



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
228-414 ✓

Date of Issuance:
JUN 10 2004

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Riverdale Veteran
3010 Herbicide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 x Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Nufarm Americas Inc.
1333 Burr Ridge Parkway, Suite 125A
Burr Ridge, IL 60527-0866

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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
2. Make the following label changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Add the phrase, "EPA Reg. No. 228-414".
 - b. In the Engineering Control Statements section delete the typo "pf5dUEE".

Signature of Approving Official:

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Date:

JUN 10 2004

c. The front panel referral statement states "See Inside Booklet for First Aid and Additional Precautionary Statements". 40 CFR 156.10(a)(2)(i) states that all words, statements, graphic representations, designs or other information required on the labeling by the Act or the regulations must be clearly legible to a person with normal vision and must be placed with such conspicuousness and expressed in such terms to render it likely to be read and understood by ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use. 40 CFR 156.10(i)(1)(ii) states that only the directions for use may appear on printed or graphic matter which accompanies the pesticide. When preparing final printed labeling assure that the first aid and precautionary statements and other required text appear on the container label or otherwise can be read during purchase or formally submit a request for a size exemption from the regulations.

d. Move the gazing restrictions in the Environmental Hazards section to the appropriate Restriction section in the Directions for Use. These are not the required environmental hazard statements.

e. Prior to preparing the label for printing verify that all of the pesticide names are currently registered with this Agency and bear appropriate directions for use suitable to tank mixing with this product.

3. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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

Enclosure

RIVERDALE

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VETERAN 3010 HERBICIDE

FOR THE CONTROL OF BRUSH AND BROADLEAF WEEDS ON RIGHTS-OF-WAY, ROADWAYS, UTILITY, RAILROAD, HIGHWAY, PIPELINE, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY THAT RUN THROUGH PASTURES AND RANGELAND, FOREST BRUSH, FENCE ROWS, NON-IRRIGATION DITCHBANKS, WASTELAND, GENERAL FARMSTEAD, UTILITY FACILITIES (INCLUDING SUBSTATIONS, TANKFARMS, PUMPING STATIONS, AND PARKING AND STORAGE AREAS), CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND, AND HAYED OR GRAZED AREAS ON THESE SITES. ALSO FOR PASTURES, RANGELANDS, FALLOW SYSTEMS (BETWEEN CROP SORGHUM, GRASS (HAY OR SILAGE), SUGARCANE, AND WHEAT AND SIMILAR NONCROPLAND AREAS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*.....	35.7%
Dimethylamine Salt of Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic Acid)**.....	12.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	51.9%
TOTAL.....	100.00%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid.....	29.6%, 2.87 lbs./gal.
**3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic Acid.....	10.3%, 1.00 lbs./gal.

Riverdale and Veteran are Registered Trademarks of Nufarm Americas Inc.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID
AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 228-URU

NET CONTENTS GALS.

EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

ACCEPTED
MANUFACTURED BY NUFARM AMERICAS INC., BURR RIDGE, ILLINOIS 60527-0866
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated
JUN 10 2004

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

228-414

Revised 4/20/04 Changed per EPA's letter dated 2/18/04

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS****DANGER - PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, then persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron. If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

NON-WPS TURF USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170)--in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered by the WPS must wear: long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes and protective eyewear. After using this product, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water.

NON-WPS INDUSTRIAL USES: When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry.

WPS USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- in general, agricultural plant uses are covered -- must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned. If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) to transfer contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Engineering Controls Statements: If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

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USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

FIRST AID STATEMENT

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

- IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- IF SWALLOWED:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO

PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, okra, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Excessive amounts of this product in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them.

Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Avoid spray drift by (1) keeping the spray boom as low as possible, (2) applying at 20 pounds or less nozzle pressure using nozzles that produce a coarse spray pattern, and (3) applying when conditions such as wind, air stability and temperature inversions are not a factor. 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.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

When using on (1) Pastures and Rangeland Grasses there is (a) 7 day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (b) 30 day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (c) 3 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals. (2) Corn and small grains: Do not allow livestock to forage or graze treated fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock. (3) Sorghum: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas within 14 days after treatment, and (4) Grass Seed Crops: Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

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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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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.

For Turf and Industrial use. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a water dilutable amine especially prepared for use on weeds and crops 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.

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.

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply this product during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be from 1 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 40 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. Higher 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 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 or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant's advice.

Aerial applications should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the labels of any products for which a tank mixture is being considered.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

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

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a 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 drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

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

TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled (including AXIS - and triazine-resistant)	Veteran 3010 Rate Per Acre (according to growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pint	4 to 6pints
Beebalm, Spotted	-	-	-	Pre-bloom	postbloom	-
Broomweed	1 to 3"	3" branching	-	Branching	-	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	-	1 to 6"	-	-	-	-
Buffalobur	-	-	-	1 to 6"	-	flowering
Burdock	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	-	pre-flower	-	early bloom	late bloom	-
Chickweed, Common	-	seedling	1 to 3"	-	-	-
Cockle, Cow	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Cocklebur, Common	-	1 to 6"	6 to 12"	12 to 18"	-	-
Coreopsis, Plains	-	1 to 6"	-	-	-	-
Croton, Woolly	1 to 4"	4 to 12"	12 to 36"	-	-	-
Devils-Claw	-	-	-	8"	-	-
Dogfennel	-	-	-	10 to 15"	-	-
Evening Primrose	-	< 2"	-	2 to 6"	-	-
Flax	-	< 2"	-	-	-	-
Fleabane Annual	-	1 to 4"	4 to 8"	8"	-	-
Flixweed	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Henbit	-	-	pre-flower	-	flower	-
Knotweed Sp.	-	< 3" runners	-	3" runners	-	actively growing
Kochia	-	1 to 6"	6 to 12"	10 to 20"	-	actively growing
Lambquarters	-	1 to 6"	6 to 12"	1 to 25"	-	actively growing
Mallow	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-

Morningglory,	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Ivyleaf, Tall	-	pre-flower	-	post-flower	-	-
Mustards, Annual	-	rosette	-	early bolt	-	-
Tansy	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Pennycress, Field	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Pepperweed, Virginia	-	-	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	after	-
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	< 3"	-	-	branching	-
Redroot	-	< 3"	3 to 10"	-	-	-
Smooth	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Tumble	-	< 3"	-	mature	-	-
Poorjoe	-	prior to flower	-	-	-	actively growing
Purslane, Common	-	< 3"	3 to 8"	-	-	-
Ragweed, Common	-	-	6 to 10"	>10"	-	-
Western, Lanceleaf	-	3 to 6"	-	actively growing	-	-
Sedge 1	1 to 3"	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdspurse	-	rosette	-	-	-	-
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	< 4"	prior to flower	-	-	-
Sneezeweed, Bitter	-	1 to 4"	-	flower	4 to 12"	-
Sowthistle	-	rosette	3 to 6"	bolting	-	-
Sunflower	-	1 to 3"	-	6 to 24"	-	-
Thistle, Russian	-	-	6 to 20"	rosette	-	-
Velvetleaf	-	< 6"	-	>20"	-	-

¹For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS MID EQUIPMENT

Water Volume: Use 1 to 10 gallons of total spray per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

TABLE 2 APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled	Veteran 3010 Rate Per Acre (according to growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 to 6 pints
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Bittercress	-	2 to 3"	-	-	-	-
Buckeye species	-	-	-	-	full leaf	-
Bullnettle	-	-	-	flower	-	-
Chicory	-	-	pre-flower	-	early bolting	-
Clover, Bur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dandelion, Common	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Dewberry, Southern	-	-	prior to bolting	-	-	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	-	-	bolting	-	after bolting	-
Elderberry	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	-	-	-	3 to 15"	flower	-
Goldenweed, Common	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Groundsel, Texas	-	rosette	post-bolting	-	-	-
Honeysuckle, Hairy	-	-	-	-	spring or fall	-
Horsenettle, Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	-	-	-	after bloom	-	-
Knapweed, Black	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Russian	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spotted	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Marsheld	-	-	-	< 12"	12"/prebloom	-
Mesquite	-	-	-	-	-	45 to 90 days after bud-break
Milkweed ntelophorn	-	-	-	pre-flower	-	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf	-	-	-	full flower	-	-
Black	-	-	-	full flower	-	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Rabbitbrush	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragwort, Tansy	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Redvine	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Smartweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorrel, Red	-	-	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy	-	-	-	-	-	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese	-	-	rosette	-	-	-
Thistle, Bull	-	-	-	bolting	-	actively growing
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musk	-	-	rosette	rosette/bolting	-	-
Plumeless	-	-	4 to 8"	bolting	-	-
Vetch, Hairy	-	1 to 4"	-	8" full flower	-	-
Yankeeeweed	-	-	-	10 to 18"	-	-
Yellow Starthistle	-	-	-	-	-	rosette

¹May require repeat applications.

²Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.

³For improved root kill or weedy species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints of Veteran 3010 per acre each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, this product may be tank mixed with Ally[®] herbicide (0.1 to 0.2 ounces per acre), if labeled for the use site.

⁴Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.

GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

When applying Veteran 3010 by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Bandwidth in inches} & \text{Broadcast rate} & \text{Banding herbicide} \\ & \times & = \\ \text{Row width in inches} & \text{per acre} & \text{rate per acre} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Bandwidth in inches} & \text{Broadcast} & \text{Banding water} \\ & \times & = \\ \text{Row width in inches} & \text{volume per acre} & \text{volume per acre} \end{matrix}$$

GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)

Water Volume: Use 5 to 40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing this product with other pesticides (fungicides herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. NUFARM does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on NUFARM labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than NUFARM recommended tank mixes.

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

MIXING ORDER

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

- 1) **Water***. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) **Products in PVA bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 4) **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
- 5) **Water-soluble products**. (such as Veteran 3010)
- 6) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable)
- 7) **Water-soluble additives (such as liquid fertilizers** (28-0-0, 32-0--U) when applicable)
- 8) **Remaining quantity of water**.

*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, Veteran 3010 must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part Veteran 3010. Then add 0.25 to .05% volume/volume of a nonionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the Compatibility Test before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions for Veteran 3010 Herbicide applications of 6 pints per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including sorghum follow the preplant use directions in the Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information Section. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 10 days per pint per acre.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION

Veteran 3010 Herbicide may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable

vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of this product in water according to Table 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.) Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control. For example, 5 gallons (40 pints or 640 fluid ounces) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pints (3.2 fluid ounces) of surfactant. Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Table 3. KNAPSACK SPRAYER DILUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Sprayer capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of Veteran 3010 to add to the spray tank
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	3 fluid ounces
5 gallons	5 fluid ounces

*1 fluid ounce + 2 tablespoons

ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with Veteran 3010 Herbicide or Veteran 3010 tank mixes applied after the weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only.

Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local NUFARM representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, see Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic, contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i. e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane and wheat).

Nitrogen Source

- Sprayable liquid fertilizers: Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2 to 4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

TABLE 4. ADDITIVE RATE PER ACRE

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2 to 4 quarts

Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*
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*See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations.

INDUSTRIAL WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD
 Veteran 3010 Herbicide is recommended for use for Industrial, Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (noncropland areas).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of Veteran 3010 per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with Veteran 3010 according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective tank mix partner's product labels. No label dosage rate should be exceeded.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •QuickSilver™ •Patriot™ •triasulfuron •Asulam •Atrazine •Diablo™ •Bentazon •bromoxynil + MCPA •bromoxynil •thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron •dicamba •clopyralid + 2,4-D •paraquat •fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA •diflufenzopyr •Ametryn •thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl •glyphosate + dicamba •chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •chlorsulfuron •paraquat •diuron •pronamide •bentazon + atrazine •glyphosate + 2,4-D •metribuzin •MCPA •quinclorac •prosulfuron •halosulfuron-methyl •dicamba + triasulfuron •Razor® (glyphosate) •terbacil •clopyralid •fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA •picloram •sulfosate •2,4-D |
|--|--|

See Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all product involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of Veteran 3010 per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, cat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 10 days per pint per acre east of the Mississippi River and 15 days per pint per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Table 5. CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding,	Aircraft Application
Between crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Application

Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	5 pints	16 pints	Yes	Yes
sorghum	1 pint	1 pint	Yes	Yes
wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

¹Refer to Section VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information for grazing and feeding restrictions.

FOOD/FEED CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PASTURES, RANGE LAND AND GRASS (HAY, SILAGE)

Veteran 3010 Herbicide is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control. Rates above 4 pints of this product per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of this product per treated acre during a growing season. Uses described in this pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of this product greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermuda, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon spp.*), use 2 to 4 pints of this product per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2, the rate of this product will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if this product is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7 to 10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1' in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat applications. For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart (2 pints) of this product used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur. If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

Grazing and Feeding Non-lactating Animals: There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry hay and silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND TANK MIXES

Veteran 3010 may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Patriot	Diablo
Triasulfuron	Diablo + Triasulfuron

SORGHUM

Rates and timings

Apply 1 pint of Veteran 3010 per acre to sorghum in the 3 to 5 leaf stage (4 to 6" tall). For best performance, apply when weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Applications of Veteran 3010 to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility, and

abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to application this product.

Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of this product on sorghum crops.

Do not use this product if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay, or silage, refer to Pasture and Rangeland in the Crop Specific Section information for livestock grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply this product to sorghum grown for seed production. Make no more than one postemergence application per growing season.

SORGHUM TANK MIXES

Veteran 3010 Herbicide may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides.

Bentazon	Quinclorac
Bromoxynil	Prosulfuron
Bentazon + Atrazine	Halosulfuron-methyl

SUGARCANE

Applications of Veteran 3010 herbicide can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close-in stage of sugarcane. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage. Application rates and timing are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Rate:

- For control of listed annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2 pints of Veteran 3010 per treated acre.
- For suppression of listed perennial weeds, apply 1 to 6 pints of this product per treated acre. Retreatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 16 pints of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

SUGARCANE TANK MIXES

Veteran 3010 Herbicide may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

•QuickSilver™	•Chlorsulfuron
•Patriot™	•Paraquat
•Triasulfuron	•Diuron
•Asulam	•Pronamide
•Atrazine	•Bentazon + Atrazine
•Diablo™	•Glyphosate + 2,4-D
•Bentazon	•Metribuzin
•Bromoxynil + MCPA	•Mcpa
•Bromoxynil	•Quinclorac
•Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron	•Prosulfuron
•Dicamba	•Halosulfuron-methyl
•Clopyralid + 2,4-D	•Dicamba + Triasulfuron
•Paraquat	•Razor® (Glyphosate)
•Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl + MCPA	•Terbacil
•Diflufenzopyr	•Clopyralid
•Ametryn	•Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA
•Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl	•Picloram
•Glyphosate + Dicamba	•Sulfosate
•Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl	•2,4-D

WHEAT (Fall and Spring - Seeded)

If small, grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage). Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity. Do not use this product in wheat underseeded with legumes.

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS: Apply 0.5 to 1 pint of Veteran 3010 per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to

the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY: Up to 1.33 pints of Veteran 3010 per acre may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS: Veteran 3010 can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy. A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, this product may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally or Roundup® Ultra that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

Preharvest use of Veteran 3010 Herbicide is not registered for use in California.

Table 7. WHEAT TANK MIXES

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
QuickSilver	0.3 ounce
Patriot,	0.05 to 0.1 ounce,
Triasulfuron,	0.14 to 0.28 ounce,
Bromoxynil + MCPA	0.75 to 1.5 pints
Bromoxynil	1 to 1.5 pints
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron,	0.2 to 0.4 ounce,
Clopyralid	2 to 2.67 pints
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA,	16 fluid ounces
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl,	0.083 to 0.167 ounce,
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl,	0.167 to 0.33 ounce,
Chlorsulfuron,	0.167 ounce,
Diuron,	0.5 to 1.5 pounds
2,4-D Amine,	4 to 20 fluid ounces,
Metribuzin,	0.25 to 0.375 pound a.i.
Prosulfuron,	0.25 to 0.38 ounce
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA,	1 to 1.7 pints

¹Do not use low rates of sulfonyleurea herbicides, such as Patriot, Triasulfuron, Thifensulfuron, Metsulfuron, Chlorsulfuron And Prosulfuron on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

²Do not use Veteran 3010 herbicide as a tank mix treatment with Fenoxaorop Or Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with Fenoxaporop if wild oat is the target weed.

³Tank mixes with Diuron and Metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

⁴Veteran 3010 contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound a.e. per acre of 2,4-D and do not exceed 0.5 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D unless injury to wheat is acceptable.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, GENERAL FARMSTEAD AND FALLOW SYSTEMS These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Consult the Adjuvant Section for restrictions and Non-Food/Feed Use Section for specific use directions.

NON-FOOD/FEED USE (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged) - SPECIFIC

INFORMATION BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL: Veteran 3010 herbicide can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply K as a broadcast for spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring

or summer.

See Crop Rotational Restrictions Section, General Restrictions and Limitations for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings: Apply 0.5 to 6 pints of Veteran 3010 per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of this product per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply Veteran 3010 when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if this product is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4" to 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for Veteran 3010. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

BETWEEN CROP TANK MIXES

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 0.5 to 2 pints of this product per acre for control of annual weeds, or 2 to 8 pints of this product per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

(USE GENERIC NAMES BELOW)

QuickSilver	Razor
Patriot	Pronamide
Triasulfuron	Quinclorac
Atrazine	Metribuzin
Clopyralid + 2,4-D	Picloram
Paraquat	Sulfosate
Diflufenzopyr	2,4-D
Glyphosate + Dicamba	Sulfosate
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl	

INDUSTRIAL WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD

Veteran 3010 Herbicide is recommended for use for Industrial, Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (noncropland areas).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of Veteran 3010 per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING ROADWAYS, UTILITY, RAILROAD, HIGHWAY, PIPELINE, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY THAT RUN THROUGH PASTURES AND RANGELAND), UTILITY FACILITIES (INCLUDING SUBSTATIONS, TANKFARMS, PUMPING STATIONS, AND PARKING AND STORAGE AREAS) NON IRRIGATED DITCHBANKS, FENCEROWS, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD.

Veteran 3010 may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in Tables 1 and 2, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in Table 6.

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below. The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.0 pound acid equivalent of dicamba and 2.87 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable

vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% of Veteran 3010 87.5% water, 10% diesel oil, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

- 1) **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
- 2) **Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume.
- 3) **Veteran 3010:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
- 4) **Diesel Oil:** Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution. Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If an oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

FOR SPRAYING FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity.
2. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
3. For larger stems (up to 3' in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
4. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FOR DORMANT BASAL APPLICATIONS:

1. Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
4. For larger stems (up to 3' in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FOR CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS:

Apply Veteran 3010 in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent Sprouts of cut trees.

- **Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with this product.
- **Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with Veteran 3010. The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

Table 6. The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Elm	Locust, Black	Rose, Multiflora
Ash	Grape	Maple	Sagebrush, Fringe
Aspen	Greenbriar	Mesquite	Sassafras
Basswood	Hawthorn	Oak	Sumac
Beech	(Thornapple) Spruce	Oak, Poison	Sweetgum
Blackberry	Hemlock	Olive, Russian	Sycamore
Blackgum	Hickory	Persimmon, Eastern	Tarbrush
Cedar	Honeylocust	Pine	Willow
Cherry	Honeysuckle	Plum, Sand	Witchhazel
Chinquapin	Hornbeam	(WildPlum)	Yaupon
Cottonwood	Huckleberry	Poplar	Yucca
Creosotebush	Huisache	Rabbitbrush	
Dewberry	Ivy, Poison	Redcedar, Eastern	
Dogwood	Kudzu	Rose, McCartney	

WEEDS LISTED IN THIS LABEL

ANNUALS		BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Beebalm, Spotted	Monarda punctata	Bindweed, Field	Convolvulus arvensis
Broomweed, common	Gutierrezia dracunculoides	Bittercress	Cardamine spp.
Buckwheat, Wild	Polygonum convulvulus	Buckeye	Aesculus spp.
Buffalobur	Solarium rostratum	Bullnettle	Cnidoscopus stimulosus
Burdock	Arctium app.	chicory	Cichorium intybus
Buttercup, Corn	Ranunculus arvensis	Clover, Hop	Trifolium aureum
Chickweed, Common	Stellaria media	Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Cockle, Corn	Agrostemma githago	Dock, Curly	Rumex crispus
Cocklebur, Common	Xanthium strumarium	Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis
Coreopsis, Plains	Coreopsis tinctoria	Goldenrod, Missouri	Solidago missouriensis
Croton, Woolly	Croton capitatus	Goldenweed, Common	Isocoma coronopifolia
Devilsclaw	proboscidea luisianica	Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris
Dogfennel)	Eupatorium	Honeysuckle, Hairy	Lonicera
Cypressweed)	capillifolium	Horsenettle	Solarium carolinense
Eveningprimrose,	Oenothera lacinata		
Cutleaf			
Flax	Linum catharticum	Ivy, Poison	Rhus radicans
Fleabane, Annual	Erigeron annuus	Knapweed, Black	Centaurea nigra
Flixweed	Descurainia sophia	Russian	Centaurea repens
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule	Spotted	Centaurea maculosus
Knotweed, Prostrate	Polygonum aviculare	Marshelder	Ina annua
Keehia	Kochia scoparia	Mesquite	Prosopis Juliflora
Lambsquarters, Common	Chenopodium album	Milkweed,	Asclepius
		Antelopehorn	
Lettuce, Prickly	Lactuca serriola	Nightshade,	Solanum elaeagnifolium
		Silverleaf	
Mallow, Common	Malva neglecta	Black	Solarium nigrum
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Ipomea hederacea	Persimmon, Eastern	Diospyros virginiana
Tall	Ipomea purpurea	Rabbitbrush	Chrysanthemus pulchellus
Mustard, Annual	Brassica spp.	Ragwort, Tansy	Senecio jacobia
Tansy	Descurainia pinnata	Redvine	Brunnichia ovata
Pennycress, Field	Thlaspi arvense	Sagebrush, Fringed	Artemisia frigida
Pepperweed, Virginia	Lepidium virginicum	Smartweed, Swamp	Polygonum coccineum
Pigweed, Prostrate	Amaranthus blitoides	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	Rumex acetosella
Redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus	Sowthistle, Perennial	Sonchus arvensis
Sedge	Cyperus compressus	Vetch	Vicia spp.
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa- pastoris	Yankee weed	Eupatorium compositifolium
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pennsylvanicum		
sneezeweed, Bitter (Wild)	Helenium amurum		
Thistle, Russian	Helianthus annuus		
Velvetleaf	Salsola iberica Abutilon theophrasti		

INDUSTRIAL WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD

Veteran 3010 Herbicide is recommended for use for Industrial, Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (noncropland areas).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of Veteran 3010 per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

FOOD/FEED CROP USES

This product can be used on the following:

- *Conservation Reserve Program Land
- *Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)
- *General Farmstead
- Grain Sorghum
- Grass (Hay or Silage)
- Pastures
- Rangeland
- Sugarcane
- Wheat

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as non-Food/Feed uses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using. This does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack 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. 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. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. 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: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. 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.

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

WARRANTY

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer and the limit of liability of any such use. The exclusive remedy of user or buyer and the limit of liability of Nufarm is the purchase price paid for the quantity of product involved. (NEW)

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