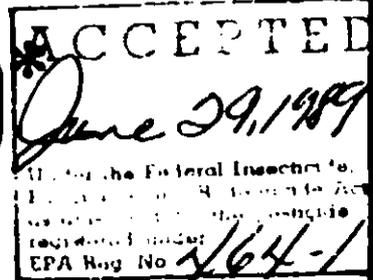


Specimen Label

10F6
Pm23
464-1

Formula 40



Herbicide

TRISOPROPANOLAMINE

CONTAINS ~~ALKANOLAMINE~~ SALTS† OF 2,4-D

* Formula 40

For the Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, Rangelands and in Certain Crops. Also for Control of Trees by Injection

Active Ingredient(s): Triisopropanolamine Salt

~~Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol and Isopropanol Series)~~
of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid††

68.0% ~~56.5%~~

Inert Ingredients

32.0% ~~43.5%~~

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid†† Equivalent: 36.5% - 3.8 lb/gal

†† Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)

† Salts are the least volatile forms of 2,4-D, however, the use precautions specified on this label must be followed to avoid possible injury to susceptible crops from spray drift.

E.P.A. Registration No. 464-1

E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

PELIGRO:

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:

Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE AND SKIN IRRITATION

• **HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED**

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, or on Clothing

• **Wear Goggles or Face Shield, or Safety Glasses when Handling**

• **Avoid Contamination Of Food**

• **Wash Thoroughly After Handling**

• **Do Not Apply This Product in Such A Manner As To Directly Or Through Drift Expose Workers Or Other Persons. The Area Being Treated Must Be Vacated By Unprotected Persons.**

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT: In Case of Contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention promptly. Flush skin with water and get medical attention if signs of irritation

develop. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed, promptly drink a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Induce vomiting by placing finger in back of throat. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do Not Cut or Weld Container.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

NOTICE

Read the entire label

Before buying or using this product, read "WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER" elsewhere on this label. If terms are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to seller for full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, Drugs, or Clothing

WEED LIST

FORMULA 40 Herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody perennials without injuring most grasses. Species controlled include the following plus many others:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| bitterweed | plantain |
| broomweed | poorjoe |
| burdock | pusley, Florida |
| carpetweed | ragweed, common |
| chicory | rape, wild |
| cocklebur | rocket, yellow |
| coffeeweed | shepherdspurse |
| croton | sicklepod |
| dandelion | smartweed, (annual) |
| dock | sneezeweed, bitter |
| galinsoga | sowthistle, annual |
| hemp, wild | spanishneedles |
| jewelweed | sunflower |
| Johnsonweed | sweetclover |
| lambsquarters | thistle, bull |
| loco, bigbend | thistle, musk |
| lupines | thistle, Russian |
| mallow, Venice | velvetleaf |
| marshelder | vetch |
| morningglory, annual | water plantain |
| penrynecress, (farweed) | wild mustard |
| penrywort | witchweed |
| pepperweed, field | wormwood |
| pigweed††† | |

††† The control of "hybrid" pigweeds appears to be less satisfactory from 2,4-D products than formerly experienced on "non-hybrid" varieties. Since 2,4-D herbicides are not as effective on the "hybrid" pigweeds it is necessary to apply higher rates of 2,4-D for control, especially later in the growing season. Higher rates injure some crops, so less than satisfactory pigweed control may be experienced by the highest tolerated crop dosages.

Therefore, The Dow Chemical Company no longer includes pigweed among the species covered by the performance guarantee statements on the labels for FORMULA 40 Herbicide. At this time, this disclaimer applies only to the High Plains of Texas and western Oklahoma, including the Panhandle. All other guarantees on these product labels are unchanged by this disclaimer.

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 through any type of irrigation system.

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 FORMULA 40 Herbicide during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles un sprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

To Prepare the Spray, mix FORMULA 40 Herbicide only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the FORMULA 40 Herbicide with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

Use with Liquid Fertilizer: FORMULA 40 Herbicide may be combined with liquid fertilizers suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of corn, small grains, sorghum and grass pastures in one operation. Use FORMULA 40 Herbicide in accordance with recommendations for these crops given in the following text and table. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or local extension service specialist. To prepare the spray, FORMULA 40 Herbicide must first be premixed with water. For liquid nitrogen fertilizer use a premix consisting of 1 part of FORMULA 40 Herbicide and 4 parts of water; for other liquid fertilizers use 1 part of FORMULA 40 Herbicide with 50 to 60 parts of water. Add the premix to the fertilizer while maintaining continuous agitation during both mixing and spraying operations. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared; do not store. NOTE: Always premix FORMULA 40 Herbicide with water before adding to the liquid fertilizer.

WEED CONTROL IN ASPARAGUS: See Table for recommended use rates. To control wild morningglory and certain other broadleaf weeds apply in about 60 gallons of water per acre for ground application and about 12 gallons per acre for aircraft application. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications during the harvest season and these should be spaced at least one month apart. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. Malformed spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Millet): See Table for recommended use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage. To control weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well. Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: See Table for recommended use rates. Preemergence - Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Only emerged broadleafed weeds are likely to be controlled. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Emergence - Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground. Post-emergence - Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if FORMULA 40 Herbicide is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/2 pint per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured, especially sweet corn. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information before using. Preharvest - After the hard dough or dough stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, Johnsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. NOTE: do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): See Table for recommended use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles

as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use crop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply FORMULA 40 Herbicide under these conditions, use no more than 1/2 pint per acre. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages. Do not use in rice paddies where shellfish are of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops. NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Use up to 4 applications per year in accordance with state recommendations. NOTE: Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest.

WEED CONTROL IN STRAWBERRIES: See Table for recommended use rates. To control many broadleaf weeds in established or old strawberry plantings apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre in early spring when strawberries are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Do not apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable. Follow recommendations of State Extension Weed or Horticultural Specialists to fit local conditions.

AMOUNT OF FORMULA 40 HERBICIDE TO USE IN CROPS

by air or ground application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

| CROP | DOSE PER ACRE | |
|--|---|---|
| | Normal rates (usually safe to crop) | Higher rates for special situations* (more likely to injure crop) |
| SMALL GRAINS Spring postemergence wheat, barley, rye, rye, rye oats Preharvest (milk stage) wheat, barley, oats | 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints 1/2 to 1 pint 1 to 2 pints | 2 to 3 pints 1 1/2 to 2 pints 2 to 3 pints |
| CORN Preemergence Emergence Postemergence up to 8 inches tall 8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray) Preharvest | 2 to 4 pints 1 pint 1/2 to 1 pint 1 pint 1 to 2 pints | 1 1/2 pints 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 pints |
| SORGHUM (little) Postemergence 6 to 8 inches tall 8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray) | 1/2 1 pint | 1 1/4 to 2 pints |
| RICE | 1 to 2 1/2 pints | 2 to 3 pints |
| SUGARCANE Fall, after harvest or planting Spring, once or twice before close-in Summer, up to 6 weeks before harvest | 2 to 4 pints 2 to 4 pints 2 1/2 pints | |
| ASPARAGUS | 1 1/4 to 2 quarts | |
| STRAWBERRIES | 1 to 1 1/2 quarts | |

*Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D, some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance

of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep spray off corn and sorghum foliage.

*These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, CONSERVATION RESERVE, AND RANGELANDS: Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. When using on Conservation Reserve lands, follow all applicable state and Federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restrictions imposed either by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program, whichever is longest. NOTE: Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 7 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more have elapsed since application. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE, PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED, HOARY CRESS: On rangelands, forests, roadsides and fence rows use 1 gallon of FORMULA 40 Herbicide plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well-developed. Two or more treatments may be required. Apply at a maximum rate of 6 quarts per acre per application as a spot treatment so the overall rate is no more than 3 quarts per acre. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage of the grass. Spray seeding grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seeding weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates, up to 4 pints, can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 3 quarts of FORMULA 40 Herbicide per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Desprooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

WEED CONTROL ON FALLOW LAND: Use 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 quarts per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3 quarts per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. Apply to actively growing weeds. Do not plant treated fallow land until three months after treatment, or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

WEED CONTROL IN STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS: Apply 3 pints per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds in the orchard floor. Use coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Do not use in light sandy soil. Do not use in California. Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result. Do not apply immediately before irrigation and

withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment. Do not allow spray to drift or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees, or exposed roots as injury may result. Do not apply to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition. Do not apply during bloom. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards. Do not make more than two applications per year. Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application or harvest nuts within 60 days of application.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint of FORMULA 40 Herbicide in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT: To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oaks and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply FORMULA 40 Herbicide by injecting 1 ml of the undiluted product through the bark around the trunk at intervals of 1 to 3 inches between edges of the injector wounds. For harder to control species such as ash, maples and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted FORMULA 40 Herbicide per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk often provide improved control. Also, cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatments can be made at any season; however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow.

USE PRECAUTIONS

AVOID CONTACT WITH 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROADLEAF PLANTS: Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR PLANTS. DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A spray thickening agent such as NALCO-TROL, may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

GROUND EQUIPMENT: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure at large droplet producing nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

DETERMINE AIR MOVEMENT AND DIRECTIONS BEFORE FOLIAR APPLICATION: Use a smoke generator or other means at or near the application site for the detection of air movement, air stability or temperature inversions. Such a condition exists when there is little or no wind and air temperature is lower near the ground than at higher levels. Use appropriate drift control measures or avoid application when smoke is moving toward nearby desirable susceptible plants or sensitive areas.

AERIAL APPLICATION: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 1/4 the wing or rotor span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Violent wind storms may move soil particles. If 2,4-D is on soil particles and they are blown onto the susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for FORMULA 40 Herbicide unless appropriately cleaned first. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for cleaning methods which are in compliance with local regulations and for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

REENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. The front panel PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS should be read to workers as well as the instruction not to enter until sprays have dried. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "DANGER. Area treated with FORMULA 40 Herbicide on (date of application) Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statements of Practical Treatment as on front panel.)"

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. 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). 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. (Metal containers)

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by local authorities, by burning. (Plastic containers 5-gal or less)

NOTE: FORMULA 40 Herbicide, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

The Dow Chemical Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions therein under normal conditions of use. THIS IS THE ONLY WARRANTY MADE ON THIS PRODUCT. NO OTHER EXPRESS AND NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE OUTSIDE OF THIS LABEL. Therefore, neither this warranty

nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), under abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.) or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of seller.

When buyer or user suffers losses or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), buyer or user must promptly notify in writing The Dow Chemical Company of any claims to be eligible to receive either remedy given below. The EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR USER and the LIMIT OF LIABILITY of The Dow Chemical Company or any other seller will be one of the following, at the election of The Dow Chemical Company:

- (1) Return of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

The seller will not be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of this Warranty Limitations And Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. Any employee or sales agent of the seller is not authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Warranty Limitations And Disclaimer in any manner.

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A888



THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Midland, Michigan 48674 U.S.A.

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**SPECIMEN LABEL 86-1142 DATE CODE A888
REPLACES 86-1142 DATE CODE 0987
DISCARD PREVIOUS SPECIMEN LABELS**

REVISIONS INCLUDE:

- 1) REMOVAL OF ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS**
- 2) ADDITION OF CRP AND GRAZING RESTRICTIONS**
- 3) ADDITION OF STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS WEED CONTROL**