
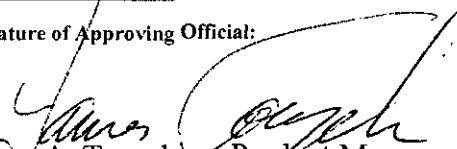


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|  <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505C) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p> | <p>EPA Reg. Number: 352-720</p> | <p>Date of Issuance: SEP 29 2006</p> |
| | <p>Term of Issuance: Conditional</p> | |
| | <p>Name of Pesticide Product: DuPont Lineage 4 Herbicide</p> | |
| <p>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company DuPont Crop Protection Stine-Haskell Research Center P. O. Box 30 Newark, DE 19714</p> | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the results of the one-year storage stability (830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (830.6320) studies when they are available. 2. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data. 3. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment: | | |
| <p>Signature of Approving Official:  James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25) Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)</p> | <p>Date: 9-29-06</p> | |

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EPA Reg. No. 352-720

- a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 352-720"
 - b. Revise the last sentence of the Environmental Hazards section to read "Do not contaminate water when **cleaning equipment or** disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate."
 - c. Revise your Limitation of Warranty and Liability as per recent guidance entitled "Warranty Disclaimers on FIFRA Labels Issue Paper", previously provided.
4. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed label before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA 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.

Enclosure

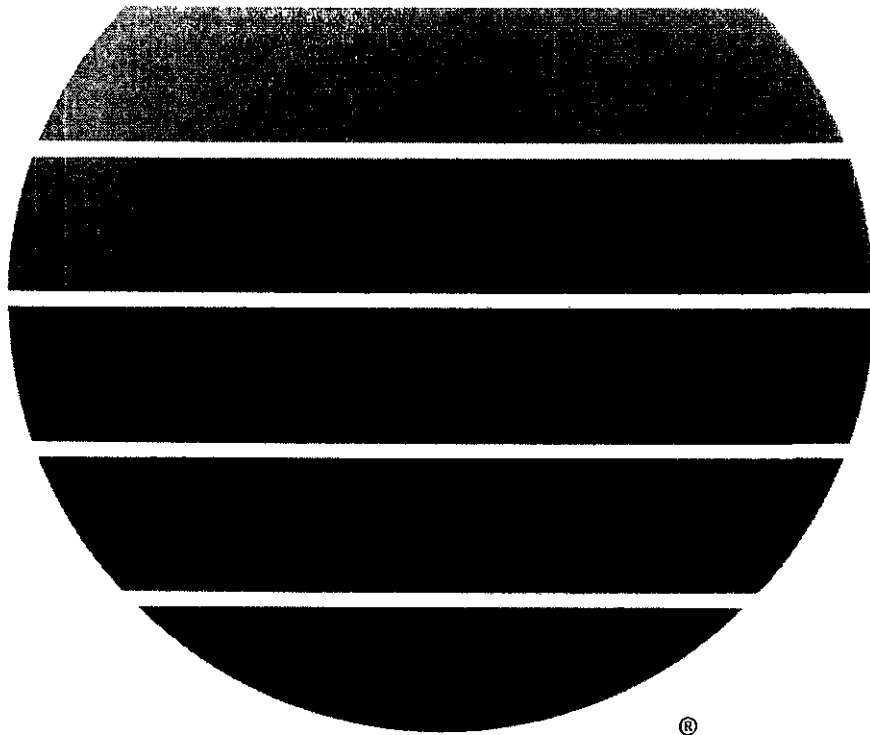
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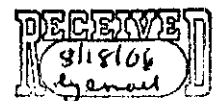
DuPont™ Lineage™ 4

herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”





DuPont™
Lineage™ 4
herbicide

ACCEPTED
 with COMMENTS
 In EPA Letter Dated:

SEP 29 2006

Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
 as amended, for the pesticide
 registered under EPA Reg. No.
352-720

| <i>Active Ingredient</i> | <i>By Weight</i> |
|--|------------------|
| Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)- 5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* | 53.1% |
| <i>Inert Ingredients</i> | 46.9% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

*Equivalent to 43.3% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 4 pounds acid per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

If Swallowed: 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 to an unconscious person. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Harmful if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, 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. This herbicide is phytotoxic at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of LINEAGE™ 4 should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store, or apply LINEAGE™ 4 or spray solutions of LINEAGE™ 4 in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ LINEAGE™ 4 herbicide controls many broadleaf weeds, annual and perennial grasses, brush, vines and brambles for site planting preparation and release of conifers. In certain natural regeneration conifer sites, it may be used for selective herbaceous and woody weed control. LINEAGE™ 4 can also be used for cut stem and stump treatments, for the control of woody vegetation along forest roads and for establishing and maintaining wildlife openings, except in the state of California. It may also be used to control weeds along the banks of drainage (non-irrigation) ditches. Only the edge of drainage ditches can be treated for drainage ditches that contain water.

LINEAGE™ 4 may be applied by ground spray equipment (boom sprayers, backpack sprayers, tree injection, etc.) and by helicopter.

LINEAGE™ 4 may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by forest management activities, except in the states of California and New York. It is permissible to treat drainage ditches, intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and low land sites when no water is present, except in the states of California and New York. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas, except in the states of California and New York. Do not make applications to natural or man made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, rivers and canals.

Do not treat irrigation ditches, or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses.

Applying or draining or flushing equipment on or near sensitive desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots may cause severe injury or death to these plants.

Do not side trim desirable vegetation with this product.

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

LINEAGE™ 4 is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants with accumulations occurring in the growing points of the plant. Growth of treated plants stop soon after treatment. Within one to three weeks after application, the leaves begin to turn yellow (chlorosis) and then gradually become necrotic. Death of the plants may require several more weeks or months after application. LINEAGE™ 4 is rain-fast at one hour after application.

TANK MIXTURES

LINEAGE™ 4 herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and /or adjuvants registered for the uses specified in the label. Refer to the label of the tank mix partner(s) for any additional use instructions or restrictions.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

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AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not 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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval(REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is :

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

SITE PREPARATION

DuPont™ LINEAGE™ 4 controls the labeled weed species prior to planting the conifer species below:

| Conifer Species | Rate (fluid ounces per acre) |
|---|------------------------------|
| Loblolly pine (<i>pinus taeda</i>) | 24 - 40 |
| Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid | 24 - 40 |
| Longleaf pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>) | 24 - 40 |
| Shortleaf pine (<i>Pinus echinata</i>) | 24 - 40 |
| Virginia pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>) | 24 - 40 |
| Slash pine (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>) | 20 - 32 |
| Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>) | 12 - 24 |
| Coastal redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>) | 12 - 24 |
| Western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>) | 12 - 24 |
| California red fir (<i>Abies magnifica</i>) | 12 - 20 |
| California white fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>) | 12 - 20 |
| Jack pine (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| Pitch pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| Sugar Pine (<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| White pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| Black spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| Red spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>) | 12 - 16 |
| White spruce (<i>Picea glaua</i>) | 12 - 16 |

LINEAGE™ 4 applied postemergence at the recommended broadcast rates in the above table will provide control of many brush plants in conifer plantations. Allow 4 to 6 weeks after application for control of most herbaceous and grass weeds. The dead or dying plants may aid a site preparation burn, if needed. The residual activity of LINEAGE™ 4 will aid in the control of herbaceous weeds.

For ground boom or backpack spray equipment, apply LINEAGE™ 4 in a total spray volume of 5 to 100 gallons per acre. For helicopter applications, use a total spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre. Include a spray adjuvant with all postemergence applications. Use the higher spray

volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed/brush infestations, hard to control species and dense hardwood canopies.

In sites where tolerant wildling conifers, brush or weed species exist, tank mix LINEAGE™ 4 with other registered herbicides. For quick brown out of foliage to aid burning, add 1 to 4 pints of glyphosate (4 pounds active per gallon) or 1 to 3 pints of triclopyr (4 pound active per gallon) to 1 to 4 pints of LINEAGE™ 4.

In site preparation areas with seedling pines, apply a tank mix of LINEAGE™ 4 at 1 to 2 pints per acre plus glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon) at 3 to 4 quarts per acre. When using LINEAGE™ 4 at rates less than 1.5 pints per acre, expect only suppression of trees and hardwood brush species.

To reduce the potential for injury, do not plant white or black spruce seedlings for 3 months following a banded or broadcast application of LINEAGE™ 4.

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

Use LINEAGE™ 4 for selective weeding in the following conifer species:

| Conifer Species | Rate (fluid ounces per acre) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Loblolly pine | 6 - 10 |
| Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid | 6 - 10 |
| Virginia pine | 6 - 10 |
| Longleaf pine* | 4 - 6 |
| Slash pine* | 4 - 6 |
| Douglas fir* | 4 - 6 |

*The use of a surfactant is not recommended.

For herbaceous weed control in established conifer seedlings, apply LINEAGE™ 4, at the above rates, as a directed spray, or as banded or broadcast spray over-the-top of the conifer seedlings. Apply by helicopter, ground boom or backpack sprayers for broadcast applications. Use the higher rates for hard to control weed or brush species. For best results, make applications to newly emerged weeds.

When herbaceous weeds are taller than the conifer seedlings, an adjuvant (non-ionic surfactant) may be included at a maximum of 0.25% v/v for improved weed control. The addition of a surfactant is not recommended for over-the-top applications in Longleaf pine, Slash pine or Douglas fir sites. If applications are made when conifers are actively growing, minor conifer stunting (growth inhibition) may occur.

To help prevent the possibility of conifer injury, do not apply LINEAGE™ 4 when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, planting shock, or other stresses that may reduce conifer vigor.

For directed applications around and under conifer seedlings, LINEAGE™ 4 may be applied with hand-held or backpack sprayers for herbaceous weed control. Use a spray solution of LINEAGE™ 4 at 0.4 to 0.6 ounces plus a non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 ounce per gallon of water. To help prevent conifer injury, direct the spray to the weeds to reduce the amount of spray solution contacting the conifer foliage. Do not exceed the maximum labeled rate per acre for the various conifer species in the table.

DuPont™ LINEAGE™ 4 may be tank mixed with DuPont™ OUST® XP to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. For loblolly pine, apply 4 to 6 ounces of LINEAGE™ 4 plus 1 to 2 ounces OUST® XP per acre. The application of LINEAGE™ 4 plus OUST® XP on other conifer species may cause growth suppression.

CONIFER RELEASE

A broadcast or directed application of LINEAGE™ 4 may be used to suppress labeled herbaceous, tree or brush species. In all ages of conifer stands, a low volume, directed spray application may be made to the targeted weed species while avoiding contact with the conifer foliage. Make sure to not apply more than the rates listed below as conifer injury may occur.

Where infestations of hardwood brush species are competing with the conifers, make a broadcast application of LINEAGE™ 4 at the rate per conifer species listed below:

| Conifer Species | Rate (fluid ounces per acre) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Loblolly pine ¹ | 12 - 20 |
| Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid ¹ | 12 - 20 |
| Virginia pine ¹ | 12 - 20 |
| Longleaf pine | 12 - 16 |
| Pitch pine | 12 - 16 |
| Shortleaf pine | 12 - 16 |
| Slash pine | 12 - 16 |
| White pine ¹ | 8 - 16 |
| California red fir | 8 - 12 |
| California white fir | 8 - 12 |
| Lodgepole pine ² | 8 - 12 |
| Douglas fir ² | 8 - 12 |
| Jack pine ² | 6 - 12 |
| Black spruce ² | 6 - 12 |
| Red spruce ² | 6 - 12 |
| White spruce ² | 6 - 12 |

¹ For release applications, White pine stands must be a minimum of 3 years old. To reduce injury potential, make applications after July 15th.

² Applications should be made after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or height stunting (growth inhibition) may occur.

³ Mid rotation release: For broadcast applications underneath the pine canopy in established stands of Loblolly pine, loblolly X pitch hybrid and Virginia pine use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For mid rotation release of other conifer species use the rates listed above.

Note: In Longleaf pine and Slash pine stands, to control woody brush, make broadcast over-the-top release applications after August 15th. Only make applications to Longleaf and Slash pines that are 2 to 5 years old. Do not include a surfactant and use the lower release rates on sandy soils.

When release applications are made during periods of active conifer growth, minor stunting (slowing of growth) may occur. In conifers, except loblolly pine, only make broadcast applications of LINEAGE™ 4 after the second season of growth. To reduce the potential for minor stunting, make broadcast release applications late in the growing season.

Do not apply LINEAGE™ 4 when conifers are under stress from diseases, drought, animal or winter injury or other environmental or mechanical stresses as injury may occur.

During the first growing season after planting of loblolly pines or in one year old naturally regenerated loblolly pine sites, LINEAGE™ 4 may be used for release treatments. For release of loblolly pines that are one year old apply LINEAGE™ 4 at 12 to 20 ounces per acre. These applications should only be made after July 15th. Use rates below 1 pint per acre will provide only suppression of hardwood brush and some re-sprouting should be expected. A non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v may be included with this treatment.

For hard to control species or heavy infestations, use the higher labeled rates of LINEAGE™ 4. Refer to the **Mixing and Application** section of the label for proper spray volumes.

SPOT TREATMENT - RELEASE

In all ages of conifers, a directed postemergence or cut stem application of LINEAGE™ 4 may be applied to control unwanted hardwoods or other brush. In Ponderosa pine stands, cut stem applications, at 12 ounces or less per acre, may be used as spot treatments for hardwood control.

Care should be taken to not make direct applications to desired plants as injury may occur. Injury may also occur to desired hardwoods or conifers where their roots extend into the treated area or if they share the same root system or their roots have become grafted to those of the treated trees.

STUMP AND CUT STEM APPLICATIONS

To control recently cut target brush, apply LINEAGE™ 4 solution to the newly cut stump or stem surfaces (cambium area). Do not make applications during the early spring period when sap flow is heaviest. For best results with tree injection or cut stem treatments, make applications in late summer or early fall. Excess application may cause puddling or run-off.

CONCENTRATED OR DILUTE SOLUTIONS

LINEAGE™ 4 may be applied as either a dilute or concentrated solution for this type of application. For cut stem or stump surfaces, a dilute solution may be used. For applications to cuts made to the stems, apply LINEAGE™ 4 as a concentrated solution.

DILUTE SOLUTION APPLICATIONS

For cut stump treatments, brush or spray the dilute solution, 6 ounces of LINEAGE™ 4 in one gallon of water, onto the newly cut stem or stump surface - apply to the cambium area (the wood surface next to the bark of the stump). Make sure the entire cambium area is thoroughly covered with the solution.

When making tree injection treatments, apply 1 milliliter of dilute solution through commercial injection equipment into each injection site around the tree. Allow no more than one inch intervals between cut edges. Make sure that the injector penetrates the tree bark at each site.

With no more than two inch intervals between cut edges, make frill or girdle treatments using a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment to make cuts through the bark around the tree. Brush or spray the dilute solution directly into each cut - thoroughly wet each cut with the solution.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION APPLICATIONS

For concentrated solutions, use either undiluted DuPont™ LINEAGE™ 4 or use a LINEAGE™ 4 plus water solution with up to 75% water.

Tree Injection treatments: With commercial injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of concentrated LINEAGE™ 4 solution into each injection site around the tree. For each 3 inches of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of the target tree, make at least one injection cut. Using this method, a 6 inch DBH tree would get at least two injection cuts. For larger trees that require more than one injection site, make the injection cuts at equal distances around the tree.

Hack and Squirt treatments: With a hatchet, or similar equipment, make cuts through the bark at equal distances around the tree. For each 3 inches of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of the target tree, make at least one injection cut. Using this method, a 6 inch DBH tree would get at least two injection cuts. For larger trees that require more than one injection site, make the injection cuts at equal distances around the tree. Apply 1 milliliter of the concentrated solution into each cut using a syringe, squirt bottle or equivalent equipment. Apply carefully so that the concentrated solution does not overflow the cut.

Note: Injury may occur to desirable or non-target plants if the shoots extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to the roots of the treated tree.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

HELICOPTER SPRAY EQUIPMENT

In a spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre, add the labeled rate of LINEAGE™ 4. When appropriate, include a non-ionic surfactant to the spray solution. Add a foam reducing agent, if needed.

Important: Do not make applications by fixed wing aircraft. Thoroughly clean application and mixing equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part.

GROUND SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For ground spray equipment, apply LINEAGE™ 4 in 5 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Where appropriate, include a non-ionic surfactant to the spray solution. Add a foam reducing agent and/or a spray pattern indicator, if needed.

For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution.

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

DIRECTED FOLIAR OR SPOT TREATMENT

When using a helicopter, ground equipment, or low volume hand-operated spray equipment to make spot spray or directed applications use a 1 to 5% volume to volume solution of LINEAGE™ 4 and water. Include a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v.

See the table below for recommended rates of LINEAGE™ 4, water (solution volume) and surfactant.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE

| SOLUTION VOLUME | LINEAGE™ 4 CONCENTRATION (%) | | | SURFACTANT |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2.5 | 5 | |
| | 1 gallon | 1 1/3 ounce | 3 1/3 ounces | |
| 5 gallons | 6 2/3 ounces | 1 pint | 2 pints | 1 2/3 ounces |
| 10 gallons | 13 1/3 ounces | 2 pints | 4 pints | 3 1/3 ounces |
| 25 gallons | 2 pints | 5 pints | 10 pints | 8 ounces |
| 100 gallons | 1 gallon | 2.5 gallons | 5 gallons | 2 pints |

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For best results, target vegetation should be thoroughly covered with the spray solution. Avoid direct applications to desirable conifer species.

For best control of Bigleaf Maple a minimum spray solution containing 5% LINEAGE™ 4 is required.

Important: Do not over apply causing runoff from the treated foliage. Avoid direct application to desired plant species as injury may occur. Do not exceed the recommended dosage rate per acre.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

DuPont™ LINEAGE™ 4 provides postemergence control of the grasses, weeds, vines, and brush species listed below. Some residual activity can be expected on these target species. The level of control is both rate and species dependent.

GRASSES

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*)
 Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*)
 Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)
 Beardgrass (*Andropogon spp*)
 Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)¹
 Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)
 Broadleaf signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylla*)
 Canada bluegrass (*Poa compressa*)
 Cattail (*Typha spp*)
 Cheat (*Bromus secalinus*)
 Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*)²
 Crabgrass (*Digitaria spp*)
 Crowfootgrass (*dactyloctenium aegyptium*)
 Dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*)
 Downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*)
 Fall panicum (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)
 Feathertop (*Pennisetum villosum*)
 Fescue (*Festuca spp*)
 Foxtail (*Setaria spp*)
 Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)
 Goosegrass (*Elusine indica*)
 Guineagrass (*Panicum maximum*)
 Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*)
 Itchgrass (*Rottboellia exaltata*)
 Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*)¹
 Junglerice (*Echinochloa colonum*)
 Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*)
 Lovegrass (*Eragrostis spp*)²
 Orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*)
Panicum species
 Paragrass (*Brachiaria mutica*)
 Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)
 Prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*)
 Prairie threeawn (*Aristida oligantha*)
 Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*)
 Reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)
 Saltgrass (*Distichlis stricta*)
 Sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*)
 Sandbur (*Cenchrus spp*)
 Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*)
 Sprangletop (*Leptochloa spp*)
 Timothy (*Phleum pretense*)
 Torpedograss (*Panicum repens*)
 Vaseygrass (*Paspalum urvillei*)
 Wild barley (*Hordeum spp*)
 Wild oats (*Avena fatua*)
 Wirestem muhly (*Muhlenbergia frondosa*)
 Witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*)
 Woolly cupgrass (*Eriochloa villosa*)

¹ Use higher labeled rates.

² Use minimum of 24 ounces per acre

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Annual spurge (*Euphorbia spp*)
 Arrowwood (*Pluchea sericea*)
 Broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*)

Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
 Burclover (*Medicago spp*)
 Burdock (*Arctium spp*)
 Camphorweed (*Heterotheca subaxillaris*)
 Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
 Carolina geranium (*geranium carolinianum*)
 Carpetweed (*Mullugo verticillata*)
 Clover (*Trifolium spp*)
 Cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*)
 Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*)
 Common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
 Cudweed (*Gnaphalium spp*)
 Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
 Desert camelthorn (*Alhagi pseudalhagi*)
 Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
 Dock (*Rumex spp*)
 Dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*)
 Fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*)
 Filaree (*Erodium spp*)
 Fleabane (*Erigeron spp*)
 Florida pusley (*Richardia scabra*)
 Giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*)
 Goldenrod (*Solidago spp*)
 Gray rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)
 Henbit (*Lamium aplexicaule*)
 Hoary vervain (*Verbena stricta*)
 Horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*)
 Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea*)
 Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
 Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*)
 Lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*)
 Little mallow (*Malva parviflora*)
 London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*)
 Milkweed (*Asclepias spp*)
 Miners lettuce (*Montia perfoliata*)
 Mouseear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*)
 Mullein (*Verbascum spp*)
 Nettleleaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*)
 Oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)
 Pepperweed (*Lepidium spp*)
 Pigweed (*Amaranthus spp*)
 Plantain (*Plantago spp*)
 Pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*)
 Primrose (*Oenothera kunthiana*)
 Prostrate knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*)
 Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)
 Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
 Purslane (*Portulaca spp*)
 Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
 Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*)
 Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*)
 Saltbush (*Atriplex spp*)
 Shepherdspurse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)
 Silverleaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)
 Smartweed (*Polygonum spp*)
 Sorrell (*Rumex spp*)
 Sowthistle (*Sonchus spp*)
 Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*)
 Sunflower (*Helianthus spp*)
 Sweet clover (*Melilotus spp*)
 Tansymustard (*Descurainia pinnata*)
 Texas thistle (*Cirsium texanum*)
 Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*)
 Western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*)
 Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*)
 Wild lettuce (*Lactuca spp*)

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Wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)
Wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*)
Woollyleaf bursage (*Ambrosia grayi*)
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
Yellow woodsorrel (*Oxalis stricta*)

VINES AND BRAMBLES

Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
Hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*)
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp*)¹
Morningglory (*Ipomoea spp*)
Poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*)
Redvine (*Brunnichia cirrhosa*)
Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*)
Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
Wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus*)
Wild grape (*Vitis spp*)
Wild rose (*Rosa spp*)¹
Including: Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
Macartney rose (*Rosa bracteata*)

¹ Use higher labeled rates.

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

Alder (*Alnus spp*)
American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
Ash (*Fraxinus spp*)¹
Aspen (*Populus spp*)
Autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*)
Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
Birch (*Betula spp*)¹
Black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*)
Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)²
Boxelder (*Acer negundo*)
Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
Ceanothis (*Ceanothis spp*)
Cherry (*Prunus spp*)^{1,2}
Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*)
Chinese tallowtree (*Sapium sebiferum*)
Chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*)
Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa* & *P. deltoides*)
Cypress (*Taxodium spp*)
Dogwood (*Cornus spp*)¹
Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp*)
Hawthorn (*Crataegus spp*)
Hickory (*Carya spp*)¹
Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia spp*)
Lyonia species
Including: Fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*)
Staggerbush (*Lyonia mariana*)
Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*)
Maple (*Acer spp*)
Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)
Mulberry (*Morus spp*)^{1,3}
Oak (*Quercus spp*)⁴
Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)²
Poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*)
Popcorn tree (*Sapium sebiferum*)
Poplar (*Populus spp*)
Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)
Red alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
Salt cedar (*Tamarix pentandra*)
Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboretum*)²
Sumac (*Rhus spp*)

Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
Sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*)
Tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*)¹
TiTi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*)¹
Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
Vaccinium species
Including: Blueberry (*Vaccinium spp*)
Sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*)
Willow (*Salix spp*)
Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

¹ Use higher labeled rates.

² Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color.

³ The degree of control may be species dependent.

⁴ For Water oak (*Quercus nigra*), Laurel oak (*Q. lauriflora*), Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*), and Live Oak (*Q. virginiana*) use higher label rates.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (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).

ADDITIONAL USE PRECAUTIONS

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 10°F. Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **For Metal Containers (non aerosol/stainless steel only):** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal): This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than DuPont™ LINEAGE™ 4. Reseal and return the container to any authorized DuPont refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

Container Disposal for Bulk Containers: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

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