7969-133 8-12-2004 1/20

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 2-28-95

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration
☐ Amendment
☑ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
BASF Corporation / 7969-133	Joanne Miller	☑ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name)	PM#	
BASF Corporation / Weedmaster herbicide	23	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. **Expedited Reveiw.** In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No. _____

Product Name _____

Section - II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☑ Notification - Explain below.
☑ Final printed labels in repsonse to Agency letter dated NOTIFICATION
☐ "Me Too" Application.
☐ Other - Explain below.

AUG 12 2004

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

- Notification of correcting the tables 1 and 2 (application rate and timing) in the use directions per PR Notice 98-10.
- This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under section 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Metal ☐ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify) _____
* *Certification must be submitted*	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☐ Label ☐ Container		☐

6. Manner in which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☐ Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Melvin Graben	Registration Scientist	919-547-2975

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowlingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2. Signature	3. Title	4. Typed Name	5. Date
	Registration Scientist	Melvin Graben	July 23, 2004

NOTIFICATION

AUG 12 2004

BASF PEEL HERE

Weedmaster®

herbicide

For use on Conservation Reserve Program Land, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications), General Farmstead, Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Sugarcane, and Wheat

Active Ingredients:

Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)	12.4%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**	35.7%
Inert Ingredients:	51.9%
Total:	100.0%

* This product contains 10.3% dicamba or 1 pound per gallon (120 grams per liter) and 29.6% 2,4-D or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 grams per liter).

** Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition.

EPA Reg No. 7969-133 **EPA Est. No.**

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 complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use**, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

Net contents:

BAR CODE AREA
FPO

Shake well before using.

BASF Corporation, Agricultural Products,
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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 BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) must wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant apron

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow the 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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statement

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

- **For containers of 5 gallons or more:** Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.
- **For containers greater than 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons:** When handlers use a mechanical system (probe and pump), 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:

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

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. 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 or rinsate.

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

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

- **Plastic or Metal Containers:** Triple rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
- **Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers:** Reusable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling because the container must be thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. General Information

Weedmaster is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops.

Mode of Action

Weedmaster contains two active ingredients: dicamba and 2,4-D. **Weedmaster** is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. **Weedmaster** interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

II. Application Instructions

Apply **Weedmaster** at the rates and growth stages listed in **Tables 1** and **2** as follows unless instructed differently by **Section VI or VII (Food/Feed Crop Specific Information or Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information)**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. **Weedmaster** may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre-emergence uses for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to **Table 1**). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

Weedmaster may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **Weedmaster** during their development or growing stage. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of **Weedmaster** with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of nearby sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the tar get area than fine sprays. Agriculturally-approved drift-reducing addi tives may be used.
- Do not use aerial equipment or apply **Weedmaster** when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 3-10 gallons of water 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 1. Application Rate and Timing-Annual Weeds

Weeds Controlled (including ALS- and triazine-resistant)	Weedmaster herbicide Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Beebalm, Spotted	—	—	—	pre-bloom	post-bloom	—
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	—	branching	—	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	—	1-6"	—	—	—	—
Buffalobur	—	—	—	1-6"	—	flowering
Burdock	—	pre-flower	—	—	—	—
Buttercup	—	pre-flower	—	early bloom	late bloom	—
Chickweed, Common	—	seedling	1-3"	—	—	—
Cockle, Cow	—	< 3"	—	—	—	—
Cocklebur, Common	—	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	—	—
Coreopsis, Plains	—	1-6"	—	—	—	—
Croton, Woolly	1-4"	4-12"	12-30"	—	—	—
Devil's claw	—	—	—	< 8"	—	—
Dogfennel	—	—	—	10-15"	—	—
Evening Primrose	—	< 2"	—	2-6"	—	—
Falseflax, Smallseed	—	< 2"	—	—	—	—
Fleabane, Annual	—	1-4"	4-8"	8"	—	—
Flixweed	—	< 3"	—	—	—	—
ɔnbit	—	—	pre-flower	—	flower	—
Knotweed Spp.	—	< 3" runners	—	> 3" runners	—	—
Kochia	—	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	—	—
Lambsquarters, Common	—	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	—	—
Mallow, Common	—	< 3"	—	—	—	—
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	—	pre-flower	—	—	—	—
, Tall		pre-flower	—	post flower	—	—
Mustards, Annual	—	rosette	—	early bolt	—	—
, Tansy	—	< 3"				
Nightshade, Black	—	—	—	full flower	—	actively growing
Pennycress, Field	—	—	—	rosette	—	—
Pepperweed, Virginia	—	—	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	—

Table 1. Application Rate and Timing-Annual Weeds (*continued*)

Weeds Controlled (including ALS- and triazine-resistant)	Weedmaster herbicide Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Pigweed, Prostrate	—	< 3"	—	—	—	—
, Redroot	—	< 3"	3-10"	—	—	—
, Smooth	—	< 3"	—	—	—	—
, Tumble	—	< 3"	—	mature	—	—
Poorjoe	—	prior to flower	—	—	—	actively growing
Purslane, Common	—	< 3"	3-8"	—	—	—
Ragweed, Common Western, Lanceleaf	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	> 10" actively growing	—	—
Sedge[1]	—	—	—	< 4 leaves	—	—
Shepherdspurse	—	rosette	—	—	—	—
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	—	< 4"	—	—	4-12"	—
Sneezeweed, Bitter	—	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	—	—
Sowthistle, Annual	—	rosette	—	bolting	—	—
nflower	—	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	—	—
histle, Russian	—	—	—	< 3"	—	—
Velvetleaf	—	< 6"	6-20"	> 20"	—	—

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

Table 2. Application Rate and Timing - Biennial and Perennial Weeds

Weeds Controlled	Weedmaster herbicide Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Bindweed, Field	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Bittercress[5]	—	2-3"	—	—	—	—
Buckeye species[1]	—	—	—	—	full leaf	—
Bullnettle[2,5]	—	—	—	flowering	—	—
Chicory	—	—	—	rosette	early bolting	—
Clover, Bur	—	—	pre-flower	—	—	—
Dandelion, Common	—	rosette	—	bolting	—	—
Dewberry, Southern[1]	—	—	—	—	—	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	—	—	prior to bolting	—	after bolting	—
Elderberry[2]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	—	—	—	3-15"	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[3]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
, Russian[2]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
, Spotted	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Lettuce, Prickly	—	—	—	rosette	—	actively growing
Marshelder[1]	—	—	—	< 12"	12"/pre-bloom	—
Mesquite	—	—	—	—	—	45-90 days after bud-break
Milkweed[1,5]	—	—	—	pre-flower	—	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf[1]	—	—	—	—	—	full flower
Persimmon, Eastern[4]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Rabbitbrush[2]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Ragwort, Tansy	—	—	—	rosette	—	actively growing
Redvine[2]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing

Table 2. Application Rate and Timing - Biennial and Perennial Weeds (*continued*)

Weeds Controlled	Weedmaster herbicide Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Sagebrush, Fringed[2]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Smartweed, Perennial	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Sorrel, Red	—	—	rosette	bolting	flower	—
Sowthistle[2], Perennial	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy[2]	—	—	—	—	—	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese[4,5]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Thistle, Bull	—	—	rosette	bolting	—	—
, Canada[2]	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
, Musk	—	—	—	rosette/bolting	—	—
, Plumeless	—	—	rosette	bolting	—	—
Vetch, Hairy	—	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	—	—
Yankeeweed	—	—	—	10-18"	—	—
Yellow Starthistle[1]	—	—	—	—	—	rosette

[1] May require repeat applications.

[2] Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.

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

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

[5] Not for use in California.

10/20

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying **Weedmaster** 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 5-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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

Weedmaster 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 **Weedmaster** 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 Weedmaster® herbicide 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	

III. 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 **Weedmaster** or **Weedmaster** 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 Ammoniun 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 BASF representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Oil Concentrate

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

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

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

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

Nitrogen Source

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

Nonionic Surfactant

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

Table 4. Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*
* see manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations	

IV. General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with **Weedmaster** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels:

- **Aim™**(carfentrazone-ethyl)
- **Ally®** (metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Amber®** (triasulfuron)

Tank Mix Partners/Components (*continued*)
The following products may be tank mixed with **Weedmaster herbicide** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels:

- **Basagran®** (bentazon)
- **Bronate®** (bromoxynil + MCPA)
- **Buctril®** (bromoxynil)
- **Canvas®** (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)
- **Clarity®** (dicamba)
- **Curtail®** (clopyralid + 2,4-D)
- **Cyclone®** (paraquat)
- **Dakota®** (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA)
- **Distinct®** (diflufenzopyr)
- **Evik®** (ametryn)
- **Express®** (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- **Fallowmaster®** (glyphosate + dicamba)
- **Finesse®** (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Glean®** (chlorsulfuron)
- **Gramoxone® Extra** (paraquat)
- **Harmony® Extra** (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- **Karmex®** (diuron)
- **Kerb®** (pronamide)
- **Laddok® S-12** (bentazon + atrazine)
- **Landmaster®** (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
- **Lexone®** (metribuzin)
- **MCPA**
- **Paramount®** (quinclorac)
- **Peak®** (prosulfuron)
- **Permit®** (halosulfuron-methyl
- **Rave™**(dicamba + triasulfuron)
- **Roundup Ultra®** (glyphosate)
- **Sencor®** (metribuzin)
- **Sinbar®** (terbacil)
- **Stinger®** (clopyralid)
- **Tiller®** (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA)
- **Tordon®** (picloram)
- **Touchdown®** (sulfosate)
- **2,4-D**

See section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Weedmaster** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF 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 **Weedmaster**)
6) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
7) **Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertlizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
8) **Remaining quantity of water**.

* If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, **Weedmaster** must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part **Weedmaster**. Then add 0.25-.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.

V. Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** Refer to **Table 5.**
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to section **VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours**
- **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 Weedmaster 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 section **VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 10 days per pint per acre.

— **Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of Weedmaster per acre:** Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, 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" 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 **Weedmaster**.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanic 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.
- Do not apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- 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[1]	Aircraft Application
Between Crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	6 pints	16 pints	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	1 pint	1 pint	Yes	Yes
Wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

[1] refer to section **VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information** for grazing and feeding restrictions

VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information

Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)

Weedmaster 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 targete weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

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

Uses described in this section also 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 **Weedmaster** greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (Cynodon spp.), use 2-4 pints of **Weedmaster** per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolons) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in **Tables 1** and **2**, this rate of **Weedmaster** will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass.

Best results will be obtained if **Weedmaster** is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

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

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat applications.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart (2 pints) of **Weedmaster** used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

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

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

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

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes

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

- **Ally®**
- **Amber®**
- **Banvel®**
- **Clarity®**
- **Rave®**

Sorghum

Rates and Timings

Apply 1 pint of **Weedmaster** per acre to sorghum in the 3-5 leaf stage (4-8" tall). For best performance, apply Weedmaster when weeds are small (less than 3" tall).

Applications of **Weedmaster** to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility, and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of **Weedmaster** .

Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of **Weedmaster** on sorghum crops.

Do not use **Weedmaster** if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay, or silage, refer to **Pasture and Rangeland** in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for livestock grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply **Weedmaster** to sorghum grown for seed production.

Make no more than one postemergence application per growing season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes

Weedmaster may be applied in tank mixes with one the following herbicides:

- **Atrazine**
- **Basagran®**
- **Buctril®**
- **Laddok® S-12**
- **Paramount®**
- **Peak®**
- **Permit®**

Sugarcane

Applications of **Weedmaster** 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 **Weedmaster** per treated acre.
- For suppression of listed perennial weeds, apply 1-6 pints of **Weedmaster** per treated acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 16 pints of **Weedmaster** per treated acre during a growing season.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

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

- **Asulox®**
- **Atrazine**
- **Evik®**
- **Lexone®**
- **Sencor®**
- **Sinbar®**

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 **Weedmaster** in wheat underseeded with legumes.

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 0.5-1 pint of **Weedmaster** 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 **Weedmaster** 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:

Weedmaster can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of **Weedmaster** 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, **Weedmaster** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as **Ally®** or **Roundup® Ultra** that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

Preharvest use of **Weedmaster** is not registered for use in California.

Wheat Tank Mixes

Table 7.

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Aim™	0.3 ounce
Ally®	0.05-0.1 ounce[1]
Amber®	0.14-0.28 ounce[1]
Bronate®	0.75-1.5 pints
Buctril®	1-1.5 pints
Canvas®	0.2-0.4 ounce[1]
Curtail®	2-2.67 pints
Dakota®[2]	16 fluid ounces
Express®	0.083-0.167 ounce[1]
Finesse®	0.167-0.33 ounce[1]
Glean®	0.167 ounce[1]
Harmony® Extra	0.167-0.33 ounce[1]
Karmex®[3]	0.5-1.5 pounds
2,4-D amine	4-20 fluid ounces[4]
Metribuzin[3] (Sencor®, Lexone®)	0.25-0.375 pound a.i.
Peak®[1]	0.25-0.38 ounce
Stinger®	4-5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller®[2]	1-1.7 pints

[1]Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

[2]Do not use **Weedmaster** as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with Tiller if wild oat is the target weed.

[3]Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded only.

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

Between Crop Applications, Conservation Reserve Programs, General Farmstead and Fallow Systems

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Consult **Section. III** for adjuvant restrictions and **Section. VII** for specific use directions.

Section VII. 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:
Weedmaster can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply **Weedmaster** as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See **Crop Rotational Restrictions** in section **V. General Restrictions and Limitations** for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:
Apply 0.5-6 pints of **Weedmaster** 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 **Weedmaster** per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply **Weedmaster** 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 **Weedmaster** is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" 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 **Weedmaster**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

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

- **Aim™**
- **Ally®**
- **Amber®**
- **Atrazine**
- **Bladex®**
- **Curtail®**
- **Cyclone®**
- **Distinct®**
- **Fallowmaster®**
- **Finesse®**
- **Glyphosate**
- **Gramoxone® Extra**
- **Kerb®**
- **Landmaster® BW**
- **Paramount®**
- **Sencor®**
- **Tordon® 22K**
- **Touchdown®**
- **2,4-D**

Conservation Reserve Programs and General Farmstead

Weedmaster is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland 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 **Weedmaster** per acre are for spot treatments only.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of **Weedmaster** per treated acre during a growing season.

Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment Application Instructions

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

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below.

The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

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

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fence rows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% of **Weedmaster**, 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 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) Weedmaster: Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
4) Diesel Oil: Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If an oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

FOR SPRAYING FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

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

FOR DORMANT BASAL APPLICATIONS:

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

FOR CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS:

Apply **Weedmaster** 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 over lapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut sur face with **Weedmaster.**
- **Stump Treatments**: Spray or paint freshly cut surface with **Weedmaster.** The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

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

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

Weeds listed in this label:

Common Name	Scientific Name
ANNUALS	
Beebalm, Spotted	*Monarda punctata*
Beebalm, Spotted	*Gutierezia dracunculoides*
Buckwheat, Wild	*Polygonum convulvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Burdock	*Arctium spp.*
Buttercup, Corn	*Ranunculus arvensis*
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*
Cockle, Corn	*Agrostemma githago*
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Coreopsis, Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria*
Croton, Woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Devil's claw	*Proboscidea luisianica*
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	*Oenothera lacinata*
Falseflax, Smallseed	*Linum catharticum*
Fleabane, Annual	Erigeron annuus
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Knotweed, Prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, Prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Mallow, Common	*Malva neglecta*
Morningglory, Ivyleaf , Tall	*Ipomea hederacea* *Ipomea purpurea*
Mustard, Annual , Tansy	*Brassica* spp. *Descurainia pinnata*
Nightshade, Black	*Solamum nigrum*
Pennycress, Field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed, Prostrate , Redroot , Smooth , Tumble	*Amaranthus blitoides* *Amaranthus retroflexus* *Amaranthus hybridus* *Amaranthus albus*
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*
Purslane, Common	Portulaca oleracea
Ragweed, Common , Lance-Leaf , Western	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* *Ambrosia bidentata* *Ambrosia psilostachya*
Sedge	*Cyperus compressus*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sneezeweed, Bitter	*Helenium amurum*
Sowthistle, Annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon teophrasti*

Weeds listed in this label: (*Continued*)

Common Name	Scientific Name
BIANNUALS AND PERENNIALS	
Bindweed, Field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bittercress	*Cardamine* spp.
Buckeye	*Aesculus* spp.
Bullnettle	*Cnidosculus stimulosus*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Clover, Hop	*Trifoleum aureum*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, Curly	*Rumex crispus*
Elderberry	*Sambucus canadensis*
Goldenrod, Missouri	*Solidago missouriensis*
Goldenweed, Common	*Isocoma coronopifolia*
Groundsel	*Senecio vulgaris*
Honeysuckle, Hairy	*Lonicera*
Horsenettle	*Solanum caroliniense*
Ivy, Poison	*Rhus radicans*
Knapweed, Black , Russian , Spotted	*Centaurea nigra* *Centaurea repens* *Centaurea maculosus*
Marshelder	*Ina annua*
Mesquite	*Prosopis juliflora*
Milkweed	*Asclepius*
Nightshade, Silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Persimmon, Eastern	*Diospyros virginiana*
Rabbitbrush	*Chrysanthemus pulchellus*
Ragwort, Tansy	*Senecio jacobia*
Redvine	*Brunnichia ovata*
Sagebrush, Fringed	*Artemisia frigida*
Smartweed, Swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	*Rumex acetosella*
Sowthistle, Perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*
Spurge, Leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Starthistle, Yellow	*Centauria solstitialis*
Tallow Tree, Chinese	*Sapium sebiferum*
Thistle, Bull , Canada , Musk , Plumeless	*Cirsium vulgare* *Cirsium arvense* *Carduus nutans* *Carduus acanthoides*
Vetch	*Vicia spp.*
Yankeeweed	*Eupatorium compositifolium*

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

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

Look inside for complete **Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.**

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

007969-00133.20040723.**NVA 2004-04-069-201.pdf**
Supersedes: NVA 2001-04-069-0262m

NVA 2004-24-069-0023

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

20/20

BASF

The Chemical Company

July 23, 2004

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ms. Joanne Miller (Team #23)
Registration Division (7505C)
Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Ariel Rios Buiding
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460-0001

RE: Notification for Weedmaster herbicide: 7969-133

Dear Ms. Miller:

BASF is submitting an application for notification form (8570-1) with one highlighted copy of the new label and 2 additional copies. The only very minor changes are some corrections in tables 1 and 2 (application rate and timing) in the use directions of the label. These minor changes fall under PR Notice 98-10 as notifications.

If you have any questions about this request please call me at 919-547-2975.

Sincerely,

Melvin Graben
Registration Scientist

BASF CORPORATION, Agricultural Products
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, 27709-3528 (919) 547-2000