

34704-989

11/28/2007

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

EPA Reg. Number:

34704-989

Date of Issuance:

NOV 28 2007

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

PREP IT Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Loveland Products, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1286  
Greeley, Colorado 80632-1286

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

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

Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product.

Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 34704-989".

Submit three (3) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

11-28-07

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# PREP IT™ HERBICIDE

For control of weeds on specified noncrop use sites and forestry sites.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)\*.....8.36%  
Isopropylamine salt of glyphosate (N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine).....22.13%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:**.....69.51%

**TOTAL:**..... 100.00%

\*Equivalent to 6.82% (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) or 0.637 pounds acid per gallon and 16.40% N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine acid or 1.531 pounds per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING! / ¡AVISO!

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 next page for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 34704-XXX

EPA Est. No. 37507-MT-001

Net Contents: 30 gallon

**ACCEPTED**  
NOV 28 2007  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 34704-989

Manufactured for:



PO BOX 1286  
GREELEY, CO 80632

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or a doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going to treatment.	
<b>FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-301-7376</b>	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS**

**WARNING**

Causes substantial, but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- Protective eyewear
- 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.

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## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
2. 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, 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. This product is phototoxic at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift.

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

**DO NOT** mix, store, or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

## 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.

**PREP IT™** should be used only in accordance with recommendations on the label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

**PREP IT** may be applied using helicopters, ground operated sprayers, low-volume hand operated spray equipment such as backpack and pump-up sprayers.

Observe all cautions and limitations in the package labels of products used in combination with **PREP IT**.

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### **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 apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

The requirements in this box apply to use on trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for production of timber or wood products, or for research purposes.

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

### **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the **GENERAL INFORMATION** section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

**DO NOT** enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** **DO NOT** store below 10° F.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**

Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

**Field Keg, Minibulk and 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. This container must only be refilled with the 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 transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material calls day or night **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.**

**IMPORTANT**

**DO NOT** use on food or feed crops. **DO NOT** use on Christmas trees. **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches, or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds to prevent unintentional exposure of desirable vegetation to **PREP IT**. **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush 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. **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

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

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**PREP IT** is an aqueous solution containing surfactant. It is mixed in water and generally applied as a postemergence spray for control of most annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines, and brambles and hardwood brush and trees for forestry site preparation.

**PREP IT** may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by forestry 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 lowland sites when no water is present, except in the states of California and New York. Only the edge of drainage ditches can be treated for drainage ditches that contain water. 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.

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**PREP IT** is also recommended for control of undesirable vegetation along forest roads, non-irrigation ditchbanks, and the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings except in the state of California. See use directions for **DIRECTED FOLIAR OR SPOT SPRAYS AND SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS**.

### **SYMPTOMOLOGY:**

**PREP IT** is readily absorbed through the foliage and the roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis first appears in the youngest leaf tissue. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into the roots, thus preventing most resprouting. The foliage of most woody plants, brush and trees will normally display color change and necrosis within several weeks after application.

### **MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT**

The following information is provided as general guidance for managing off-target movement. Specific use recommendations for **PREP IT** may differ depending on the application technique used and the vegetation management objective.

**Spray Drift:** Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**).

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate-nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT:**

Making applications at the lowest possible height (helicopter, ground-driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT:**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the treatment area, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

**WIND:**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

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

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:**

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

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:**

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

**WIND EROSION:**

Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.



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**Aerial Application Methods and Equipment:** Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

**Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Applications:** Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length – the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the rotor, 2) nozzle orientation – nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height – without compromising helicopter safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators 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.

**Ground Application (Broadcast):** Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

## MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

### BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

**Helicopter Spray Equipment:**

Thoroughly mix the recommended amount of **PREP IT** in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre and uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment. All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Applications should not be made under windy or gusty conditions. The use of controlled droplet booms and nozzles configuration is recommended. A drift control agent may be added at the recommended label rate (COMPADRE @ one pint per 100 gallons of water) except when applying with a **Microfoil boom, Thru-Valve Boom®** or other similar equipment. A foam reducing agent may also be added at the recommended label rate, if needed.

**IMPORTANT: DO NOT** make applications by fixed wing aircraft. Maintain adequate buffer zones. 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 Operated Spray Equipment:**

Thoroughly mix and apply the recommended amount of **PREP IT** in 5 to 60 gallons of water per acre. A drift control agent and a foam reducing agent (COMPADRE @ one pint per 100 gallons of water) may be added at the recommended label rates. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be added at the recommended label rate. For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution.

**IMPORTANT: DO NOT** spray under windy or gusty conditions. Maintain adequate buffer zones. Clean application and mixing equipment after use by thoroughly flushing it with water.

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### DIRECTED FOLIAR OR SPOT SPRAY

In addition to broadcasting the mixed herbicide solution across an entire acre, the solution can also be directed to individual clumps of herbaceous and woody weeds or to spots within the acre. Backpack sprayers and ground-operated equipment with hoses are generally used for directed foliar or spot sprays. Specialized helicopter equipment can also be used for this purpose. When making directed or spot sprays application with backpack sprayers, ground operated equipment, helicopters, or similar equipment that permits directed application, thoroughly mix a solution of 5 to 10 percent by volume of **PREP IT**.

To mix the spray solutions add the volume of **PREP IT** indicated in the table below to the desired amount of water.

### SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE

Solution Volume	PREP IT	
	Percentage of Total Solution Volume	
	5	10
1 gallon	6.4 fl oz	12.8 fl oz
5 gallons	2 pints	4 pints
10 gallons	4 pints	8 pints
25 gallons	10 pints	20 pints
100 gallons	5 gallons	10 gallons

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

**IMPORTANT: DO NOT** apply causing runoff from the treated foliage. Avoid direct application and drift to the foliage, thin bark and rooting zone of desired plant species as injury may occur. Even though the herbicide is directed to clumps and spots within an acre, and not broadcast. **DO NOT** exceed 2 gallons of **PREP IT** per acre.

### SITE PREPERATION TREATMENTS

**PREP IT** may be used at a rate of 1 gallon of product per acre to control labeled grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees on forest sites in advance of regeneration for the following conifer crop species:

- Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*)
- Loblolly x Pitch Hybrid
- Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*)
- Shortleaf Pine (*Pinus echinate*)
- Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*)
- Slash Pine (*Pinus elliottii*)

Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, herbaceous weeds including grasses and woody vegetation will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn, if desired, to enhance control of conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

Apply 1 gallon of **PREP IT** per acre in 5 to 30 gallons of total spray solution for helicopter applications or 5 to 60 gallons total spray solution for mechanical ground spray and backpack applications. Use higher spray volumes when controlling particularly dense or multi-layered canopies of hardwood stands, or difficult to control species.

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**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

When applied as recommended **PREP IT** will control, partially control, or suppress most woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds, some of which are listed below. Degree of control and residual efficacy is both species and rate dependent. **PREP IT** should be used only in accordance with the recommendations on this label.

**GRASSES**

The species of annual and perennial grasses controlled by **PREP IT** include the following:

Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Beardgrass	<i>Andropogon</i> spp.
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Canada bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> spp.
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Feathertop	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>
Fescue	<i>Festuca</i> spp.
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum	<i>Panicum</i> spp.
Paragrass	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Prairie cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>
Prairie threeawn	<i>Aristida oligantha</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>

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Saltgrass	<i>Distichlis s</i>
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>
Wild barley	<i>Hordeum spp.</i>
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wirestem muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**

The species of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled by **PREP IT** include the following:

Arrowwood	<i>Pluchea sericea</i>
Broom snakeweed	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Burclover	<i>Medicago spp.</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.</i>
Camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium spp.</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Desert camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex spp.</i>
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii var. intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium spp.</i>
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron spp.</i>
Giant ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>
Grey rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium aplexicaule</i>

Hoary vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Indian mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
Japanese bamboo/knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.
Miner's lettuce	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum</i> spp.
Nettleleaf goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium</i> spp.
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Primrose	<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca</i> spp.
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex</i> spp.
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.
Sorrell	<i>Rumex</i> spp.
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.
Spurge, annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
Sweet clover	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.
Tansymustard, pinnate	<i>Descurainia pinnate</i>
Texas thistle	<i>Cirsium texanum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Western ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Wild turnip	<i>Brassica campestris</i>
Woollyleaf bursage	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Yellow woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

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**VINES AND BRAMBLES**

The species of vines and brambles controlled by **PREP IT** include the following:

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

**WOODY BRUSH AND TREES**

The species of woody brush and trees controlled by **PREP IT** include the following:

Alder	( <i>Alnus</i> spp.)
American beech	( <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> )
Ash	( <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)
Aspen	( <i>Populus</i> spp.)
Autumn olive	( <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> )
Bald cypress	( <i>Taxodium distichum</i> )
Bigleaf maple	( <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> )
Birch	( <i>Betula</i> spp.)
Black oak	( <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> )
Blackgum <sup>1</sup>	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Brazilian peppertree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Ceanothis	( <i>Ceanothis</i> spp.)
Cherry <sup>1</sup>	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azadarach</i>
Chinese tallow-tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
Chinquipin, giant	<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> and <i>Populus deltoides</i>
Cypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hickory <sup>1</sup>	<i>Carya</i> spp.
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.
Lyonia	<i>Lyonia</i> spp. Including: Fetterbush ( <i>Lyonia lucida</i> ) & Staggerbush ( <i>Lyonia mariana</i> )

Madrone, Pacific	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Mulberry <sup>2</sup>	<i>Morus</i> spp.
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Persimmon <sup>1</sup>	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Poison oak	<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>
Popcorn-tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix pentandra</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sourwood <sup>1</sup>	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Plantus occidentalis</i>
Tan oak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Vaccinium spp.	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Including: Blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.)
	Sparkleberry ( <i>Vaccinium arboretum</i> )
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Yellow-poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>

<sup>1</sup>Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color.

<sup>2</sup>The degree of control may be species dependent.

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