


42750-49

4-2-1999

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 <p>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505C) 401 "M" St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <u> X </u> Registration <u> </u> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	EPA Reg. Number: 42750-49	Date of Issuance: APR 2 1999
	Term of Issuance: Conditional	
	Name of Pesticide Product: Salvage	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Albaugh, Inc. 121 N.E. 18 th St. Ankeny, Iowa 50021		
<p>Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.</p> <p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/re-registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.</p> <p>Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right of exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c) (7) (A) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 under FIFRA section 4. 2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read "EPA Reg. No. 42750-49". b. Revise the end of the last sentence of the "Important Notice" under Application Restrictions and Precautions for Soybeans (on page 22) to read as follows: "..., including stand and yield loss." 		
Signature of Approving Official:		Date: APR 2 1999

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3. Submit data to satisfy Product Chemistry Guidelines 830-6320 (corrosion characteristics) and 830-6317 (storage stability) once these studies are completed.

4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label before you release the product for shipment

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

The use of this product on reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) is conditionally accepted with an expiration date of December 31, 2001. Sale or distribution of the subject product bearing labeling for this use after December 31, 2001 will be illegal. The tolerance authorizing residues of the subject product on soybeans will also expire on December 31, 2001. After that date, sale or distribution of food in interstate commerce containing any residue of the subject product will be a violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. If and when a permanent tolerance is established, EPA will entertain an application to amend the registration of the subject product without any special limitations on the duration of the amendment

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. A Copy of the Agency's product chemistry review is also enclosed.

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

Enclosures

RD:STANTON:PM Team 23:Rm. 237:CM-2:305-5218:Disk #10:42750-uo.reg

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶	7505C							
SURNAME ▶	S. Stanton							
DATE ▶	Apr 1, 1999							

3/30

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
APR 2 1999

ALBAUGH SALVAGE

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
42750-49

POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

SPECIAL LOW VOLATILE FORMULATION FOR CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CERTAIN CROPS AND NONCROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 81.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 18.2%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Equivalent to 54.2% or 5 lbs. per gallon of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or poison control center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

See below for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Manufactured By:
Albaugh, Inc.
Ankeny, IA 50021

NET CONTENTS
_____ Gals.
_____ Liters

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE
CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

For containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons in capacity: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump or spigot) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use 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 in capacity: A mechanical system (probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], 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 nontarget plants. 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.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION: 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.

NONTARGET PLANT PRECAUTIONS: This herbicide may cause injury to desirable plants by contacting foliage, stems or roots. Use care in all applications to avoid surface water or soil transport to nontarget plant areas. Avoid contamination of irrigation or domestic water supplies. Although this product is a low volatile formulation, at high temperatures (about 85° F, or higher), vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby such as cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, legumes, vegetables, and ornamentals. Avoid applications in the vicinity of susceptible plants, or when winds are blowing toward nearby susceptible plants, or when temperature inversions are expected. Avoid direct application or spray drift to susceptible plants since very small quantities of this herbicide can cause severe injury in the growing or dormant period. Plants contacted may be killed or suffer significant injury resulting in grade or yield losses. Do not apply in greenhouses.

Avoid spray drift: Potential spray drift from ground or aerial applications may be reduced by:

1. Keeping the spray discharge as near to the target as possible while obtaining good coverage.
2. Increasing the volume of spray mixture per acre.

3. Using low spraying pressures (as measured at the nozzle tips).
4. Using nozzles which produce coarse spray droplets and still provide adequate coverage of weeds.
5. Limiting applications when wind is blowing toward nearby susceptible crops or valuable plants.
6. Making applications when wind velocity is more favorable for on-target deposition. The following table is a general guide:

Wind Velocity	Comments
0-2 mph	Still air may indicate a temperature inversion which can permit drift.
3-7 mph	Generally good conditions, but check wind direction relative to nearby susceptible crops. Allow for wind shift of swath.
7-10 mph	Acceptable if wind direction is favorable and no susceptible crops are in the vicinity. Allow for wind shift of swath.
10-15 mph	Not usually desirable except in areas of stronger prevailing winds when direction is favorable and no susceptible crops are in the vicinity. An agriculturally accepted drift retardant is suggested. Allow for wind shift of swath.
Over 15 mph	Do not spray.

7. Properly maintaining and calibrating all spray equipment.
8. For aerial applications, using an effective spray boom length that is no more than 75% of the wingspan or rotor diameter.
9. Using an agriculturally accepted drift retardant designed to increase droplet size.

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.

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene or viton, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURES, PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, RANGELAND, FALLOW LAND AND NONCROP AREAS: Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. For early entry to treatment areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.

TURF USE REQUIREMENTS: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. Note: For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Avoid contamination of fertilizers, seeds, plants, insecticides and fungicides in storage. It is preferable to store all pesticides in a locked area. Containers with screw caps should be closed tightly when not in use. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of new container. If label is damaged or missing, contact dealer or manufacturer. Absorb spills with granular clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under Pesticide Disposal. If this product is stored below freezing, it is suggested that it be allowed to warm to at least 40°F and be agitated before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide,

spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. 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: 1 or 2 1/2 Gallon Plastic Bottles and Non-Returnable Plastic Drums: Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Non-Returnable Metal Drums: 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.

Returnable Non-Bulk or Bulk Containers: Return empty container to point of purchase.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Best results will be obtained when Salvage is applied during warm weather to young weeds that are actively growing under good moisture conditions. Lowest recommended rates will generally be satisfactory on susceptible annual weed seedlings. For listed perennial or biennial weeds and under certain conditions such as drought or cool temperatures where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates may be required. In general, only weeds emerged at the time of application will be affected.

When Salvage is used for weed control in actively growing crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. Proper timing is required to obtain maximum crop tolerance and to avoid crop injury. Weed control and crop tolerance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, cultural practices, application methods and other factors. Users should consult Agricultural Extension Service, agricultural experiment station, university weed specialists, seed companies or other qualified crop advisors for information pertaining to local use. In general, weed control and crop tolerance will be best when plants have neither too little nor excessive moisture before or after application, and the crop is not under other stresses.

Certain states have regulations which may affect the use of this product. Contact your state pesticide authority for additional information.

Soil residue of this product may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Salvage is an emulsifiable concentrate formulation intended for dilution in water for many applications. For certain specified applications, liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent.

If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank before Salvage. Refer to mixing directions on tank mix product labels.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent.

Water Spray: To prepare a water spray mixture, fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with clean water. Add required amount of Salvage with agitation turned on. Continue agitation while adding balance of water and during spray operations. Note: This product forms an emulsion in water and can separate upon prolonged standing. If spray mixture is allowed to stand, agitate it before use to assure uniformity.

Liquid Fertilizer Spray: Due to increased risk of crop foliage burn with fertilizer, use only as recommended on this label. Use fertilizer rate recommended locally. Fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (UAN or urea) solution. Add required amount of Salvage with vigorous agitation running. Continue agitation while adding balance of liquid fertilizer and during spray operations. Application should be made immediately. Overnight storage of mixture is not recommended. Application during very cold (near freezing) temperatures is not advisable because of the likelihood of crop injury. Salvage is formulated to be compatible with most liquid nitrogen solutions; however, due to variability in fertilizers, users may wish to perform a jar compatibility test before large scale mixing.

Oil Spray: Use only as recommended on this label. Fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or other suitable oil. Add required amount of Salvage with agitation turned on. Continue agitation while adding balance of oil. The resulting mixture is a solution and will generally remain uniform without agitation once mixed. However, agitation is suggested if available. Do not allow any water to get into spray mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

Water Spray with Oil: Use only as recommended on this label. Where a combination of water and oil diluent is recommended, the use of emulsifiable crop oil or crop oil concentrate is suggested since mild agitation will be sufficient. Mix in the sequence of water, Salvage, and oil.

If diesel or other nonemulsified oils listed above under "Oil Spray" are desired for use with water, add no more than 1 quart of such oil per 1 gallon of water and agitate vigorously until tank is emptied. If possible, premix nonemulsified oil with Salvage and add this premix to a mostly filled spray tank with agitation on. Otherwise, mix in the sequence of water, Salvage, and oil with agitation on. Follow these procedures carefully to avoid formation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

For all types of applications, use calibrated spray equipment to assure applying the recommended amount of Salvage spray mixture per acre. Use sufficient spray volume within the ranges specified to obtain good coverage of weeds. Salvage is absorbed sufficiently within 1 hour after application to provide adequate weed control.

Ground Broadcast Spray: Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or noncrop directions, apply Salvage in 5 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. Use enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, taking into account the amount of vegetation present and the type of application equipment to be used. As crop canopy and weed density increase, a higher spray volume may be needed for equivalent coverage and weed control. Typical crop applications utilize 10 to 50 gallons of spray per acre while certain high volume noncrop applications may utilize more than 100 gallons per acre. Use coarse sprays to minimize potential spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone nozzles or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Boom sprayers with flat fan or low volume flood nozzles are generally most suitable for ground broadcast applications.

Ground Band Spray: Determine band equivalents to broadcast rates and volumes by the following formulas:

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

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

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Aerial Broadcast Spray: Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or noncrop directions, apply Salvage in 1 to 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For best coverage and weed control, as well as reduced potential for spray drift, a minimum of 3 gallons per acre is suggested. Avoid using nozzles or nozzle configurations that generate fine droplets. One configuration usually found to be suitable includes straight stream nozzles (such as disk with no swirl plate) directed straight back along the windstream. Mechanical flagging systems such as Automatic Flagman® are suggested to obtain more uniform application.

With fixed-wing or helicopter application, an exactly even swath deposition may not be achieved, and consequently crop injury or pesticide nonperformance may result wholly or in part. Do not apply by air during periods of thermal inversion. Avoid application if potential for drift is excessive and/or susceptible crops are growing in the vicinity.

WEED LISTS

Salvage will control or partially control the following weeds in addition to many other susceptible noxious plants. Locally resistant biotypes of listed weeds may be suppressed, but tank mixing an herbicide with a different mode and site of action is advisable for such biotypes. Certain weeds, especially deep-rooted perennials and woody varieties, may require repeat applications of Salvage for control or suppression. Regrowth of perennials may occur.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Arrowhead	Marshelder
Artichoke	Mexicanweed
Blue thistle	Milk vetch
Blueweed, Texas	Morningglory (annual, common, ivy, woolly)
Boxelder	Mousetail
Bittercress, smallflowered	Mustards (except blue), prior to bolting
Blue lettuce	Pennycress (fanweed)
Broomweed, common	Pepperweeds (except perennial)
Bull nettle	Plantains
Burdock, common	Poison ivy
Burhead	Poorjoe
Buttercup, smallflowered	Puncture vine
Carolina geranium	Purslane, common
Carpetweed	Quickweed
Catnip	Ragweeds (common, gaint)
Chickweed	Redstem
Chicory	Rough fleabane
Cinquefoil, common and rough	Shepherdspurse
Cocklebur, common	Sicklepod
Coffeeweed	Sneezeweed, bitter
Cornflower	Sowthistle (annual, spiny)
Creeping jenny	Spanishneedles
Croton (Texas, woolly)	Speedwell
Dogfennel (mayweed)	Stinkweed
Elderberry	Sumacs
Evening primrose, common	Sunflower
Evening primrose, cutleaf	Sweetclover (annual)
Fanweed	Tumbleweed
Figwort	Velvetleaf
Four o'clock	Vetches, except hairy
Galinsoga (elderberry, hairy)	Virginia copperleaf
Goatsbeard	Wild hemp
Healall	Wild lettuce
Horsetail	Wild mustard
Ironweed	Wild parsnip

Jerusalem artichoke
 Jewelweed
 Jimsonweed
 Klamathweed
 Ladysthumb
 Lambsquarters, common
 Loco, bigbend
 Mallow, (Venice, dwarf, little)
 Maretail

Wild radish
 Wild rape
 Wild sweet potato
 Willow
 Witchweed
 Wormwood
 Yellow goatsbeard
 Yellow rocket
 Yellow starthistle

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED
 (higher rates and/or repeated applications may be needed)

Alfalfa
 Beggarticks
 Bindweeds (hedge, European)
 Buckbrush
 Bull thistle
 Canada thistle
 Chamise
 Clover, red
 Corn gromwell
 Coyotebrush
 Dandelion
 Docks
 Dogbanes
 Goldenrod
 Ground ivy
 Hawkweed
 Henbit
 Hoary cress
 Knotweed
 Many-flowered aster

Manzanita
 Musk thistle
 Nettles
 Peppergrass
 Prickly lettuce
 Rabbitbrush
 Russian thistle
 Sage, coastal
 Sagebrush (big, sand)
 Salsify (western, common)
 Sand shinnery oak
 Smartweed, annual
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania
 Tansy ragwort
 Vervain
 Vetch, hairy
 Western ironweed
 Wild carrot
 Wild garlic
 Wild onion

**WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED AND FOR WHICH LOCALLY RESISTANT
 BIOTYPES MAY OCCUR**

Pigweed

WEEDS SUPPRESSED WHEN ANOTHER LABELED HERBICIDE IS ALSO APPLIED

Bindweed (field)

Russian knapweed

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, Salvage

may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. Liability for crop injury resulting from a tank mixture not specified on this label is specifically disclaimed by Albaugh, Inc.

COMPATIBILITY

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other herbicides, fertilizer solutions and adjuvants, it is advisable to determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

APPLICATIONS

Read all preceding general sections of label and disclaimer before use.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made by ground or air equipment.

Ground applications may provide more thorough coverage and better weed control.

For selective postemergent weed control in crops, do not add oil, surfactant, fertilizer or other additives unless specifically recommended on this label.

CORN (FIELD, SWEET AND POP)

Salvage may be applied to corn at several different timings. In all cases, plant corn to a uniform depth of at least 1 1/2 inches. Avoid applying this product with Accent® SP Herbicide because severe grass control antagonism may occur. Salvage should be applied at least 7 days before or 3 days after Accent SP Herbicide.

Preplant: To control existing broadleaf weed seedlings or burn down susceptible cover crops prior to planting, apply Salvage from 7 to 14 days before planting. To control grasses and certain other problem weeds, it may be desirable to use a tank mixture with other herbicides. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. Use Salvage rates according to the following table:

CORN PREPLANT APPLICATION RATES

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Rate Per Acre
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	Less than 1%	Do not apply
	1% or more	6.4 to 19.2 fl. oz.
Coarse (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand)	Less than 2%	Do not apply
	2% or more	6.4 to 12.8 fl. oz.

Preemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply Salvage after planting but before corn emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Do not apply Salvage preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made. Use Salvage rates according to the following table:

CORN PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Rate Per Acre
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	Less than 1%	Do not apply
	1% or more	6.4 to 16 fl. oz.
Coarse* (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand)	Less than 2%	Do not apply
	2% or more	6.4 fl. oz.

*Partial weed control may result on coarse soils due to lower rate.

Postemergence:

General Information: Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil. Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant (often 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Treated crop may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following Salvage application.

Early Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply Salvage broadcast from spike to

4-leaf stage of crop or up to 8 inches tall, whichever comes first. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold. Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks. Use Salvage rates according to the table below.

Late Postemergence: Typical timing for this application is when most broadleaf weeds are no more than 4 to 6 inches tall and corn is between 8 to 16 inches tall. The timing can extend until corn is 36 inches tall or to tasseling, whichever occurs first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Perennial weeds should be in the bud to bloom stage for best results. Apply as a directed spray using drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to hard dough stage. Use Salvage rates according to the following table:

CORN POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Comments	Rate Per Acre*
Spike to 4-leaf, or up to 8 inches tall	Early postemergence over-the-top broadcast spray. Ground or aerial application.	3.2 to 9.6 fl. oz.
8 to 36 inches tall, before tasseling	Late postemergence directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	4.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.

*Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide.

Preharvest: After the hard dough (or denting) stage when silks have turned brown, apply 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre to suppress perennial weeds such as hemp dogbane or field bindweed, and many tall weeds such as cocklebur, pigweed and sunflower that interfere with harvest. Weed seed production will also be suppressed if Salvage application is prior to the flowering stage of weeds. The high rate is recommended under dry conditions. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

Postharvest: Following the harvest of corn, certain perennial or biennial weeds produce new fall growth. To aid in suppressing these weeds before a hard freeze, Salvage may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as certain formulations of dicamba and picloram. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

SORGHUM (Milo-Grain)

Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall to top of canopy. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of canopy, use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application. Use Salvage rates according to the following table:

SORGHUM (Milo) POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Comments	Rate Per Acre*
6 to 8 inches tall	Over-the-top broadcast spray. Ground or aerial application.	3.2 to 9.6 fl. oz.
8 to 15 inches tall	Directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	4.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.

*Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide. Highest rates may have increased risk of injury.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS (Forage Crop Only)

Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply Salvage when sorghum-sudan has at least 6 leaves, is well established, and is 5 to 10 inches tall. Do not treat crop over 10 inches tall through maturity.

Plant Response: Even when Salvage is sprayed at the proper stage, some crop injury is likely, including reduced seed production. If risk of crop injury is unacceptable, do not use this product. The lower rate may reduce the risk of crop injury, but will result in reduced weed control.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not feed fodder for 7 days following application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Rate Per Acre
At least 6 leaves, well established, 5 to 10 inches tall	6.4 to 12.8 fl. oz.

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE) NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME

Apply Salvage to small grains as directed below.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency and/or preharvest treatment is applied.

Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers: At full tiller, Salvage may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizers suitable for foliar application to small grains. Refer to "Mixing Instructions" section of label for further information. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides.

Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of foliage burn.

Spring Wheat and Barley:

Onset Of Tillering Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

Salvage: Apply 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Ally®: Refer to the Ally label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows. Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Amber®: Refer to the Amber label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows. Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Ally® + Dicamba: Refer to the Ally and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rates of Ally and dicamba plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Salvage + Amber® + Dicamba: Refer to the Amber and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rates of Amber and dicamba plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows. Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible.

Salvage: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage

(usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Ally®: Refer to the Ally label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Salvage + Amber®: Refer to the Amber label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Surfactant may be deleted if liquid fertilizer is at least 50% of the spray mixture, but weed control may be reduced on some species. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Salvage + Express® OR Salvage + Express® + Bromoxynil: Refer to the Express and bromoxynil labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Express plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. Control of certain weeds may be enhanced by adding 1/4 to 1/2 pound active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil product registered for such application.

Salvage + Finesse®: Refer to the Finesse label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Finesse plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Salvage + Glean® FC: Refer to the Glean FC label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Glean FC plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Salvage + Harmony® Extra: Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 6.4 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) proportional to the Salvage rate used. If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended.

Emergency Weed Control: Higher rates, up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. These higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Winter Wheat, Barley and Rye:

Onset of Tillering Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

Salvage: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Ally®: Refer to the Ally label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Amber®: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage as defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Ally® + Dicamba: Refer to the Ally and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat or rye and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Salvage + Amber® + Dicamba: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat or rye and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows: Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible.

Salvage: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Ally® OR Salvage + Ally® + Dicamba: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Ally and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Salvage + Amber® OR Salvage + Amber® + Dicamba: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Surfactant may be deleted if liquid fertilizer is at least 50% of the spray mixture, but weed control may be reduced on some species. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk for crop injury.

Salvage + Express® OR Salvage + Express® + Bromoxynil: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Express and bromoxynil labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Express plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. Control of certain weeds may be enhanced by adding 1/4 to 1/2 pound active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil product registered for such application.

Salvage + Finesse®: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Finesse label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Finesse plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Salvage + Glean® FC: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Glean FC label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Glean FC plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Salvage + Harmony® Extra: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended.

Emergency Weed Control: For improved control of difficult weeds and heavy weed infestations, apply up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. These higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Spring Seeded Oats:

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows: Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Oats are less tolerant to Salvage than wheat and barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Larger weeds and hard-to-kill weeds may be poorly controlled, especially under dry conditions.

Salvage: Apply 6.4 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage as specified above. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Salvage + Harmony® Extra: Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 6.4 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain:

Salvage: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre after full tillering, but prior to joints forming in the stem. Do not apply until after tillering nor from jointing to dough stage. Oats are less tolerant to Salvage than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury, especially at higher rates. Avoid spraying during or immediately following cold weather.

Salvage + Harmony® Extra: Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is after full tillering and prior to jointing as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Preharvest Treatment (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye):

Apply 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. In tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for preharvest application, a rate of 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces per acre may be desired. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Addition of a nonionic surfactant or similar product usually improves weed control.

Postharvest (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye):

Following harvest, a flush of new weed growth may occur. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Salvage at up to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. Also, certain perennial or biennial weeds may produce new fall growth in stubble grain fields. To aid in suppressing these weeds, Salvage may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

FALLOW LAND

Fallow land or land idle between crops may be subject to unwanted weed growth. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Salvage at the rate of 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds, Salvage may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. Use the higher rate on older plants, drought stressed plants or for hard-to-kill species. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used. Salvage may be used to kill fall alfalfa stands in preparation for spring planting of row crops under conservation tillage. The treated alfalfa crop cannot be grazed, fed to livestock or cut for hay.

**SOYBEANS – PREPLANT ONLY – FOR USE IN CROP
RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS****General Information:**

Salvage is a phenoxy-type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Salvage may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Salvage should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations, such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below. Do not use any tillage operations between application of Salvage and planting of soybeans.

Mixing Instructions:

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of Salvage on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow label directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Application Procedures:

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of spray mixture per acre for ground equipment.

Application Timing and Use Rates:

Maximum Rate Per Acre	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
12.8 fl. ozs.	Not less than 7 days
25.6 fl. ozs.	Not less than 14 days

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alfalfa*	Mustard, wild
Bindweed*	Onion, wild
Bittercress, smallflowered	Pennycress, field
Buttercup, smallflowered	Peppergrass*
Carolina geranium	Plantains
Cinquefoil, common and rough	Purslane, common
Clover, red*	Ragweed, common
Cocklebur, common	Ragweed, giant
Dandelion*	Shepherdspurse
Dock, curly*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Evening primrose, cutleaf	Sowthistle, annual
Garlic, wild*	Speedwell
Horseweed or Marestalk	Thistle, Canada
Ironweed	Thistle, bull
Lambsquarters, common	Velvetleaf
Lettuce, prickly	Vetch, hairy
Morningglory, annual	Virginia copperleaf
Mousetail	

*These species are only partially controlled.

In general, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage at the time of treatment. The response of individual weed species to Salvage is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

Application Restrictions and Precautions:

Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with Salvage may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide applications until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present at the time of application. Do not apply Salvage as described on this label unless you are prepared to accept soybean injury, including stand and yield.

Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Do not replant fields treated with Salvage in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for use with Salvage.

Do not apply Salvage when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restrictions: Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields previously treated with Salvage, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

GRASS PASTURES:

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. Addition of a nonionic surfactant usually improves weed control. Preferred timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications of Salvage to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

Plant Response: Injury may result to bentgrass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use Salvage if this risk of injury is unacceptable. Clovers may recover from early spring applications. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following Salvage application. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to newly seeded grasses.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS:

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. Use on established stands of cool season grass seed crops, such as bluegrass, tall fescue and

perennial ryegrass. Make applications in the spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated after the grasses have more than 5 true leaves. On established stands that have had the seed crop removed, perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. Refer to "Plant Response" and "Livestock Feeding Restrictions" under GRASS PASTURES.

SOD FARMS:

General: For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed until the day after application. Do not apply Salvage to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding. Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

Cool Season Grasses: To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. Apply when weeds are small and are actively growing under good moisture conditions. Not for use on centipede, carpetgrass, St. Augustine, bentgrass or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

RANGELAND PASTURES AND PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS NOT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application. For government program grasslands, follow program grazing restrictions if more restrictive than those given above.

General: Salvage can be used to control or suppress a number of susceptible broadleaf weeds in rangeland or perennial grasslands that are set aside from agricultural use such as in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or similar government programs. Consult program rules to determine whether grass and hay may be used. For best results, apply when broadleaf weeds are small. Adequate moisture is needed for best grass tolerance and weed control. Addition of a nonionic surfactant usually improves weed control.

Plant Response: Injury to legumes, bentgrass, and other warm season grasses is likely to occur. Grasses may be discolored following treatment. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired.

New Stands: Preseeding applications should occur at least 30 days prior to seeding. Newly seeded stands should only be treated after they are well established (more than 5 true leaves) or injury may occur. Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to new stands.

Established Stands: For best results, weeds must be actively growing. Apply 12.8 to 19.2 fluid

ounces of Salvage per acre for annual weeds and up to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre for biennial or perennial weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. For brush species in rangeland, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in an oil spray (see "Mixing Instructions"). Another option is to add 1 gallon of oil per acre to a Salvage water spray (see "Mixing Instructions"). Repeat applications in the same or subsequent year may be needed to control brush species.

FOREST MANAGEMENT:

Forest Site Preparation:

Budbreak Spray: For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 96 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as an oil spray (see "Mixing Directions") after alder buds break, but before foliage is 1/4 full size. A water spray including 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate may also be used.

Foliage Spray: To control alder and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 96 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.

Conifer Release:

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in young conifer stands, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray when 3/4 of the brush foliage has full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. Such stages usually occur between early May and mid-June, but application timing should be based on growth stages of brush and conifers. Application may cause leader deformation or other conifer injury, but trees should overcome it during the next growing season.

To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 76.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). Make application before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To release ponderosa pine from the same species, treat before new pine growth begins in the spring. Addition of oil or oil concentrate may cause unacceptable injury to pines. For dormant applications in late winter or early spring for control of susceptible woody species such as alder, willow, poplars, cherry, vine maple, ceanothus, tanoak, madrone and manzanita, apply up to 76.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This dormant treatment should be applied in

diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or other suitable diluent such as water plus crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions"). Do not use in plantations where pine and larch are among the desired crop species.

To control hazel brush in the Lake states, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, apply up to 74 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray to control certain completing hardwoods such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. Since this treatment may cause conifer injury, do not use if possible injury cannot be tolerated.

Forest Roadsides:

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on forest roadsides, apply 25.6 to 76.8 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray including, if desired, up to 3 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions"). Apply when sufficient foliage is present for absorption of herbicide.

Established Conifers (Including Christmas Trees):

Directed Spray or Spot Spray: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, mix up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per 100 gallons of water and apply to emerged weeds in the spring with ground equipment. Avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift as injury may result. For brush, mix 96 fluid ounces of Salvage per 100 gallons of water. Thoroughly spray brush in full foliage, but avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift. Do not apply more than the equivalent of 96 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre.

Over-the-Top Broadcast Application: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. To decrease the potential for injury to firs, apply only before budbreak in the spring and/or after complete bud set and hardening in the late summer or fall. Avoid treatment during the year of intended harvest.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL:

Airfields, Roadsides, Utilities, Vacant Lots, Fences, Industrial Sites and Similar Noncrop Areas: For control of many broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, apply 12.8 to 51.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. Use the high rate for woody plants. Applications may be as broadcast sprays, small area sprays or spot treatments. For small areas or spot spraying, use 3.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per gallon of water and spray weeds to runoff. Regardless of the

method of application, use adequate spray volume for full coverage of weeds. Preferred application timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications of Salvage to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials. Use of oil sprays or the addition of spray adjuvants improves weed control, but also increases risk of damage to desirable ground covers.

Plant Response: Bentgrass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes may be killed or injured. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following Salvage application.

ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURFGRASSES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), PARKS, CEMETERIES:

General: Refer to "Turf Use Requirements" in the "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year. For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed for at least 1 hour after application. Avoid contacting desirable trees, shrubs, flowers, or vegetables as plant injury may result. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding grasses (or other plants). Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

Cool Season Grasses: To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, apply 12.8 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Salvage per acre (0.3 to 0.44 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet). Preferred application timing for broadcast treatment is in the early spring when small weeds have emerged and are actively growing under good moisture conditions. For very weedy turf, a follow-up broadcast or spot application may be warranted about 2 to 4 weeks later. Summer applications of Salvage are typically spot treatments of individual weeds that have emerged after a spring broadcast treatment. In the fall when cooler, wetter conditions again favor active weed growth, broadcast application may be appropriate for very weedy turf, such as an area that had no spring broadcast treatment. Not for use on centipede, carpetgrass, St. Augustine, bentgrass or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

Seller 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 FOR USE when used under normal conditions. 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 seller, in writing, 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 seller will be one of the following, at the election of the seller:

1. Refund 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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