



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

JUL 9 2008

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

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

Dear Mr. Head:

SUBJECT: RED Label Amendment 2,4-D
Riverdale Veteran 3010
EPA Registration No. 228-414

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

1) Per the combined 2,4-D/Dicamba label table, the PPE section must be revised to read:

“Some materials that are chemical-resistant....

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

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes and socks,
- Goggle or face shield,
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers and
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.”

2) The mechanical transfer engineering control text is no longer needed and may be deleted from the label.

3) The following text must be added to the engineering control section of the label:

“Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240 (d)(6).”

4) The text “except as noted on appropriate labels” should be deleted from the second sentence of the Environmental Hazard section.

5) Per the combined 2,4-D/Dicamba RED label table, the early entry PPE must be revised to read:

“Coveralls worn over short sleeved shirt and short pants,
Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
Protective eyewear.”

6) The text “For turf and industrial use” appearing in the entry restriction text in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box must be deleted from the label.

7) The following revisions are needed to the directions for use:

Sugarcane:

Per the revised Dicamba RED label table, a PHI of 87 days must be added to the label for sugarcane.

Sorghum:

Per the revised Dicamba RED label table, a PHI of 30 days must be added to the label for sorghum grain and fodder.

Industrial Weed and Brush Control, Conservations Reserve Programs (CRP) and General Farmstead (Page 8 of label):

-Because the RED requires different rate restrictions for noncropland sites (Industrial Weed and Brush Control and General Farmstead) and for Pasture and Rangeland (including CRP), the CRP directions for use and rate restrictions should be moved to Page 10 of the label.

The following rate restrictions must be added to the noncropland section of the label and any conflicting text must be deleted from the label:

“Noncropland:

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 2 lbs ae per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

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Postemergence (woody plants):

Limited to 1 application per year.

Maximum of 4 lbs ae per acre per year.”

Pasture and Rangeland and Grass:

-Rates in excess of 1.0 lb ae per acre per application are not allowed to treat susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds in CRP pasture and rangeland. The label must be revised to clarify this issue.

Per the revised Dicamba RED label table, a PHI of 7 days must be added to the label for grass hay.

Wheat:

The preharvest rate of up to 2 pints of product (.716 lb ae of 2,4-D) per acre per application exceeds the maximum allowable preharvest rate for 2,4-D rate of 0.5 lb ae per acre per application. The label must be revised.

Per the revised Dicamba RED label table, a PHI of 7 days must be added to the label for wheat grain.

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), nonirrigated ditchbanks, and general farmstead:

The word “ditchbank,” an aquatic use, must be revised to read “ditches” as allowed in the 2,4-D/Dicamba RED combined label table.

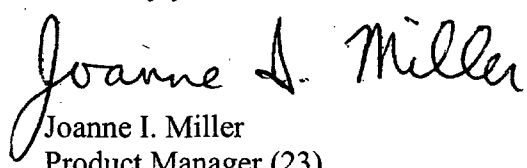
The text “Do not apply more than 5 ½ quarts of product (3.9 lbs ae of 2,4-D) per treated acre” for treatment of herbaceous broadleaf weeds in noncrop areas exceeds the allowable rate of 2.0 lbs ae of 2,4-D per acre per application. The label must be revised. This rate is only allowed for treatment of woody plants.

8) 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>.

Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please note that final product reregistration cannot be considered until after all active ingredients in this product are eligible for reregistration.

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosure

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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-p-anisic Acid)**	12.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	51.9%
TOTAL:	100.0%
Isomer Specific Method, Equivalent to:	
*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	29.6%, 2.87 lbs./gal.
**3,6-Dichloro-p-anisic Acid	10.3%, 1.00 lbs./gal.

**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

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

NOTE: Spanish language is optional

EPA REG. NO. 228-414
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

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



NET CONTENTS GALS.

000228-00414.20071105.Pending RED

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

JUL 9 2008

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

228-414

**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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A 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, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves, when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, 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 applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- protective eyewear

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements: 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 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
Users Should:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. • remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. 	

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide 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 except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ 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, chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

For turf and industrial use: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have 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

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, 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.

TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled (including AXIS - and triazine-resistance)	VETERAN 3010 RATE PER ACRE (ACCORDING TO GROWTH STAGE)					
	0.5 PINT	1 PINT	1.5 PINT	2 PINTS	3 PINTS	4 TO 5.5 PINTS
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 30"	-	-	-
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 Spp.	-	< 3" runners	-	> 3" runners	-	actively growing
Kochia	-	1 to 6"	6 to 10"	10 to 20"	-	actively growing
Lambsquarter, Common	-	1 to 6"	6 to 10"	10 to 20"	-	actively growing
Mallow, Common	-	< 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"	-	-	-	-
Trumble	-	< 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	-	-	-
Sneezeweed, Bitter	-	1 to 4"	flower	flower	-	-
Sowthistle	-	rosette	-	bolting	4 to 12"	-
Sunflower	-	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	6 to 24"	-	-
Thistle, Russian	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Velvetleaf	-	< 6"	6 to 20"	>20"	-	-

¹ For 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 ¹	-	-	-	-	full leaf	-
Bullnettle ²	-	-	-	flower	-	-
Chicory	-	-	pre-flower	-	early bolting	-
Clover, Bur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dandelion, Common	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Dewberry, Southern ¹	-	-	prior to	-	-	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	-	-	bolting	-	after bolting	-
Elderberry ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	-	-	-	3 to 15"	flower	-
Goldenweed, Common	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Groundsel, Texas	-	rosette	post-bolting	-	-	-
Honeysuckle, Hairy	-	-	-	-	spring or fall	-
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	-	-	-	-	-	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	-	-	-	after bloom	-	-
Knapweed, Black ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Russian ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spotted	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Marsheld	-	-	-	< 12"	12"/prebloom	-
Mesquite	-	-	-	-	-	45 to 90 days after bud-break
Milkweed Antelopehorn ¹	-	-	-	pre-flower	-	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	-
Black ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragwort, Tansy	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Redvine ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Smartweed,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorrel, Red	-	-	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	-	-	-	-	-	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ⁴	-	-	rosette	-	-	-
Thistle, Bull	-	-	-	bolting	-	actively growing
Canada ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musk	-	-	rosette	rosette/bolting	-	-
Plumeless	-	-	4 to 8"	bolting	-	-
Vetch, Hairy	-	1 to 4"	-	8" full flower	-	-
Yankee weed	-	-	-	10 to 18"	-	rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ May require repeat applications.
² Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.
³ For 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 a metsulfuron-methyl 60% herbicide (0.1 to 0.2 ounces per acre), if labeled for the use site.
⁴ Under 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:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

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, 32-0-0) 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 this product or 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 post-emergence 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 a 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*

*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.

**USE PRECAUTIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL,
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD**

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).

post-emergence (annual and perennial weeds):

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 5.5 pints per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

Post-emergence (woody plants):

Limited to 1 application per year.

Maximum of 11 pints per acre per year.

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.

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.

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.

- QuickSilver®
- Patriot®
- triasulfuron
- asulam
- atrazine
- Diablo®
- bentazon
- bromoxynil + MCPA
- bromoxynil
- thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron
- paraquat
- diuron
- pronamide
- bentazon + atrazine
- glyphosate + 2,4-D
- metribuzin
- MCPA
- quinclorac
- prosulfuron
- dicamba
- clopyralid + 2,4-D
- fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA
- diflufenzopyr
- ametryn
- thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl
- glyphosate + dicamba
- chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl
- chlorsulfuron
- 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 inches or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, 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 inches 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	Yes
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

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

FOOD/FEED CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PASTURES, RANGELAND 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 propropogules (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 inch 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. Augustinegrass), 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.

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.

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.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (HAY, SILAGE)

Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Postemergence:

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2.25 pints per acre per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2.25 to 5.5 pints per acre per application.

For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use 5.5 pints per acre per application.

Spot treatment:

Use 2.25 pints per acre.

Maximum of two applications per year.

Maximum of 11 pints/acre per year.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND TANK MIXES

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

- Patriot®
triasulfuron
- Diablo®
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 8" 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SORGHUM

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 post-emergence application per growing season.

Do not use surfactants or oils with post-emergence applications of this product on sorghum crops.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.

Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

Post-emergence:

Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.25 pints per acre per application.

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 5.5 pints of this product per treated acre. Retreatments may be made as needed.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SUGARCANE

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

Do not apply more than 11 pints per acre per crop cycle.

Pre-emergence:

Limited to one application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 5.5 pints per acre per application.

Post-emergence:

Limited to one application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 5.5 pints per acre per application.

SUGARCANE TANK MIXES

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

- 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
- chlorsulfuron
- 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

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 metsulfuron-methyl or glyphosate that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

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

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR WHEAT

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.

Post-emergence:

Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 3.5 pints per acre per application.

Preharvest:

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1-1/3 pints per acre per application.

Limited to 4.5 pints per acre per crop cycle.

TABLE 6. WHEAT TANK MIXES

Tank mix recommendations are only for use in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product.

TANK MIX PARTNER

QuickSilver [®]	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl ¹
Patriot [®]	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl ¹
triasulfuron ¹	chlorsulfuron ¹
bromoxynil + MCPA	diuron ³
bromoxynil	2,4-D amine ⁴
thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron ²	metribuzin ³
clopyralid	prosulfuron ¹
fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA ²	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA ⁴

- ¹ Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Patriot[®], triasulfuron, thifensulfuron, metsulfuron, chlorsulfuron and prosulfuron on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.
- ² Do not use Veteran 3010 herbicide as a tank mix treatment with fenoxaprop or fenoxaprop-p-ethyl on durum wheat. Do not tank mix with fenoxaprop if wild oat is the target weed.
- ³ Tank mixes with diuron and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

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 as a broadcast for spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (post harvest) 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 5.5 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FALLOW

- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 5.5 pints per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

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 5.5 pints of this product per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

QuickSilver [®]	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl
Patriot [®]	Razor [®]
triasulfuron	pronamide
atrazine	quinclorac
clopyralid + 2,4-D	metribuzin
paraquat	picloram
diflufenzopyr	sulfosate
glyphosate + dicamba	2,4-D

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 7.

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.

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.

USE PRECAUTIONS 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

Post-emergence (annual and perennial weeds):

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 5.5 pints per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Post-emergence (woody plants):

Limited to 1 application per year.

Maximum of 11 pints /acre per year.

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.

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 feet 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 inches of the target stem to wet on all sides.
4. For larger stems (up to 3 feet 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.

HERBACEOUS BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL: Apply 1 to 3 quarts of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre (3/4 to 2.5 fluid ozs. per 1,000 sq. ft.). When using low volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. 1 to 2 quarts per acre (3/4 to 1.5 fluid ozs. per 1,000 sq. ft.) of this product is recommended for annuals, 2 to 3 quarts per acre for

biennials, and 3 quarts per acre for established perennials. Do not apply more than 5-1/2 quarts of product per treated acre.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL – High Volume Foliar Spot Applications: Mix 4 to 5-1/2 quarts of this product in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mix. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 5-1/2 quarts of product per treated acre. Direct the spray to treat all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL – Broadcast applications with Ground Equipment: Apply 4 to 5-1/2 quarts of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 5-1/2 quarts of product per treated acre. Spray all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: Aerial applications may be made to control either herbaceous or woody plants. Apply 1 to 3 quarts of this product for herbaceous weeds or 4 to 5-1/2 quarts for woody brush and vines in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Coverage is important, so increase spray volume when treating dense stands of brush or weeds. Do not apply more than 5-1/2 quarts of product per treated acre.

READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL OF EACH TANK MIX PRODUCT USED FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS. For broader spectrum control. This product may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for non-cropland use (e.g. railroad, highway, pipeline, etc.).

Amitrole	Diquat	Maleic hydrazide	Simazine
Asulam	Diuron	Mefluidide	Sulfometuron methyl
Atritol	Fenac	Metsulfuron methyl	Sulfosate
Bromacil	Fosamine ammonium	MSMA	Tebuthiuron
Clorflurecol	Glyphosate	Norflurazon	Triclopyr
Chlorsulfuron	Glufosinate	Paraquat	2,4-D
Clopyralid	Hexazinone	Pendimethalin	2,4-DP
Dalapon	Imazapyr	Picloram	
Dicamba	Imazameth	Prodiamine	

Due to variations in formulated products and water supplies, a compatibility test is recommended prior to actual tank mixing.

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.

Table 7. TREES AND VINES CONTROLLED

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 CONTROLLED

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

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.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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.

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.

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