

228-126

03/25/2009

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

228-126

Date of Issuance:

MAR 25 2009

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
[X] Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:

Riverdale Solution Emulsible

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA section 4(g)(2)(C) provided you:

- 1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
2. Make the following revisions to the final printed labeling:
a. Per the Acute Toxicity review, the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals must be revised to read:
"CAUTION
Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation.
Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing."
b. The petroleum distillate warning in the ingredient sub statement and the Note to Physicians is not required for this product and must be removed.

Continued on Page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Handwritten signature of Joanne I. Miller

Date:

MAR 25 2009

c. Per the Acute Toxicity Review, the PPE section must be revised to read:

“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 selection chart.

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;

Shoes and socks;

Chemical-resistant gloves (except pilots)

Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.”

d. The first sentence of the Environmental Hazard section must be revised to read:

“This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.”

e. Make the following changes to the Directions for Use section:

Corn:

-The label must be revised to indicate that the **preharvest use** on corn is only allowed on field and popcorn and **not on sweet corn**.

-The typographical error in **bold** text “Do not use treated crop as **fodde** for 7 days following application” must be revised to ‘fodder’.

Cereal Grains (Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye):

-The rates contained in the directions to apply up to 1 ¼ pints (.92 lbs ae) per acre in dry conditions in western states and up to 1 2/3 pints (1.22 lbs ae) per acre for emergency weed control in wheat need to be clearly identified as post-emergence applications.

-The typographical error in the text “**Fpr** preharvest applications, do not apply more than 2/3 pints per acre per application.” must be revised.

Soybeans (preplant only):

-For the Application and Use Rates Table, clarify that only one of the two application options may be used in a single crop season (option 1 or option 2).

Non-crop Areas:

-The last statement of the restrictions and limitations contains a typographical error:
“Applications....timber or other plants being grown for *sal* or other commercial use...”

Forestry:

-For the restrictions and limitations for basal spray, cut surface-stumps and frills, the maximum application rate of **5-1/2 quarts** (8.14 lbs ae) per 100 gallons of spray solution must be revised to a maximum of **5-2/5 quarts** (7.99 lbs ae) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Tank Mixes:

-‘Turbo 8EC’, ‘Telar’, ‘Oust’, ‘Escort’, and ‘Spyder are not currently active registered products and must be removed from this label.

-‘Dual’ and ‘Buctril ME4 Broadleaf Herbicide’ are not the currently registered product names and must be revised.

-The 6th line of the first paragraph contains a grammatical error that needs revision:
“First mix *the this* product in water...”

-The 2nd line of the fourth paragraph contains a typographical error that needs revision:
“...mix application of this *prodict* with...”

-Diablo Herbicide’s active ingredient is Dicamba, which can be applied at a maximum rate of **1 lb ae per acre per application** and not to exceed 2 applications per year. For this reason, the application rates currently on this product label of 6 pints (6th line of paragraph 6) and 2 to 8 quarts (11th line of paragraph 6) must be revised to a maximum of 2 pints of Diablo per acre per application.

f. Add the following statement to the labeling:

“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. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.”

3. A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Enclosure

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SOLUTION EMULSIBLE

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

FOR CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, PASTURES, RANGELANDS, FENCE ROWS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, ALSO FOR USE IN CORN AND SMALL GRAINS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
2-Ethylhexyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	94.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	6.0%
	TOTAL:	100.0%

Isomer Specific Method, Equivalent to:
 *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 62.4%, 5.9 lbs./gal.

This product contains petroleum distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION - PRECAUCION
 Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
 (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)
SEE INSIDE 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

ACCEPTED
 with COMMENTS
 in EPA Letter Dated

MAR 25 2009

Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
 as amended, for the pesticide
 registered under EPA Reg. No.

228-126

EPA REG. NO. 228-126
 EPA EST. NO.

Manufactured For:
 NUFARM AMERICAS INC
 150 Harvester Drive
 Burr Ridge, IL 60527



NET CONTENTS GALS.

5/17

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION - PRECAUCION**

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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 selection chart.

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

- long sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes and socks
- chemical resistant gloves, when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- 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. Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Controls 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 (personal protective equipment) may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. For aerial applications, pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<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.
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.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product 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.

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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 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 water-proof 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 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 people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a low volatile ester especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity may be injured by a more volatile product. It is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. In cropland, 2,4-D Ester is more effective than amines for controlling hard-to-kill weeds such as bindweed, thistle, smartweeds, wild garlic, curly dock, tansy ragwort, and wild onions. For best results apply this product as a water or oil spray during warm weather when young succulent weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control.

Other Restrictions

Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water or suitable chemical cleaner, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Treated water may be used for watering turf grasses immediately after application. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

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, air blast, chemigation) 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 (ASAE 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 (ASAE 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, but not limited to, 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, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, 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 might 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.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

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.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

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

Additional requirements for liquid products applied as a spray and containing an ester form of 2,4-D (e.g. 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester, 2,4-D ethylhexyl ester, 2,4-D isopropyl ester):

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

Application Rates:

Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be up to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. High water gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. In all cases, use the same recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. To do so may reduce the herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties of local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. NOTE: This product in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty. (2) If oil is added, first mix this product and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the product is mixed in water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

Alder	Bird vetch	Box elder	Bull nettle
Annual yellow sweet clover	Bitterweed	Bracted plantain	Bull thistle
Artichoke	Bitter wintercress	Brassbuttons	Burdock
Aster	Black-eyed Susan	Bristly oxtongue	Burning nettle
Austrian fieldcress	Black Medic	Broadleaf dock	Bur ragweed
Bedstraw	Black Mustard	Broadleaf plantain	Burweed
Beggartick	Black-seed plantain	Broomweed	Buttercup
Biden	Blessed thistle	Buckhorn	Canada thistle
Bindweed	Blue lettuce	Buckhorn plantain	Carolina geranium
	Blue vervain	Bulbous buttercup	Carpetweed

Catchweed Bedstraw
 Catsear
 Catnip
 Chickweed
 Chicory
 Cinquefoil
 Clover
 Cockle
 Cocklebur
 Coffeebean
 Coffeeweed
 Common chickweed
 Common mullein
 Common sowthistle
 Corn Chamomile
 Creeping jenny
 Crimson clover
 Croton
 Cudweed
 Curly dock
 Curly indigo
 Dandelion
 Dead nettle
 Dock
 Dogbane
 Dogfennel
 Elderberry
 English daisy
 Fall dandelion
 False dandelion
 False flax
 False sunflower
 Fiddleneck
 Field bindweed
 Field pansy
 Flea bane (daisy)
 Flixweed
 Florida betony
 Florida pusley
 Frenchweed
 Galinsoga
 Garlic mustard
 Goathead
 Goatsbeard
 Goldenrod
 Ground ivy
 Gumweed
 Hairy bittercress
 Hairy fleabane
 Hawkweed
 Healall
 Heartleaf drymary
 Hedge bindweed
 Hedge mustard
 Hemp, Henbit
 Hoary cress
 Hoary plantain
 Hoary vervain
 Honeysuckle
 Hop clover
 Horsenettle
 Horsetail
 Indiana mallow
 Ironweed
 Jewelweed
 Jimsonweed
 Kochia
 Knawel
 Knotweed
 Lambsquarter

Lespedeza
 Locoweed
 Lupine
 Mallow
 Marshelder
 Matchweed
 Mexicanweed
 Milk vetch
 Milkweed bloodflower
 Mugwort
 Morningglory
 Mousear chickweed
 Musk thistle
 Mustard
 Narrowleaf plantain
 Narrowleaf vetch
 Nettle
 Orange hawkweed
 Oxalis
 Oxeye daisy
 Parsley-piert
 Parsnip
 Pearlwort
 Pennycress
 Pennywort
 Peppergrass
 Pepperweed
 Pigweed
 Pineywoods bedstraw
 Plains coreopsis
 Plantain
 Poison hemlock
 Poison ivy
 Poison oak
 Pokeweed
 Poorjoe
 Povertyweed
 Prickly lettuce
 Prickly sida
 Primrose
 Prostrate knotweed
 Prostrate pigweed
 Prostrate spurge
 Prostrate vervain
 Puncture vine
 Purslane
 Ragweed
 Red clover
 Redroot pigweed
 Red sorrel
 Redstem filaree
 Rough cinquefoil
 Rough fleabane
 Roundleafed marigold
 Rush
 Russian pigweed
 Russian thistle
 St. Johnswort
 Scarlet pimpernel
 Scotch thistle
 Sheep sorrel
 Shepherdspurse
 Slender plantain
 Smallflower galinsoga
 Smartweed
 Smooth dock
 Smooth pigweed
 Sneezeweed
 Southern wild rose
 Sowthistle

Spanishneedle
 Spatterdock
 Speedwell
 Spiny amaranth
 Spiny cocklebur
 Spotted catsear
 Spotted knapweed
 Spotted spurge
 Spurge
 Spurweed
 Stinging nettle
 Stinkweed
 Stitchwort
 Strawberry clover
 Sumac
 Sunflower
 Sweet clover
 Tall nettle
 Tall vervain
 Tansy mustard
 Tansy ragwort
 Tanweed
 Tarweed
 Thistle
 Tick trefoil
 Toadflax
 Trailing Crownvetch
 Tumble mustard
 Tumble pigweed
 Tumbleweed
 Velvet leaf
 Venice mallow
 Veronica
 Vervain
 Vetch
 Virginia buttonweed
 Virginia creeper
 Virginia pepperweed
 Wavyleaf bullthistle
 Western clematis
 Western salsify
 White clover
 White mustard
 Wild aster
 Wild buckwheat
 Wild carrot
 Wild four-o'clock
 Wild garlic
 Wild geranium
 Wild lettuce
 Wild marigold
 Wild mustard
 Wild onion
 Wild parsnip
 Wild radish
 Wild rape
 Wild strawberry
 Wild sweet potato
 Wild vetch
 Willow
 Witchweed
 Woolly croton
 Woolly morning-glory
 Woolly plantain
 Woodsorrel
 Wormseed
 Yarrow
 Yellow rocket
 Yellowflower
 pepperweed

and other broadleaf
 weeds

Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for applications. Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliage application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions: Fill the spray tank approximately half full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product while agitating the tank. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. Do not apply during cold (near freezing) weather. Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored. Do not allow mixture to stand overnight.

NOTE: If good, continuous agitation is not maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or clogging of the nozzles is likely to occur. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentrate will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

CORN (Field, Sweet and Popcorn)

Pre-plant - 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints per acre

Pre-emergent - Average Conditions - 1-1/4 to 1-1/3 pints per acre

Emergent - 2/3 pints per acre

Post-emergent - Average Conditions - 1/4 pint per acre

Dry Conditions* - 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre

Pre-harvest - 1/2 to 1-1/3 pints per acre

*For western states - Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

All with recommended amounts of water to make per acre applications. Use lower rates of product for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

Pre-Plant: To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn. Apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.

Pre-emergent: Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds which have not emerged.

Emergent: Apply in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Post-emergent: As soon as corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/4 pint per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 1/2 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.

Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1/2 to 1-1/3 pints in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. The high rate will be needed for tough weeds under stress.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FIELD AND POP CORN:

- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Preharvest interval is 7 days.
- For preplant or preemergence applications, do not apply more than 1-1/3 pints product per acre per application. Do not make more than 1 preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
- For postemergence applications, do not apply more than 2/3 pints product per acre per application. Do not make more than 1 postemergence application per crop cycle.
- For preharvest applications, do not apply more than 2 pints product per acre per application. Do not make more than 1 preharvest application per crop cycle.
- Do not apply more than 4 pints product per acre per crop cycle.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATION FOR USE ON SWEET CORN:

- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Preharvest interval is 45 days.

- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- For preplant or preemergence applications, do not apply more than 1-1/3 pints product per acre per application. Do not make more than 1 preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
- For postemergence applications, do not apply more than 2/3 pints product per acre per application. Do not make more than 1 postemergence application per crop cycle.
- Do not apply more than 2 pints product per acre per crop cycle.

SMALL GRAINS

(Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye) - (not underseeded with a legumes)

Wheat, Barley, Rye	Annual weeds -	Average Conditions - 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre Dry Conditions (Western States) - 1/4 to 1/2 pints per acre
	Perennial weeds -	Average Conditions - 1/2 pint per acre Dry Conditions (Western States) - 3/4 - 1-1/4 pints per acre
Oats	Pre-harvest -	Average Conditions - 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre
	Spring -	1/4 pint per acre and Fall - 1/4 to 1/3 pint per acre

For aerial application on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 2 or more gallons of water per acre and for ground application use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Make application in the Spring when the grain is fully tillered or stooled (usually about 4 to 8 inches high), but before jointing. Do not spray before the tiller stage or from early boot to dough stage.

Use lower rate of product for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. Do not treat grains under-seeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the Fall. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when grain is in the dough stage. Higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. For the high rates on Spring wheat and barley as well as winter wheat and rye, consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

For emergency weed control in wheat: Perennial broadleaf weeds - apply 1-2/3 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 1-2/3 pint per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury. Use lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply this product to grain in the seedling stage. For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 2 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For ground application use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Spring Seeded Oats: Use 1/4 pint per acre with recommended amount of water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern): Apply 1/6 to 3/4 pint per acre with recommended amount of water after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 1/3 to 3/4 pint per acre) for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Pre-harvest Treatment: Apply 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre with recommended amount of water per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

NOTE: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.

Wheat and Barley: Control of Wild Garlic and Wild Onion.

For improved control of difficult weeds including Wild Garlic and Wild Onion, apply 1/4 to 1-1/4 pints of product per acre). Since these rates may injure the crop do not use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher rates on Spring wheat and barley, consult your local State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oats, Wheat, and Rye):

- Do not apply more than 2-1/3 pints per acre per crop cycle.
- Preharvest Interval is 14 days.
- For postemergence applications, do not apply more than 1-2/3 pints product per acre per application. Do not apply more than 1 application per crop cycle.
- For preharvest applications, do not apply more than 2/3 pints per acre per application. Do not apply more than 1 application per crop cycle.

Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble Grain and Corn Fields: Following the harvest of small grains, and corn, Wild Garlic often produces new Fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2-1/2 to 2-2/3 pints of product in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of Wild Garlic control program. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply

more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per application. The minimum interval between applications is 30 days or longer. Plantback to labeled crops only within 29 days following application.

SORGHUM (Milo)

For Post-emergent control in average conditions, use 1/4 pint; dry conditions (Western States) use 1/4 to 1/3 pint with suggested volume of 5 gallons of water by air or 6 to 20 gallons with ground equipment to make per acre application. Apply to sorghum when crop is 5 to 15 inches high to top of canopy with secondary roots well established. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Do not apply boot, flowering or early dough stage. Rates of up to 1/2 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher rates. Do not use with oil. Because temporary injury may occur if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist, use lower rate. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON SORGHUM:

- For postemergence applications, do not apply more than 2/3 pints per acre per application. Do not apply more than 1 application per crop cycle.
- Preharvest interval is 30 days.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

**FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
IN SOYBEANS (Preplant only)**

GENERAL INFORMATION: This product is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. This product should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below. Do not use any tillage operations between application of this product and planting soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES FOR SOLUTION EMULSIBLE

Maximum Rate Per Application (Pints)	Number of Preplant Applications (Per Crop Cycle)	When to Apply Preplant (Days prior to planting soybeans)
5/8	2	7
1-1/4	1	15

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Alfalfa*, Bindweed*, Bullnettle, Bittercress-smallflowered, Buttercup-small flowered, Carolina geranium, Cinquefoil-common and rough, Clover-red*, Cocklebur-common, Dandelion*, Eveningprimrose-cutleaf, Garlic-wild*, Horseweed or marestail, Ironweed, Lambsquarters-common, Lettuce-prickly, morningglory-annual, Mousetail, Mustard-wild, Onion-wild*, Pennycress-field, Peppergrass*, Purslane-common, Ragweed-common, Ragweed-giant, Shepherdspurse, Smartweed-Pennsylvania*, Sowthistle-annual, Speedwell, Thistle-Canada*, Thistle-bull, Velvetleaf, Vetch-hairy*, Virginia copperleaf. *These species are only partially controlled.

For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to this product is variable. Consult your local county or state AGRICULTURAL Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Important Notice - Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with SOLUTION EMULSIBLE may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on the weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

RESTRICTION AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS:

- Do not use on low organic sandy soils (1.0%).
- Do not apply more than a total of 1-1/3 pints product per acre per year.
- Refer to the table above of maximum use rates, maximum number of applications and number of days to wait before planting soybeans after an application.
- In fields treated with this product, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.
- Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans, if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.

FALLOWLAND**(Crop Stubble on Idle Land or Postharvest to Crops, or Between Crops)**

Use 1-1/4 to 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre in a recommended minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and recommended minimum of 2 gallons for aerial application of water on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 2-2/3 pints per acre on established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Use lower rate when annual weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. Spray musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. The lower rate can be used in Spring during rosette stage. In Fall or after flower stalks have developed, use highest rate. Spray perennial weed in bud to bloom stage, or in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead. For wild garlic and wild onion control, apply up to 2-2/3 pints of product per acre making two applications; Fall-Spring or Spring-Fall, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FALLOWLAND:

- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per application.
- The minimum interval between applications is 30 days
- Plantback to labeled crops only within 29 days following application.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND**(Established Grass Pastures, Rangeland, and Perennial Grasslands Not in Agricultural Production)**

Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints of product in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed productions is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use up to 2-2/3 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre if weeds are young and growing actively, 1-1/4 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATION FOR USE ON ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS:

- Use the higher rate for moderately susceptible weeds or for difficult to control weeds and woody plants.
- For spot treatments, apply at a rate of 2-2/3 pints per acre
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- Do not apply more than two applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 5-2/5 pints per acre per year.
- The minimum interval between applications is 30 days

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

To control annual broadleaf weeds apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to your grasses with fewer than 6 leaves to prior to grasses being well established. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses apply at a rate of 1-1/4 to 2-2/3 pints per acre (Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

NOTE: Suggest at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired. For program lands, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS:

- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- For postemergence applications, do not apply more than 2.7 pints of product per acre per application. Do not apply more than twice a year. Do not apply more than 5.4 pints product per acre per season. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

TURF GRASS SEED CROPS

Apply 1/2 to 2-1/2 pints of product in up to 30 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment in the Spring or Fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds.

After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 2-1/2 pints per acre can be used to control hard-to-control annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR TURF GRASS SEED CROPS:

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints product per acre per application.
- Observe a minimum of 21 days between applications.

NON-CROPLAND

(Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Ditches, Rights-of-Way,
Utility, Power Lines, Railroads, Airports, and Industrial Sites)

Use 1-1/4 to 2-2/3 pints of product per acre. Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. For best results on tansy ragwort and musk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. A second application is usually needed for best results on thistle, nettle, and bindweed. Treat wild onion or garlic in early Spring and in Fall when they are young and growing actively. Mix 2-1/2 pints of this product in 2 quarts kerosene or diesel oil then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Apply 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre, depending on the stand. The addition of a wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually 2-1/2 pints per acre will give adequate control.

Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fencerows, use 2-3/5 quarts of this product per acre plus 4 to 8 ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Do not apply more than one application per year. On rangeland: apply a maximum of 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre per application. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. The minimum interval between applications is 30 days.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand or back pack sprayer, use 2-1/2 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

NOTE: Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Wild grape and Willow on non-crop areas such as rights-of-way, fence rows and roadsides, use 1-1/4 to 1-3/4 quarts of product per acre in 30 to 100 gallons of water. Do not make more than one application per year. Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as Directa-Spra, Wobbler, Mini Wobbler, Spirometer. Spray brush 5 to 8 feet tall after Spring foliage is well developed. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Spraying can be effective at anytime up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray, if needed for increased effectiveness. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.

NOTE: Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

SAND SHIMMERY OAK AND SAND SAGEBRUSH: On the oak, use 1-1/3 pints of this product in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 1-1/3 pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

BIG SAGEBRUSH AND RABBITBRUSH: Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the higher rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and certain other Chaparral Species: Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by

aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leaved out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed but do not make more than 2 applications per year. The minimum interval between applications is 30 days. Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per application. Consult state or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON NON-CROP AREAS:

- For postemergence use on annual and perennial weeds, do not apply more than 2.7 pints product per acre per application. Do not make more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 30 days.
- For poestmergence use on woody plants, do not apply more than 5.4 pints product per acre per year. Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sal or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS AND SOD FARMS

Ornamental Turf (such as Lawns (Residential, Industrial and Institutional), Parks, Cemeteries, Athletic Fields and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs) and other grass areas) and Sod Farms: Use 1-1/4 to 2 pints of product in 40 to 180 gallons of water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Usually 2.0 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions,

Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Spray when air temperature is between 50° and 85°F. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in Spring and early Fall when weeds are actively growing. Do not use on golf greens or on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, or on newly seeded turf until grass is well established.

Weed control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1-1/4 to 2.0 pints of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATION FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS AND SOD FARMS:

- For Ornamental Turf, do not apply more than 2 pints product per acre per application. Do not apply more than twice a year. Do not apply more than 4 pints product per acre per season.
- For Sod Farms, do not apply more than 2.7 pints product per acre per application. Do not apply more than twice a year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

FORESTRY

(Forestry Site Preparation, Forest Roadsides, Brush Control, Established Conifer Release, Christmas Trees, Reforestation Areas)

Conifer Release: For control of Alder, apply 1 to 1-1/4 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, and apply as a foliage spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on ex- posed firs, but they should overcome this during the second year after spraying. To control susceptible brush species such as ceanothus spp., chinquapin, madrone, manzanita, oil and tanoak and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply 2 quarts of product per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply 1-3/4 quarts of this product per acre before pine growth begins in Spring.

To increase performance, add 2 to 4 quarts of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.

After northern conifers, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" (usually in Mid-July), a spray of 3/4 to 1-3/4 quarts of product in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as Alder, Aspen, Birch, and Willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your regional or extension forester or state herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

Tree Injections (Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oaks, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, Sweetgum and Hawthorn in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted product in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.6 ml per injection. Space injections 2 inches apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red maple, Blue beech and Ash make injections 1-1/2 inches apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15 to October 15. For dilute injections, mix 2/3 gallon of this product in 19 gallons of water and apply 38 ml per injection.

Dormant Application (other than pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species such as Alder, cascara, cherry poplar and serviceberry apply up to 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient diesel, fuel oil or kerosene for good coverage. Pine Only: Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 1-1/4 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. Do not use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of diesel, kerosene, or other oil, or addition of surfactants to spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury. Herbaceous Weed Control: To control over-wintering susceptible weeds such as false dandelion, klamath weeds, plantain, tansy ragwort apply 2/3 to 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present. For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 1-1/4 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

Site Preparation: (As Budbreak Spray) - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after Alder budbreak but before foliage is 1/4 full size. Application may be made by air or ground. If desired, diesel, fuel oil or kerosene may be substituted for water, air or ground. **(As Foliage Spray)** - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 1-1/4 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after most Alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rates, may be added to the spray mixture.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FORESTRY

- For broadcast applications, do not apply more than 2-3/5 quarts product per acre. Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- For basal spray, cut surface – stumps and frills, do not apply more than 5-1/2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Do not make more than 1 basal spray or cut surface application per year.
- For injections, do not apply more than 2 ml of 4.0 lbs ae formulation per injection site. Do not make more than 1 injection application per year.

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. Using this product and Buctril ME4 for weed control on cereal grains (wheat, barley and rye): Buctril ME4 Broadleaf Herbicide will control some annual weeds that are resistant to this product and may be tank mixed with this product for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. In cereal areas except Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of this product plus 1/2 to 3/4 pint of Buctril ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho: use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of this product plus 3/4 to 1 pint Buctril ME4 per acre. First mix the this product in water then add the Buctril ME4. Use the higher rates for larger weeds or where weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather. Apply before weeds are 6 inches high. Use 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds.

Using this product and Sencor as knockdown herbicides for no-till: this product with Sencor DF alone or in combination with Dual, Lasso, Surflan or Prowl may be applied as an early preplant surface application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans in minimum or no-till products. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting. Apply at rate of 1-1/4 pints of this product per acre with labeled rates of Sencor. Where grass herbicide is used in tank mix, apply at the rates specified on that product's label.

Using this product and Turbo 8EC in reduced-tillage or no-till systems: This product may be applied in combination with Turbo 8EC for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and the suppression of emerged perennial weeds when soybeans are directly seeded into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Special precautions: poor weed control and/or crop injury may result if directions are not followed. Do not use a rib-type press wheel on your no-till planter or crop injury may result. Apply at a rate of 1-1/4 pints of this product per acre with labeled rates of Turbo 8EC. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting.

Using this product and Poast as a burndown prior to planting soybeans: for broad spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of this product with Poast may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 2/3 pints of this product per acre with labeled rates of Poast.

Using this product and Tahoe 3A tank mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Broadleaf, Weed Control: Use 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pints of this product per acre plus 2 to 6 pints Tahoe 4E (or 3 to 8 pints Tahoe 3A) per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Woody Plant Control Broadcast Foliar Spray: Use up to 2-3/5 quarts of this product per acre plus 1-1/2 to 3 quarts Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 4 quarts Tahoe 3A) per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing. Woody Plant Control High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment: Use up to 2-3/5 quarts of this product per acre plus 1-1/2 to 12 pints Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 16 pints Tahoe 3A) per acre. Mix 1/2 to 2 quarts of this product plus 1-1/2 to 3 pints Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 4 pints Tahoe 3A) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and roots collars of plants to be controlled. Woody Plant Control Aerial Application (Helicopter only): Use up to 2-3/5 quarts of this product per acre plus 3 to 4 quarts Tahoe 4E (or 4 to 6 quarts Tahoe 3A) per acre. Apply in a total spray volume of 210 to 300 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as Microfoil boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Do not make more than one application of this product plus this tank mix partner per year.

Using this product and Diablo Herbicide tank mixtures for **Non-Crop Areas: Annual broadleaf weeds:** Use 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pints of this product per acre plus 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints Diablo. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants: Apply as

a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Use the higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. The minimum interval between applications is 30 days. Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per application. **Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds:** Use up to 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre plus 1/2 to 6 pints Diablo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower rates for biennials less than 3 inches rosette diameter. Use the higher rates for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3 inch rosette stage. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. The minimum interval between applications is 30 days. Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre per application. **Woody Plant Control Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage or Aerial Application:** Use up to 2-3/5 quarts of this product per acre plus 2 to 8 quarts Diablo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre or apply as a high, volume stem foliage spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerially in enough water to deliver total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as the Microfoil Boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Do not apply more than one application per year.

Using this product and Patriot, Spyder and Telar: To improve control of some target species, this product may also be tank mixed with Escort, Oust, and Telar herbicides for post-emergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present.

NOTE: All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels.

For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stock cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: 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 offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water 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.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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