

228-564

10/15/2008

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OCT 15 2008

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Mr. George Meindl
Nufarm Americas, Inc.
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Subject: Brazen Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 228-564
Your amended labeling submitted July 18, 2008

Dear Mr. Meindl:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

This amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling with the exception of supplemental labeling. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Submit one copy of final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Please include an electronic label in pdf text format of the final printed labeling with your submission.

If you have any questions about this letter, you may contact Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801 or Colvin-Snyder.Tobi@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Tompkins", written over a circular stamp or seal.

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

2/71

BRAZEN™

HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN RANGELAND, PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES, NON-CROP AREAS IN OR AROUND FENCE ROWS, NON-IRRIGATION DITCHBANKS, ROADSIDES, AROUND FARM BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, triethylamine salt*33.0%
Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinylcarboxylic acid, triethylamine salt**12.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 54.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Acid Equivalent Triclopyr: 23.7%, 2.25 lbs./gal.

**Acid Equivalent Clopyralid: 7.9%, 0.75 lbs./gal.

IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON, TURFGRASS AND LAWN USES ARE RESTRICTED TO GOLF COURSES ONLY.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING - AVISO

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

SEE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA REG. NO. 228-564
EPA EST. NO.

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



NET CONTENTS GALS.

000228-00564.20080710.EPA.FIN
NUP-06125

ACCEPTED
OCT 15 2008
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 228-564

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING - AVISO**

Harmful if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes and socks, plus
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate should be discarded. Do not reuse them. 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agriculture 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:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. • Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. 	
FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and other invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning and/or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Triclopyr 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.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid 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.

4
11

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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 for ground application only and is to be used 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 is 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 treatment area until sprays have dried. On applications to rangeland or grazed pastures (not harvested for hay), do not enter or allow entry to treatment areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

RANGELAND, PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES AND SPECIFIED NON-CROPLAND APPLICATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR RANGELAND, PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES AND NON-CROPLAND

This product controls a wide variety of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland, permanent grass pastures and non-cropland areas such as in and around fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, around farm buildings and CRP acres.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

A non-ionic surfactant cleared for use on growing crops used at the manufacturer's recommended rate is essential for all applications of this product.

Use a higher recommended rate of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Tank mixing is allowed. Please observe and follow all applicable label directions. If label directions differ, follow the most restrictive label directions.

Established grasses are tolerant to this product. However, newly seeded grasses may be injured until they become well established as indicated by signs of vigorous growth, development of a secondary root system or tillering.

Application of this product to Legume and other broadleaf species will kill or injure the plant. However, after treatment and when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses typically show signs of improvement.

Do not store this product as a spray mixture. Mixing and compatibility problems with liquid fertilizers increase under cold weather conditions and is not recommended.

This product is not registered for use in landscaping or on turfgrass or lawns.

The sale and use of this product in Nassau and Suffolk counties in the state of New York is strictly prohibited.

In the state of Arizona, product use on plants grown for commercial production on designated grazing areas is prohibited.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Do not apply this product in a manner that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area being treated during application.

Do not apply this product on smooth brome grass grown for seed.

Do not apply this product on desired legume species with exposed suckers and/or roots found in pod bearing plants such as acacia, locust, mimosa, redbud and mesquite.

Do not apply this product on pastures if injury to existing forage legumes or other desired broadleaf plants cannot be tolerated.

Do not apply this product on ditches used to transport irrigation water.

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

Do not apply this product where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto susceptible crops resulting in injury to crops.

Do not apply this product with a mist blower.

Do not apply this product by aircraft when air temperature inversions exist.

Do not apply this product during very cold (near freezing) weather conditions.

Maximum Application Rate Restrictions:

- Do not use more than 0.38 lb. ae of clopyralid / 1.125 lb. ae of triclopyr per acre (4 pints of product per acre) per annual use season during year of treatment.
- In California and Florida, the maximum use rate is 0.25 lb. ae of clopyralid / 0.75 lb. ae of triclopyr per acre (2-2/3 pints of product per acre) per yearly use season.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS

Lactating Dairy Animals:

Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze or harvest green forage or harvest hay (dried forage) from treated areas until the next growing season/year.

Other Livestock:

Other Livestock including horses, sheep, goats, pigs, etc. have no grazing restrictions for grazing or harvesting green forage.

Do not allow other livestock including horses sheep, goats, pigs, etc. to harvest hay (dried forage) from treated area for 14 days after application.

Product application may increase livestock palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not let livestock graze treatment areas until poisonous plants are dry and not longer palatable.

LIVESTOCK TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT transfer livestock from treated grazing areas without first allowing livestock 7 days of grazing on untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock is transferred before 7 days have passed, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER RESTRICTIONS

During the treatment season of application and harvesting, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or hay at least 3 days before slaughter.

NON-TARGET PLANTS AND BROADLEAF ROTATIONAL CROPS

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. As a result, do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with desirable, broadleaf crops, ornamental plants, vegetables, or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season, such as: alfalfa, clover, cotton, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco and others until a proper field bioassay test indicated that clopyralid is no longer detectable in the soil.

Small areas of new legume seedlings should be established prior to seeding more extensive areas in order to determine detection of phytotoxic residues present in the soil.

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 field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop may be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; wait one year before repeating field bioassay or plant a clopyralid tolerant crop such as barley, canola (rapeseed), grasses, field corn, oats, sugar beets, or wheat.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Plant material or manure from livestock may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to susceptible plant species. Do not use and/or apply plant material from treated areas or manure from livestock grazing treated areas for composting or mulching to land used for growing desirable broadleaf crops, orchards, ornamentals, or other susceptible crops.

RESIDUES IN PLANTS OR MANURE

Do not use plant residues or manure for composting or mulching where susceptible plants may be grown for the following season, including hay or straw from treated areas and manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from the treated area. To promote herbicidal composition. Plant residues should be evenly incorporates or burned. Warm, moist soil conditions promote rapid dissipation of clopyralid and may be enhanced further by supplemental irrigation.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Use coarse sprays to minimize spray drift. Very small amounts of spray associated from spray drift may severely injure susceptible crops during active growth or dormant periods. In order to further reduce spray drift, a suitable agricultural drift control or desposition agent may be used with this product. Please follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label associated with such agricultural drift control or agent.

Reducing Spray Drift in Ground Applications:

When using ground application equipment, spray drift can be lessened by the following actions:

- keep spray boom as low to the ground as possible.
- apply 10 gallons or more of spray per acre.
- keep operating spray pressure at the manufacturer's minimum recommended pressure for the specified nozzle type used. (low pressure nozzles available from spray equipment manufacturers)
- spray when the wind velocity is low. Follow state regulations.

Avoid ground applications under completely calm conditions which may be conducive for air inversion situations. In instances of hand-gun applications, select the minimum pressure required to obtain adequate plant coverage without forming a mist.

Do not apply with a mist blower.

Reducing Spray Drift in Aerial Applications:

Spray drift, during aerial applications, can be lessened by:

- using straight stream nozzles directed straight back.
- using a spray boom at a maximum of 3/4 length of the aircraft's rotor or wing length.
- using drift control additives.
- keeping spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets.

Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms or any other systems that are not equipped to handle thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

Air inversion conditions exist when there is little or no wind and the air temperature near the ground is lower than at the higher levels. The use of aircraft smoke device or continuous smoke column at or near the application site will indicate air direction and velocity and indicate whether or not air temperature inversion exists by horizontal layering of smoke.

SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

To avoid injury to desirable plants, application equipment used with this product must be thoroughly cleaned before use with other chemicals. Be sure to dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.

- Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least three times with water after use.
- During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Be sure to flush solution throughout the entire system, 15 to 20 minutes, so that all internal parts are treated. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Rinse entire system with clean water two times, recirculating and draining each time.
- Remove nozzles and screens. Clean separately.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. Spray drift potential is determined by the interaction of equipment and weather-related factors. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making application 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 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 shall be observed.

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

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 wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Water Dilution:

- Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation,
- Add the required amount of product needed for application.
- Add any surfactants, crop oils, or other adjuvants according to manufacturer's label.
- Add any spray thickening agent, if needed to control drift, according to the manufacturer's label.
- Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Note: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer:

Mixing this product with liquid fertilizers in a tank mixture is allowed and can be foliarly applied for effective weed control and fertilization in rangelands and permanent grass pastures.

Using liquid fertilizers in applications to woody plants is not recommended as efficacy may be reduced.

Apply liquid fertilizers at rates recommended by supplier or local Extension Service Specialist.

Compatibility with Liquid Fertilizer: Compatibility is best with liquid fertilizer solutions containing only nitrogen. Mixing with N-P-K solutions may be difficult, even with the addition of a compatibility aid.

Pre-mixing 1 part of this product with 25 to 30 parts water is recommended before adding to the spray tank.

Conduct a "jar test" for spray mixture compatibility. Mix each component, in the required order and proportion, in a clear glass jar prior to large scale batch mixing. Close the jar and agitate the mixture until evenly dispersed. Use of a compatibility agent is indicated if components of the mixture do not disperse readily or do not remain dispersed after mixing. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex is recommended to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application.

Note: Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation.

Suggested Mixing and Application Procedure

Maintain continuous vigorous agitation:

1. Add 1/2 the amount of liquid fertilizer to the spray tank.
2. Add compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex at 1 quart per 100 gallons of total spray mix.
3. First add the amount of product needed for the total spray mixture. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions may be improved by premixing this product with water (1 part product to 25 to 30 parts water) before adding to the spray tank.
4. Add the remaining liquid fertilizer to produce the needed total spray volume.
5. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.

NOTE: Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions. **Do not store the spray mixture.**

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or cold temperatures prior to, at, or following application may reduce or delay weed control. Only weeds which are emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Wet foliage at the time of application may decrease control. Applications of this product are rainfast within 2 hours after application.

Application Rates

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of grass competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Use of Surfactants

A non-ionic surfactant cleared for use on growing crops at the manufacturers recommended rate is essential for all applications of this product. Use a higher recommended rate of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Coverage

Apply in 3 or more gallons per acre by air or 10 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for information on relationships between spray volume, nozzle size and arrangement.

Spot Application

To prevent misapplication, it is recommended that spot applications be applied with calibrated equipment or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications. 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 on an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of this product (fl. oz. or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or ml (1.0 fl. oz. = 29.60 ml)) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3500 sq. ft., multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Required Amount of Product to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate

(Mix with 1 Gallon or More of Water and Apply to 1000 sq ft)

<u>Broadcast Rate</u>	<u>Product Amount</u>
1 pints per acre	0.37 fl. oz. (11 ml)
2 pints per acre	0.75 fl. oz. (22 ml)
3 pints per acre	1.10 fl. oz. (33 ml)
4 pints per acre	1.50 fl. oz. (44 ml)

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED AND USE RATES

Broadcast (Ground or Air) and Spot Application: For control of listed broadleaf weeds, apply product as a broadcast spray or spot application at 1-1/2 to 2 pints per acre for control of annuals and up to 4 pints per acre for control of deep-rooted perennial broadleaf weeds. Use a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre for ground broadcast or 3 or more gallons per acre by air. Refer to Application Directions for Spot Application.

General Instructions

Use the higher rates when hard to control species are prevalent, when applications are made to mature weeds in advanced stages of growth, or during periods of drought stress or low temperatures.

Rates in the lower end of the rate range are recommended only where grass response (competition) will help to suppress weed growth following treatment.

This product is not recommended for broadcast control of woody plants; however, suppression or short-term control of certain woody plants such as multiflora rose and blackberry within treated areas may be observed at application rates recommended for control of annual and perennial weeds.

Unless otherwise noted, apply when weeds are actively growing; use lower rate when weeds are 6 inches or less in height, increase rate for larger weeds up to flowering.

High-Volume Foliar Applications

Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems. The use of an approved agricultural surfactant is essential.

Application Rate: 3 to 4 Quarts per 100 Gallons of Spray.

Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants:

Blackberry

Apply in late spring to early summer after leaves are fully expanded and mature. For best results on blackberry, treat during or after bloom. Himalayan blackberry can be treated up to the fall, but before leaf coloration.

Kudzu

Apply between late June and October when soil moisture is sufficient for active plant growth. For best results, apply just prior to or during, flowering using a 75% solution (3 quarts per 100 gallons or 2 fl. oz. per 3 gallons) plus surfactant.

Note: This type of application should be used only in areas that can tolerate foliage damage and some brown-up of neighboring broadleaf vegetation. Eradication may require annual repeat applications, depending on the age of the kudzu stand.

Locusts; Marcartney rose; Multiflora rose

Apply in spring or summer after full leaf expansion through fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Avoid treatment soon after mowing when plants have a high percentage of new growth. For best results, delay treatment for at least 9 months after shredding or mowing.

Weed Control Prior to Seeding Grasses

Weed control with this product fits into most re-vegetation programs.

Apply this product at the rate listed for the target weed species.

To optimize weed control, the site should be left undisturbed for 14 days prior to seedbed preparation or seeding.

Treatment of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres (Established Permanent Grass Stands)

Use this product on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres only after perennial grasses are well established (see precaution for newly seeded grasses under Application Restrictions).

Broadcast Application (Ground or Air) and Spot Application

For control of listed broadleaf weeds, apply this product as a broadcast spray at 1-1/2 to 2 pints per acre for control of annuals and up to 4 pints per acre for control of deep-rooted perennial broadleaf weeds.

Use a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre for ground broadcast or 3 or more gallons per acre by air.

Refer to Application Directions for Spot Application.

Restrictions: When applying to CRP lands, follow all applicable state and federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restriction imposed by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program. After that time period, follow local (CRP) guidelines regarding cropping and haying restrictions.

Do not use this product if damage or loss of existing legumes or other desirable broadleaf plants cannot be tolerated.

On Conservation Reserve Program acres, do not apply more than 4 pints per acre of this product per annual use season.

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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Plastic Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Metal Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Close all openings which have been opened during use and replace all caps. For returns of empty container, contact Nufarm Americas, Inc. Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to obtain proper handling instructions.

GENERAL: Consult Federal, State or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

11
11

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