATION RATES

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

Broadleaf Weeds—6-8 pounds per acre

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

Broadleaf Weeds—8-12 pounds per acre

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

Broadleaf Weeds—12-16 pounds per acre

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

Grasses—6-8 pounds per acre

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

Grasses—8-12 pounds per acre

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

Grasses—12-16 pounds per acre

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

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

For control of hard-to-kill perennials such as bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), bouncingbet (*Saporaria officinalis*), dogbane (*Apocynum* spp.), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), and nutsedge (*Cyperus* spp.) apply 19 - 30 pounds per acre (except Florida).

For extended control of annual weeds and partial control of perennials such as bermudagrass and nutsedge, apply 10-18 pounds* per acre. Use the higher Krovar® I DF Herbicide rates on adsorptive soils (high in organic matter or carbon). Best results occur when application is made just before weed emergence or in the early stages of weed growth.

Retreating: Apply 4 to 6 pounds per acre when annual weeds and grasses reappear on sites where weed growth has been controlled.

Small Areas: 1/4 cupful of Krovar® I DF Herbicide per 200 sq. ft. is approximately 15 pounds per acre.

TANK MIXTURES

Krovar® I DF Herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable herbicides registered for non-agricultural use. 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® I DF Herbicide may also be tank mixed with appropriate adjuvants used with herbicides for non-agricultural use.

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® I DF Herbicide alone or in combination, thoroughly re-agitate the spray tank contents if allowed to settle.

SPECIAL USES

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Krovar® I DF Herbicide can be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement, such as that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways, and other industrial sites. Krovar® I DF Herbicide should only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to insure uniform coverage, generally 100 gal per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep Krovar® I DF Herbicide in suspension.

APPLICATION TIMING

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

APPLICATION RATES

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

TANK MIXTURES

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

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS-UNDER ASPHALT ONLY

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

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.

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 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 (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft 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 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 or an aircraft smoke generator. 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: 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. 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 Krovar® I DF Herbicide containing bromacil and diuron 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 Krovar® I DF Herbicide containing bromacil and diuron 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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. *Disposing of Container:* Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, 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 Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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

Bayer

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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.



Tordon[®] K

Specialty Herbicide

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on forest planting sites and non-crop areas including 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 or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State

Active Ingredient:

picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, potassium salt24.4%

Other Ingredients75.6%

Total Ingredients100.0%

Acid Equivalent:

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-17

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

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 at end of label booklet. 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.

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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 (> 14 mils) such as butyl, natural rubber, neoprene or nitrile rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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 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 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 runoff 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 a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply picloram where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and

substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

An aquifer is defined as "an underground, saturated, permeable, geologic formation capable of producing significant quantities of water to a well or spring. It is the ability of the saturated zone, or portion of that zone, to yield water which makes it an aquifer" (American Chemical Society, 1983).

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

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 manufacturing or formulating.

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 (>14 mils) such as butyl, natural, neoprene or nitrile rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow 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, fertilizer or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Disposal: 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 Reuse: 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 Disposal: 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.

General Information

Tordon® K herbicide is recommended for control of unwanted susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on forest planting sites and non-crop areas including 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.

General Use Precautions

Not for sale, distribution or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State

Use this product only as specified on this label.

Do not rotate 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 move treated soil to other areas or use it to grow plants if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequate sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Do not spray if the loss of forage legumes cannot be tolerated. Tordon K may injure or kill legumes. New legume seedlings may not grow within 2 years following application of this herbicide.

Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas onto sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated grass pasture. Otherwise, urine may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Do not use manure from animals grazing treated areas 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.

Do not apply this product through a mist blower.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as promulgated by state authorities.

Maximum Use Rates:

Non-cropland Areas: Total use of Tordon K, including retreatments or spot treatments, must not exceed 1.0 lb a.i. picloram (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season on rights-of-way and other non-crop areas. On forest sites, no more than 1.0 lb a.i. picloram (2 quarts) per acre may be applied within a period of 2 annual growing seasons.

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures: For control of noxious or invasive weeds as defined by federal, state, or local authorities, do not apply more than 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts of Tordon K) 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 K) 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.

Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

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 runoff 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 apply to snow or frozen ground.

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

Tordon K may not be applied 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 top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply Tordon K within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated.

Conifer planting intervals vary. Pines planted sooner than six months after treatment with Tordon K may be injured in the South or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period between treatment and planting should be 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the lake States and Northeastern U.S.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

- 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.
- Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- Apply only when the wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy
- Do not make applications into temperature inversions

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

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. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants 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 for hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, use Nalco-Trol drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer or apply through a Micro-Foil or Thru-Valve boom or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems or other drift control additives or systems may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with Nalco-Trol or the Thru-Valve boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Micro-foil boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Ground Equipment: 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 using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage; by using large droplet-producing nozzle tips; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: Spray drift can be reduced by using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage and spraying no higher than brush tops. Avoid excessive pressures that result in formation of fine spray mists. Nalco-Trol thickening agent or equivalent may be used to reduce spray 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 distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they 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 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 2-10 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).

Plants Controlled by Tordon K

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds:

artichoke thistle	larkspurs
absinth wormwood	leafy spurge
bouncingbet	locoweed
broom snakeweed	lupines
burroweed	milkweeds
bursage	musk thistle
Canada thistle	rush skeletonweed
chicory	Russian thistle
clover	sowthistle
fleabane	starthistles
field bindweed	tansy ragwort
goldenrod	toadflax
horsenettle	wild carrot
knapweeds	wild parsnip

Woody Plants and Vines:

aspen	liveoak
blackberries	locust
buttonbush	maple
cactus species	mesquite
catclaw acacia	oak
cedar	persimmon
chaparral species	pine
dogwood	poison oak
Douglas fir	poplars
firs	rabbitbrush
fringed sagebrush	salmonberry
gorse	sassafras
guava	sourwood
gums	spruce
haw	sumac
hemlock	trumpet creeper
hickory	willows
java plum	juniper
lantana	

Application

Use Tordon K at rates of 1/4 to 2 quarts per acre to control broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines. Tordon K Herbicide may be tank mixed with Garlon® 4 Herbicide, Garlon 3A Herbicide, 2,4-D amines or low-volatile esters, Envert 171 and Weedone 2,4-DP to control mixed plant species. When tank mixing, observe all precautions, directions, and limitations on each product label. In all cases use the amounts specified in enough spray volume to give thorough and uniform coverage of the plants to be controlled.

To Prepare Water-Based Sprays Containing Tordon K

Add the total required amount of water to the spray tank. When using Nalco-Trol drift control additive, add at rates specified on its container while using continuous agitation. Next, add the required amount of Tordon K. If a tank mixture of herbicides is to be used, add the required amount of Garlon 4 Herbicide or Garlon 3A Herbicide, 2,4-D 3.8 lb/gal amine or low volatile ester, or Weedone 2,4-DP. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant, such as Ortho X-77, Triton AG-98, or Trionic, is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. Continuous agitation should be maintained while mixing the spray.

Observe all use precautions listed on this label.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment

Use Tordon K at the rate of 1/2 to 4 quarts in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray to control vines and other woody plants. To control additional species, mix 1/2 to 1 quart of Tordon K with 1 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide, or 4 to 8 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester in 100 gallons of spray mixture.

Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner to give thorough spray coverage. Wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. For hard-to-kill species such as hickory and oak, wet the soil around the root collar. The amount of spray mixture per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of Tordon K, including total cumulative use with other picloram-containing products, must not exceed maximum application rates specified on this label.

Spot Treatment of Broadleaf Weeds

Use 1/4 to 4 quarts of Tordon K in 100 gallons of water and spray weed foliage uniformly. In tank mix combinations, use 1/4 to 1 quart Tordon K with 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 1 to 3 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or with 1 to 2 quarts of 2,4-D 3.8 lb/gal amine or low volatile ester or with 2/3 to 1 1/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester. The amount of spray mixture per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of Tordon K, including total cumulative use with other picloram-containing products, must not exceed maximum application rates specified on this label.

Broadcast Ground or Aerial Foliage Treatment

To obtain adequate plant coverage, it is recommended that ground applications of Tordon K be made in 15 or more gallons of total spray mixture per acre. For aerial applications, use of 5 to 20 gallons per acre of spray mixture is recommended. Use higher spray volumes where plants are tall, where the vegetation to be treated is dense, or where difficult to control species are present.

Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weed and Woody Vine Control

Use Tordon K at rates of 1/4 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply to problem weeds and vines any time after growth begins in the spring before full bloom and late in summer or fall. Rates to control several broadleaf weeds are shown in the table below.

Weed Species	Rates of Tordon K Per Treated Acre
Yellow Starthistle, Scotch Thistle, Musk Thistle, Ox-eye Daisy	1/4 to 1/2 quart
Artichoke Thistle, Diffuse Knapweed, Spotted Knapweed, Henbane, Buffalobur, Lupines, Locoweeds, Broom Snakeweed	1/2 to 1 quart
Pricklypear and Cholla cactus, Burroweed, Plains Larkspur	1 to 2 quarts
Canada Thistle, Rush Skeletonweed, Russian Knapweed, Dalmatian Toadflax, White Horsenettle	2 quarts
Tall Larkspur, Leafy Spurge, Field Bindweed, Poison Oak	2 quarts

In tank mix combinations, use 1/4 to 1 quart Tordon K per acre with 1 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or with 1 to 2 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester or with 2/3 to 1 1/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester.

Woody Plant Control

Rates to control several woody plants are shown in the table below.

Plant Species	Rates of Tordon K Per Treated Acre
Rabbitbrush, Mesquite	1/2 to 1 quart
Catclaw Acacia	1 to 2 quarts
Pinyon, Juniper, Chaparral, Gorse, Willows, Poplars, Douglas Fir, Cedars	1 to 2 quarts
Gamble Oak, Liveoak, Poison Oak	2 quarts

For difficult-to-control woody species such as balsam fir, black or Sitka spruce, gums, hickory, maple, oaks, and sourwood use 2 quarts of Tordon K per acre with 2 to 5 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or with 6 to 8 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester, or with 4 to 5 1/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester. To control maple, conifers and root-suckering species such as sassafras, sumac, black locust, persimmon, salmonberry, blackberry and western dewberry, apply a mixture of 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Tordon K per acre plus 3 to 5 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or plus 4 to 10 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester or Weedone 2,4-DP, or plus 2 2/3 to 6 2/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester.

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 K Herbicide at the maximum allowable rate in 25 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. It is recommended that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

Invert Emulsions

Tordon K can be applied as an invert emulsion tank mix combination spray with Envert 171 Woody Plant Herbicide or other approved invert agent. Consult label directions for Envert 171 Woody Plant Herbicide or invert agent to determine recommended use.

Use of Tordon K with an invert agent results in a thick invert water-in-oil spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift. Such an emulsion may be formed in a single tank (Batch Mixing) or flash inverted (Flash Mixing). For specific instructions, see invert agent or Envert 171 label.

Where root-suckering species such as sumac, sassafras, locust and black gum predominate, mix 3 gallons of Envert 171 plus 1 1/2 quarts Tordon K 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 Envert 171 plus 1 to 2 quarts of Tordon K with 15 to 18 gallons of water for each acre to be sprayed.

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

For broadcast applications apply the specified rate of Tordon K 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 K 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 K in tank mix combination with 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 herbicide. Where grass control is desired, Tordon K, 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 K 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, North Central and Lake States (States Not Listed Above As Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon K 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 K in tank mix combination with 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 herbicide. Where grass control is also desired, Tordon K, 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.

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Label Code: D02-112-025
Replaces Label Code D02-112-024
LOES Number: 010-00095

EPA accepted 03/31/09

Revisions:

1. Remove picloram training statement

Terms and Conditions of Use

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

Warranty Disclaimer

To the extent permitted by law, 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. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by the 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 and 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 the Seller 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[®] 3A

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

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: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic 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

DANGER

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 or on skin or clothing.

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 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 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.
- 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.

Agricultural Use Requirements (Cont.)

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
- 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 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.

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.

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. 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.

General Information for Forests and Non-Crop Areas

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.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

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.

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.

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.

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 seasonal 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.

- 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.
- When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.
- The use of a mistblower is not recommended.
- 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 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 areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year.

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

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
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

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: 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 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 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.

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 (hawthorn)	salt-bush	
Douglas fir	(<i>Baccharis</i> spp.)	

¹For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

²Use cut surface treatments for best results.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

bindweed	lambsquarter	Spanish needles/common
burdock	Mexican petunia	beggarthicks
Canada thistle	plantain	tansy ragwort
chicory	purple loosestrife	tropical soda apple
curly dock	ragweed	vetch
dandelion	smartweed	wedelia
field bindweed		wild lettuce

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 recommended 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 1/4 to 1/2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb 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 General 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 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 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 1/2 to 1 gallon of Tordon K or 1 to 2 gallons of 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 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 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb 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 1/2 to 1 gallon of Tordon K, Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb 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 General 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 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb 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 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb 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 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 3 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 should 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:

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering
- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before any treatment with Garlon 3A.
- 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 recommended 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	bindweed, field (TG)	arrowwood (SDL)
dandelion	blackberry ¹	aspen
dock, curly	chicory (s)	beech (SDL)
lambsquarters	fireweed	birch (SDL)
lespedeza	ivy, ground	chinquapin
plantain, broadleaf	lettuce, wild	cottonwood (SDL)
plantain, buckhorn	oxalis	elderberry
ragweed, common	poison ivy	grape, wild
vetch	smartweed (TG)	mulberry (SDL)
	thistle, Canada (TG)	poplar (SDL)
	violet, wild	sassafras (SDL)
	Virginia creeper ¹	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. 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

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

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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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

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Replaces Label: D02-101-039
LOES Number: 010-00084

EPA accepted 01/03/06

Revisions:

1. Revise list of use sites to add range and pasture and aquatic sites; remove "industrial" before non-crop; remove sentence: Use within production forests and industrial non-crop sites (including those listed above) may include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes.
2. Add reference to New York 24(c) label
3. Remove "production" before "forests" and "industrial" before "non-crop" throughout label.
4. Use Precautions: add Note for tank mixing with Rodeo.
5. Maximum Rate table: change "rangeland" to "range"
6. Application Methods: add note for tank mixing with Rodeo.
7. Move section "Cut Surface Treatments" to be under the "Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed Rights-of-Way" section
8. Spray Preparation: add Note for tank mixing with Rodeo

SPECIMEN LABEL

Krenite® S

Brush Control Agent

Water-Soluble Liquid

Manufactured for:

ALBAUGH, INC.

1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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

BY WEIGHT

47.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS

52.5%

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 ésula</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) – Settling 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 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 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.

ARSENAL. SPECIMEN

POWERLine™

herbicide

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture, rangeland and industrial noncropland areas including railroad, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas; utility, pipeline, and highway rights-of-way; fence rows; nonirrigation ditchbanks; and for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings

Active Ingredient:

isopropylamine salt of imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* 26.7%

Other Ingredients: 73.3%

Total: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 21.8% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 241-431

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 this 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:

FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, or polyethylene. 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves for all mixers and loaders, plus applicators using handheld equipment

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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 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® PowerLine™ herbicide** should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply **Arsenal PowerLine** or spray solutions of **Arsenal PowerLine** in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

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 directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** for additional precautions and requirements.

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.

Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide may be used only in accordance with instructions on the leaflet label attached to the container. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the **GENERAL INFORMATION** section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

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 may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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.

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. **DO NOT** reuse the 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 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 Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
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.

IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food crops. 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 chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas where roots of desirable vegetation may extend and be exposed to potential injury and/or mortality from root uptake of **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide** unless this risk is acceptable. **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury or plant death can be tolerated. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use Sites. **Arsenal PowerLine** is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied as a spray solution to grass pasture and rangeland and industrial noncropland including utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas; railroad, utility, and highway rights-of-way; fence rows; and nonirrigation ditchbanks including grazed or hayed areas within these sites. **Arsenal PowerLine** is recommended for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

Arsenal PowerLine may also be used for the release of unimproved Bermudagrass (see specific directions) and for use under certain paved surfaces (see specific directions).

Application Methods. **Arsenal PowerLine** will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species. **Arsenal PowerLine** will provide residual control of labeled weeds that germinate in the treated areas. This product may be applied either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds; however, postemergence application is the

method of choice in most situations, particularly for perennial species. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence application, and the spray solution should include a surfactant (see **ADJUVANTS** section for specific recommendations). These solutions may be applied selectively using low-volume techniques or may be applied broadcast by using ground equipment or aerial equipment. In addition, **Arsenal PowerLine** may also be used for stump and cut stem treatments (see specific directions).

Herbicidal Activity. **Arsenal PowerLine** is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. 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 storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until 2 weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Applications of **Arsenal PowerLine** are rainfast 1 hour after treatment.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NONTARGET PLANTS

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of **Arsenal PowerLine** through movement into the top soil. Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if **Arsenal PowerLine** is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Aerial Applications

- 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 Applications

- 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® PowerLine™ herbicide require the addition of a spray adjuvant for optimum herbicide performance.

Nonionic Surfactants. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate 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 an 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 (MSO) 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** 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.

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.

APPLICATION METHODS

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply **Arsenal PowerLine**. 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. 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 recommended label rate. To avoid drift, applications should not be made during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or any other conditions which allow drift. Side trimming is not recommended with **Arsenal PowerLine** unless death of treated tree can be tolerated.

Uniformly apply the specified amount of **Arsenal PowerLine** in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Include in the spray solution a nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil or manufacturer's label rate of a silicone-based surfactant (see the **ADJUVANTS** section of this label for specific recommendations). A foam-reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed.

IMPORTANT. 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 APPLICATIONS

Broadcast. Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. To minimize spray drift, select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. Use pressures less than 50 psi, and **DO NOT** spray under gusty or windy conditions. Add a foam-reducing agent, if needed, and a spray pattern indicator, if desired, at the recommended label rates. Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

When making applications to rights-of-way corridors where desirable tree roots may extend, use 1 to 3 pints of **Arsenal PowerLine** per acre in combination with recommended tank mixes. Use rates higher than 3 pints per acre in these situations may cause injury or death of desirable trees when their roots extend into treated zones.

FOLIAR

Side Trimming

DO NOT side trim with **Arsenal® PowerLine™** herbicide unless severe injury or death of the treated tree can be tolerated. **Arsenal PowerLine** is readily translocated and can result in death of the entire tree.

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% **Arsenal PowerLine** plus surfactant (see the **ADJUVANTS** section of this label for specific recommendations). A foam-reducing agent may be applied at the recommended label rate, if needed.

For control of difficult brush species (see **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 6 pints of **Arsenal PowerLine** per acre. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended. See the following mixing guide for some suggested volumes of **Arsenal PowerLine** and water.

TANK MIXES AND APPLICATION RATES*

Target Vegetation	Rate of Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide	Tank Mix
Mixed hardwoods without elm, locust, or pine	1.0 to 1.5% by volume	Surfactant
Mixed hardwoods containing elm, locust, and pine	0.5 to 1.0% by volume	Accord® at 2 to 3% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and pine, but no elm	0.5 to 1.0% by volume	Krenite® at 2 to 5% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and elm, but no pine	0.5 to 1.0% by volume	Escort® at 2 ozs/acre or 2.3 grams/gallon plus surfactant

*Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D have resulted in reduced efficacy of **Arsenal PowerLine**.

MIXING CHART

% Solution	Arsenal PowerLine per Gallon of Mix (fl ozs)	Arsenal PowerLine per 4-gallon Backpack (fl ozs)
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

Application Instructions. For low volume, select proper nozzles so that herbicide is not overapplied. 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.

Recommended 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 roll-over 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.

Proper Spray Pattern. Moisten but **DO NOT** drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off.

Low Volume with Backpacks. For brush up to 4-feet tall, spray down on the crown covering crown and penetrating approximately 70% of the plant.

For brush 4-feet 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 brush over 8-feet tall, lace sides of the brush by directing spray to at least 2 sides of the target in smooth zigzag motions from crown to bottom.

Low Volume with Hydraulic Handgun Application Equipment. Use same technique as described for **Low Volume 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 that contacts the understory may result in severe injury or death of plants in the understory.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE FOR LOW-VOLUME APPLICATIONS

Amount of Spray Solution Prepared (gallons)	Desired Concentration (fluid volume)				
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%	5%
	(amount of Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide to use)				
1	0.6 fl oz	0.9 fl oz	1.3 fl ozs	1.9 fl ozs	6.5 fl ozs
3	1.9 fl ozs	2.8 fl ozs	3.8 fl ozs	5.8 fl ozs	1.2 pints
4	2.5 fl ozs	3.8 fl ozs	5.1 fl ozs	7.7 fl ozs	1.6 pints
5	3.2 fl ozs	4.8 fl ozs	6.5 fl ozs	9.6 fl ozs	2 pints
50	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	6 pints	10 quarts
100	4 pints	6 pints	8 pints	6 quarts	5 gallons

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

High-volume Foliar

For optimum performance when spraying medium-density to high-density brush, 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 PowerLine** at a rate of 2 to 6 pints per acre (see **GROUND APPLICATIONS** section) in water and add a surfactant (see **ADJUVANTS** section for specific recommendations and rates of surfactants). A foam-reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed. For control of difficult species (see **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 6 pints of **Arsenal PowerLine** per acre. Uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled, but **DO NOT** apply to runoff. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended.

Tank Mixes for Brush Control

Arsenal PowerLine may be tank mixed with **Accord®**, **Banvel®**, **Escort®**, **Garlon® 3A**, **Krenite®**, **Roundup®**, **Telar®**, **Tordon® K**, and **Vanquish®** to provide control of **Arsenal PowerLine**-tolerant species.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. **Always** follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank mixes. Tank mixing with 2,4-D, or products which contain 2,4-D, has resulted in reduced performance of **Arsenal PowerLine**.

Invert Emulsions. **Arsenal PowerLine** 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.

CUT SURFACE

Cut Stubble

Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide can be applied within 2 weeks after mechanical mowing or cutting of brush. To suppress or control resprouting, uniformly apply a spray solution of **Arsenal PowerLine** at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre to the cut area. **Arsenal PowerLine** may be tank mixed with **Tordon® K** or picloram 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** 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 **APPLICATION METHODS** section of this label.

Stump and Cut-stem Treatments

Arsenal PowerLine may be used to control undesirable woody vegetation on noncropland by applying the **Arsenal PowerLine** 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** overapply solution causing runoff or puddling.

Mixing. **Arsenal PowerLine** may be mixed as either a concentrated or dilute solution for stump and cut stem treatments. The dilute solution may be used for applications to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** with 1 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** with no more than 1 quart of water.

Application with Dilute Solutions

For cut stump treatments. 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).

For tree-injection treatments. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter 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.

For frill or girdle treatments. Using a hatchet, machete, or similar device, make cuts through the bark at intervals around the tree with no more than 2-inch intervals between cut edges. Spray or brush the solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

Application with Concentrated Solutions

For tree injection treatments. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter 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.

For frill or girdle treatments. Using a hatchet, machete, or similar device, make cuts through the bark at approximately equal intervals around the tree. Make at least 1 cut for every 3 inches of DBH on the target tree. For example, a 3-inch DBH tree will receive 1 cut, and a 6-inch DBH tree will receive 2 cuts. Spray or brush the solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

NOTE: 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.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Arsenal PowerLine 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.

Arsenal PowerLine 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.

IMPORTANT. Paving should follow **Arsenal PowerLine** applications as soon as possible. **DO NOT** apply where the chemical may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **DO NOT** move soil following **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide** application.

Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** in sufficient water (at least 100 gallons per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Add **Arsenal PowerLine** at a rate of 6 pints per acre (2.2 fl ozs 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** is needed for herbicide activation. **Arsenal PowerLine** 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.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS

Arsenal PowerLine may be used on unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass turf on roadsides, utility rights-of-way and other noncropland industrial sites. The application of **Arsenal PowerLine** 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 PowerLine** results in a compacted growth habit and seed-head inhibition.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure 20 to 50 psi.

IMPORTANT. Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth commences. **DO NOT** add surfactant in excess of the recommended 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** at 6 fl ozs to 12 fl ozs per acre when the Bermudagrass is dormant. Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 6 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs 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 (see preceding **IMPORTANT** statements).

For additional preemergence control of annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds, add **Pendulum® herbicide** at the rate of 3.3 lbs to 6.6 lbs per acre. Consult the **Pendulum** label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and precautions.

For control of Johnsongrass in Bermudagrass turf, apply **Arsenal PowerLine** 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** may be added to the above mix at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the **Garlon 3A** and **Roundup** labels.

BAHIAGRASS

Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 4 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs 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 **ADJUVANTS** section for specific recommendations on surfactants).

Weeds Controlled

Bedstraw	<i>Gallium</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>

GRASS GROWTH AND SEED-HEAD SUPPRESSION

Arsenal PowerLine may be used to suppress growth and seed-head development of certain turfgrass in unimproved areas. When applied to desirable turf, **Arsenal PowerLine** 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 3 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** at 6 ozs to 8 ozs 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 **Arsenal PowerLine** at 2 fl ozs per acre plus 0.25% nonionic surfactant. For increased suppression, **Arsenal PowerLine** may be tank mixed with such products as **Campaign®** (24 ozs per acre) or **Embark®** (8 ozs 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 **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide**.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL WHERE BARE GROUND IS DESIRED

Arsenal PowerLine is an effective herbicide for preemergence or postemergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds where bare ground is desired. **Arsenal PowerLine** is particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. **Arsenal PowerLine** at 1.5 pints to 6 pints per acre can be used alone or in tank mix with herbicides such as **Banvel®**, **Finale®**, **Karmex®**, **Oust®**, **Pendulum®**, **Roundup®**, simazine, or **Vanquish®**. The degree and duration of control are dependent on the rate of **Arsenal PowerLine** used, tank mix partner, the volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

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

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS FOR BARE GROUND

Herbicide Rates per Acre*

Arsenal PowerLine	Pendulum® WDG herbicide	Pendulum® 3.3 EC herbicide	Diuron
Rate in pints	in lbs	in quarts	in lbs ai
1.5 to 3	6.6	4.8	4 to 6
2 to 4	6.6	4.8	6 to 10
3 to 6	6.6	4.8	8 to 12

*Use higher rates for fall applications and in areas that have not been previously treated or that feature heavy infestations.

Applications of **Arsenal PowerLine** may be made at 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 Applications. Always use a spray adjuvant (see **ADJUVANTS** section of this label) when making a postemergence 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, **Arsenal PowerLine** may be tank mixed with products such as **Finale** or **Roundup**. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D have reduced performance of **Arsenal PowerLine**. Always follow the more restrictive label when tank mixing.

SPOT TREATMENTS

Arsenal PowerLine may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bare-ground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.5% to 5% **Arsenal PowerLine** plus an adjuvant. For increased burndown,

include **Finale** or **Roundup**, or similar products. For added residual weed control or to increase the weed spectrum, add **Pendulum** or diuron. Always follow the more restrictive label when tank mixing.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT WEED CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURE AND RANGELAND

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland, **Arsenal PowerLine** may be applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 2 fl ozs to 48 fl ozs 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 fl ozs per acre per year.

GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS

There are no grazing restrictions following **Arsenal PowerLine** application. **DO NOT** cut forage grass for hay for 7 days after **Arsenal PowerLine** application.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RANGELAND USE

Arsenal PowerLine may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation to achieve 1 or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. To control undesirable (nonnative, invasive and noxious) plant species
2. To control undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species
3. To control undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire
4. To control undesirable vegetation to reduce wildfire fuel
5. To release existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species
6. To control undesirable vegetation to improve wildlife habitat

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Arsenal PowerLine** to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. 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.
3. 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 PowerLine should 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® PowerLine™ herbicide** at the specified pasture and rangeland rate. Following 12 months after an **Arsenal PowerLine** 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 PowerLine** 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY ARSENAL POWERLINE

Arsenal PowerLine 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 **Arsenal PowerLine**.

For established biennials and perennials, postemergence applications of Arsenal PowerLine 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 Foliar** section of **GROUND APPLICATIONS**); low-volume applications may provide control of the target species with less **Arsenal PowerLine** per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments. **Arsenal PowerLine** may be used only in accordance with the instructions on this label.

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 by this and/or other herbicides (**Oust®**) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in an area, **Arsenal PowerLine** should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

GRASSES

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit ²
Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹		
Annual bluegrass	<i>(Poa annua)</i>	A
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>(Brachiaria platyphylla)</i>	A
Canada bluegrass	<i>(Poa compressa)</i>	P
Downy brome	<i>(Bromus tectorum)</i>	A
Fescue	<i>(Festuca spp.)</i>	A/P
Foxtail	<i>(Setaria spp.)</i>	A
Italian ryegrass	<i>(Lolium multiflorum)</i>	A
Johnsongrass	<i>(Sorghum halepense)</i>	P
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>(Poa pratensis)</i>	P
Lovegrass	<i>(Eragrostis spp.)</i>	A/P
Orchardgrass	<i>(Dactylis glomerata)</i>	P
Paragrass	<i>(Brachiaria mutica)</i>	P
Quackgrass	<i>(Agropyron repens)</i>	P
Sandbur	<i>(Cenchrus spp.)</i>	A
Sand dropseed	<i>(Sporobolus cryptandrus)</i>	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 pints per acre¹		
Barnyardgrass ³	<i>(Echinochloa crus-gali)</i>	A
Beardgrass	<i>(Andropogon spp.)</i>	P
Bluegrass, annual ³	<i>(Poa annua)</i>	A
Cheat	<i>(Bromus secalinus)</i>	A
Crabgrass	<i>(Digitaria spp.)</i>	A
Crowfootgrass ²	<i>(Dactyloctenium aegyptium)</i>	A
Fall panicum	<i>(Panicum dichotomiflorum)</i>	A
Giant reed	<i>(Arundo donax)</i>	P
Goosegrass	<i>(Eleusine indica)</i>	A
Itchgrass ³	<i>(Rottboellia exaltata)</i>	A
Junglerice ³	<i>(Echinochloa colonum)</i>	A
Lovegrass ³	<i>(Eragrostis spp.)</i>	A
Maidencane	<i>(Panicum hemitomon)</i>	A
Panicum, browntop ³	<i>(Panicum fasciculatum)</i>	A
Panicum, Texas ⁴	<i>(Panicum texanum)</i>	A
Prairie threeawn	<i>(Aristida oligantha)</i>	P
Reed canarygrass	<i>(Phalaris arundinacea)</i>	P
Sandbur, field ³	<i>(Cenchrus incertus)</i>	A
Signalgrass ³	<i>(Brachiaria spp.)</i>	A
Torpedograss	<i>(Panicum repens)</i>	P
Wild barley	<i>(Hordeum spp.)</i>	A
Wooly cupgrass ³	<i>(Eriochloa villosa)</i>	A

GRASSES (continued)

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit ²
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹		
Bahiagrass	(<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)	P
Bermudagrass ⁴	(<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	P
Big bluestem	(<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)	P
Cattail	(<i>Typha</i> spp.)	P
Cogongrass	(<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	P
Dallisgrass	(<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	P
Feathertop	(<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>)	P
Guineagrass	(<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	P
Phragmites	(<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	P
Prairie cordgrass	(<i>Spartina pectinata</i>)	P
Saltgrass ⁴	(<i>Distichlis stricta</i>)	P
Sand dropseed	(<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>)	P
Sprangletop ³	(<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.)	A
Timothy	(<i>Phleum pratense</i>)	P
Wirestem muhly	(<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)	P

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹

African rue	(<i>Peganum harmala</i>)	P
Alligatorweed	(<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	A/P
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 ⁵	(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)	A
Lambsquarters	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	A
Lespedeza	(<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.)	P
Miners 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
Sorrel	(<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	P
Sunflower	(<i>Helianthus</i> spp.)	A
Sweet clover	(<i>Melilotus</i> spp.)	A
Tansymustard	(<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

BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit ²
Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹ (continued)		
Wild turnip	(<i>Brassica campestris</i>)	B
Woollyleaf bursage	(<i>Franseria tomentosa</i>)	P
Yellow woodsorrel	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)	F
Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre¹		
Broom snakeweed ⁴	(<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>)	P
Bull thistle	(<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	B
Burclover ⁵	(<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	A
Chickweed, mouseear ⁵	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)	A
Clover, hop ³	(<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>)	A
Cocklebur	(<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)	A
Cudweed ⁸	(<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.)	A
Desert camelthorn	(<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	P
Diffuse knapweed	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	A
Dock	(<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	P
Fiddleneck ⁷	(<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)	A
Goldenrod	(<i>Solidago</i> spp.)	P
Henbit ⁴	(<i>Lamium alexicautale</i>)	A
Knotweed, prostrate ³	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	A/P
Pokeweed	(<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)	P
Purple loosestrife ⁶	(<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	P
Purslane	(<i>Portulaca</i> spp.)	A
Pusley, Florida ³	(<i>Richardia scabra</i>)	A
Rocket, London ³	(<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>)	A
Rush skeletonweed ⁴	(<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	B
Saltbush	(<i>Atriplex</i> spp.)	A
Shepherdspurse ¹	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	A
Spurge, annual ²	(<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.)	A
Stinging nettle ⁶	(<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	P
Velvetleaf ⁷	(<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
Grey rabbitbrush	(<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>)	P
Japanese bamboo/knotweed	(<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	P
Little mallow	(<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	B
Milkweed	(<i>Asclepias</i> spp.)	P
Primrose	(<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>)	P
Russian knapweed	(<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	P
Sago pondweed	(<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>)	P
Silverleaf nightshade	(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	F
Sowthistle	(<i>Sonchus</i> spp.)	A
Texas thistle	(<i>Cirsium texanum</i>)	P

VINES AND BRAMBLES

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit ²
Apply 1 pint per acre		
Field bindweed	<i>(Convolvulus arvensis)</i>	P
Hedge bindweed	<i>(Calystegia sepium)</i>	A
Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre¹		
Wild buckwheat	<i>(Polygonum convolvulus)</i>	P
Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre¹		
Greenbriar	<i>(Smilax spp.)</i>	P
Honeysuckle	<i>(Lonicera spp.)</i>	P
Morningglory	<i>(Ipomoea spp.)</i>	A/P
Poison ivy	<i>(Rhus radicans)</i>	P
Redvine	<i>(Brunnichia cirrhosa)</i>	P
Wild rose	<i>(Rosa spp.)</i>	P
including: Multiflora rose	<i>(Rosa multiflora)</i>	P
Macartney rose	<i>(Rosa bracteata)</i>	P
Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹		
Kudzu*	<i>(Pueraria lobata)</i>	P
Trumpet creeper	<i>(Campsis radicans)</i>	P
Virginia creeper	<i>(Parthenocissus quinquefolia)</i>	P
Wild grape	<i>(Vitis spp.)</i>	P

BRUSH SPECIES

Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹		
American beech	<i>(Fagus grandifolia)</i>	P
Ash	<i>(Fraxinus spp.)</i>	P
Bald cypress	<i>(Taxodium distichum)</i>	P
Bigleaf maple	<i>(Acer macrophyllum)</i>	P
Blackgum	<i>(Nyssa sylvatica)</i>	P
Black locust ²	<i>(Robinia pseudoacacia)</i>	P
Boxelder	<i>(Acer negundo)</i>	P
Brazilian peppertree	<i>(Schinus terebinthifolius)</i>	P
Cherry	<i>(Prunus spp.)</i>	P
Chinaberry	<i>(Melia azadarach)</i>	P
Chinese tallow-tree	<i>(Sapium sebiferum)</i>	P
Dogwood	<i>(Cornus spp.)</i>	P
Elm ³	<i>(Ulmus spp.)</i>	P
Hawthorn	<i>(Crataegus spp.)</i>	P
Hickory	<i>(Carya spp.)</i>	P
Honeylocust ⁴	<i>(Gleditsia triacanthos)</i>	P
Maple	<i>(Acer spp.)</i>	P
Melaleuca	<i>(Melaleuca quiquenervia)</i>	P
Mulberry	<i>(Morus spp.)</i>	P
Oak	<i>(Quercus spp.)</i>	P
Persimmon	<i>(Diospyros virginiana)</i>	P
Poplar	<i>(Populus spp.)</i>	P
Privet	<i>(Ligustrum vulgare)</i>	P
Red alder	<i>(Alnus rubra)</i>	P
Red maple	<i>(Acer rubrum)</i>	P
Russian olive	<i>(Eleagnus angustifolia)</i>	P
Saltcedar	<i>(Tamarix ramosissima)</i>	P
Sassafras	<i>(Sassafras albidum)</i>	P

BRUSH SPECIES (continued)

Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre¹ (continued)

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit ²
Sourwood	(<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>)	P
Sumac	(<i>Rhus</i> spp.)	P
Sweetgum	(<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	P
Willow	(<i>Salix</i> spp.)	P
Yellow poplar	(<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	P

¹ The higher rates should be used where heavy or well-established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ For preemergence control, tank mix with **Pendulum**[®] herbicide.

⁴ Use a minimum of 75 GPA; control of established stands may require repeat applications.

⁵ For preemergence control, tank mix with **Karmex**[®], **Pendulum**, or diuron.

⁶ For best results, early postemergence applications are required.

⁷ Tank mix with **Accord**[®], **Escort**[®], **Garlon**[®] 3A, **Krenite**[®], **Roundup**[®], or **Tordon**[®] K.

⁸ Tank mix with **Accord**, **Escort**, or **Roundup**.

⁹ Tank mix with **Accord**, **Garlon 3A**, **Roundup**, or **Tordon K**.

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

Specimen Label

 Dow AgroSciences

DMA[®] 4 VM

Herbicide

For selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, ornamental turfgrass, non-cropland and aquatic areas. Also for control of trees by injection.

Active Ingredient:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt	46.3%
Other Ingredients.....	53.7%
Total	100.0%

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 38.4% - 3.8 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 62719-3

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.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

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 at end of label booklet. 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.

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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 thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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

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

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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

DMA® 4 IVM herbicide is intended for selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, ornamental turfgrass, non-cropland and aquatic areas. Also for control of trees by injection.

Apply DMA 4 IVM 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 DMA 4 IVM 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.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. W.A.). For further information, please refer to EPA website: <http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/index.htm>.

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 active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572) 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 more fine 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 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

Mix DMA 4 IVM only with water unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half of the water to the mixing tank, then add the DMA 4 IVM 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.

Tank Mixing: 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 corn, small grains or pastures in a single operation. Use DMA 4 IVM 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 describe above before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex 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 DMA 4 IVM 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 DMA 4 IVM 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, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned 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 application to treatment area or apply 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. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 min). 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

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 should be observed. In general, spray volume should be increased 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.**

Rate Ranges and Application Timing

The lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply DMA 4 IVM during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing.

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied 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 DMA 4 IVM. Care should be taken 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 DMA 4 IVM (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 to 3 gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of DMA 4 IVM 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.

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 DMA 4 IVM per 1000 sq ft							
1/5 fl oz ¹ (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)

¹Conversion factors: 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Band Application: DMA 4 IVM 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

Perennial Weeds

alfalfa¹
 artichoke, Jerusalem¹
 aster, many-flower¹
 Austrian fieldcress¹
 bindweed (hedge, field and European)¹
 blue lettuce
 blueweed, Texas
 broomweed
 bulinette¹
 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

¹These weeds are only partially controlled and may require repeat applications and/or use of higher specified rates of this product even under ideal conditions of application.

Specific Use Directions

Forestry and Non-Cropland Areas

Agricultural Use Requirements for Forest Use (Except Tree Injection Use): For use in forests, follow PPE and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

Agricultural Use Requirements for Forest (Tree Injection Only) and Non-Cropland Areas: When this product is applied to 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 Uses

Forest site preparation, forest roadsides, brush control, established conifer release (including Christmas trees and reforestation areas)

Treatment Site/ Method of Application	DMA 4 IVM	Specific Use Directions
annual weeds	2 - 4 pt/acre	Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. 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 DMA 4 IVM and 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon® 3A herbicide per acre. For conifer release, make application in early spring before budbreak of conifers when weeds are small and actively growing.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and 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)	Note: 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.
conifer release: species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir	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 or air 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 noncropland)	8 qt/100 gal or	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.
surface of cut stumps (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)	2.5 fl oz/gal of water	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 noncropland)		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.

Forestry Uses

Forest site preparation, forest roadsides, brush control, established conifer release (including Christmas trees and reforestation areas) (Cont.)

Treatment Site/ Method of Application	DMA 4 IVM	Specific Use Directions
tree injection application (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)	(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 DMA 4 IVM per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) as measured approximately 4 1/2 ft above the ground. However, injection should occur as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Applications may be made throughout the year, but for best results apply between May 15 and October 15. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow. For hard to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted DMA 4 IVM 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.

Precautions and 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 8.42 pints of DMA 4 IVM (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per 12-month period.
- Limited to 1 broadcast application per year
- For basal spray, cut surface stumps, and frill applications, do not apply more than 16.84 pints of DMA 4 IVM (8 lb of acid equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Non-Cropland Areas

Such as fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and other non-crop areas

Treatment Site/ Method of Application	DMA 4 IVM (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	2 - 4	Apply when annual weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. 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 DMA 4 IVM 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	
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	Note: 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.
tree injection application		See instructions for tree injection application in Forestry Uses section.
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	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution	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.

Precautions and Restrictions:

- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.
- **Annual and perennial weeds:** Do not apply more than 4.21 pints of DMA 4 IVM (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application. Do not make more than two applications per season. Do not reapply to a treated area within 30 days of a previous application.
- **Woody plants:** Do not apply more than 8.42 pints of DMA 4 IVM (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season. Do not make more than one application per season.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial uses, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Turfgrass Uses

Ornamental Turfgrass (Excluding Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod Farms)

(Includes cemeteries and parks, airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks)

Use Requirements for Ornamental Turfgrass Areas: When this product is applied to ornamental turfgrass areas, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Treatment Site/ Application Timing	DMA 4 IVM (pint/acre)	Specific 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 grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint per acre. Cool season grasses are tolerant of higher rates.
well-established grasses	2 - 3	
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	3	

Precautions and Restrictions:

- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on injury-sensitive southern grasses such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not reapply within 21 days of a previous application.
- **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.
- Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site (does not include spot treatments).
- Do not apply more than 6.32 pints per acre of DMA 4 IVM (3 lb of acid equivalent) per year.

Aquatic Uses

Use Requirements for Aquatic Areas: When this product is applied to aquatic areas, follow PPE and re-entry instructions in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Control of Weeds and Brush on Banks of Irrigation Canals and Ditches

Target Plants	DMA 4 IVM (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
annual weeds	2 to 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. Cross-stream spraying to opposite banks is not permitted 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. Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. 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 DMA 4 IVM 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).
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible wood plants	4	

Restrictions and Limitations:

- Do not apply more than 2 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 (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application or more than 8.42 pints (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. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined 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 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft) x Average Depth (ft) x Average Velocity (ft per sec) = CFS

For ditchbank weeds: Do not spray cross-stream to opposite bank. Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water.

For 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.

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

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 crassipes*)

Application Rate: 2 to 4 quarts per acre.

Specific Use Directions

Application Timing: Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat application 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. Special precautions such as use of low pressure, large nozzles and spray thickening agents should be taken 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 DMA 4 IVM per acre using standard boom systems using a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply DMA 4 IVM in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

Restrictions and Limitations for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds

- Do not exceed 8.42 pints per acre (4 lb of acid equivalent) per surface acre per
- Spot treatments are permitted.
- Limited to two applications per season.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.

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-crop 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 restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification which 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 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, treated water must not be used 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 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*)

Treatment Site	Maximum Application Rate ¹	Specific 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Subsurface Application: Apply DMA 4 IVM undiluted directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 DMA 4 IVM 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).</p>

¹DMA 4 IVM contains 3.8 lb of acid equivalent per gallon of product.

Table 1: Amount to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration

Surface Area	Average Depth (ft)	For typical conditions	For typical conditions	For difficult	For difficult conditions -
		- 2 ppm (2,4-D a.e./acre)	- 2 ppm (DMA 4 IVM gal/acre)	conditions - 4 ppm* (2,4-D a.e./acre)	4 ppm* (DMA 4 IVM gal/acre)
1 acre	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

*Examples include spot treatments of pioneer colonies of eurasian water milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

Restrictions and Limitations for Aquatic Sites With Submersed Weeds
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.

Do not apply within 21 days of previous application. Limited to 2 applications per season.

When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made 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:

- A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop 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 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-crop 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:

- i) A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
- ii) A waiting period of 21 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. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the 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 submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2 Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).
- C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is to be 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 an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification which 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 should 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: _____

- D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
 - i) A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
 - ii) A waiting period of at least 21 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 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.
- 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.

Table 2: Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications

Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance (feet) From Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400

*ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

Table 3: Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications

Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
5	10	10	14

*ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

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Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: D02-141-004
Replaces Label: D02-141-003
LOES Number: 010-00108

EPA accepted 06/14/10

Revisions:

1. Goggles or faceshield changed to protective eyewear.



100 NORTH CONAHAN DRIVE
HAZLETON PA 18201-7355 USA

Solicitation No:

ARFQ 0803 DOT1100000013

Solicitation Closes:

2011-03-25

13:00:00

FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
Bldg 3, Room A-300
1900 KANAUCHA BLVD. E.
CHARTERS, WV 25302

