



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

August 12, 2003

Mr. Michael Kellogg
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
11324 17th Ave. Ct. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Dear Mr. Kellogg:

Subject: Albaugh Land Star™
EPA Reg. No. 42750-62 ✓
Re: Label Amendment
Your submission dated February 10, 2003

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you make the labeling changes listed below:

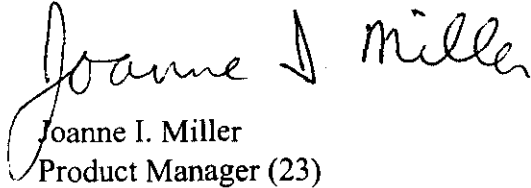
1. On page 11, under Spray Drift Management, in the first paragraph add "and the grower." after both appearances of the word applicator. The sentences should read "... RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER." and "The applicator and the grower are responsible..." respectively.
2. On page 12, under Wind, change the number "2" to the number "3" in both places they appear. The sentences should read "... wind speeds of 3-10 mph." and "avoided below 3 mph due..." respectively.

Please submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joanne I. Miller". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

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

Enclosure

3 7 16

Albaugh LAND STAR™

AVOID CONTACT WITH FOLIAGE OF CROP OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

Read the "CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*:

Glyphosate (N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt..... 12.9%
2,4-D, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, in the form of its isopropylamine salt..... 20.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 66.5%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Contains 144 grams per litre or 1.2 lbs per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient, glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt and 227 grams per liter or 1.9 lbs per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient, 2,4-D, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 108 grams per litre or 0.9 lb per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate, and 182 grams per litre or 1.5 lbs per U.S. gallon of the acid 2,4-D.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. - Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. - Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. - Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take off contaminated clothing. - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

For chemical spill, leak, fire, or exposure, call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

EPA Reg. No. 42750-62

Manufactured by:
Albaugh, Inc.
Ankeny, IA 50021

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
AUG 12 2003

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

42750-62

EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS
___ Gals. (___ Liters)

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-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, ~~chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material~~ chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber > 14 mils, or natural rubber > 14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils or nitrile rubber > 14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

CONTAINERS GREATER THAN ONE GALLON BUT LESS THAN FIVE GALLONS: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering controls statements:

CONTAINERS FIVE GALLONS OR MORE: A mechanical system (probe and pump) 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.

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.

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

Drift or runoff may adversely affect nontarget plants.

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters and rinsate.

Most cases of ground water 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 ground water supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the possibility of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent ground water contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any 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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, are: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber > 14 mils, or natural rubber > 14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils or nitrile rubber > 14 mils ~~chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material~~, and shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

STORE ABOVE 40°F to keep product in solution. If crystals form, place in a warm room (72°F), allow the product to reach room temperature and roll or shake or recirculate in mini-bulk or bulk container until crystals have dissolved. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable containers: Do not reuse this container except for refill in accordance with a valid Albaugh Repackaging or Toll Repackaging Agreement. If not refilled or returned to the authorized repackaging facility, triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Bulk Tanks: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and wash with appropriate cleaners before reusing.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Land Star™ is a postemergence herbicide for control or suppression of emerged weeds in fallow and reduced tillage systems, pasture and rangeland, airports, dry canals, industrial plant sites, parking areas, parks, schools, storage areas, farmsteads, ditches, fencerows, roadside and highway rights-of-way, other public areas, and similar industrial and noncrop sites. Land Star™ can also be applied prior to planting or emergence of wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye or sorghum (grain or forage), through hooded sprayers between rows of corn, as a spot treatment in corn, sorghum, forage grasses or forage legumes, as a preharvest treatment in wheat, and as a postharvest treatment following grain harvest.

Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks after application. Following spot treatment in forage grasses or legumes, allow 30 days before harvesting or grazing domestic livestock.

This product enters the plant through the foliage and moves throughout the plant. Visual effects of control are a gradual wilting or yellowing of the plant, which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of affected underground plant parts. Visible symptoms will usually develop within 2 to 4 days after application, but may not occur for 7 or more days. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay the visual effects of control.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS

- Do not plant any crop other than wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye or sorghum (grain or forage) for 3 months after treatment or until this product has disappeared from the soil.
- Applications of this product after planting and prior to crop emergence may cause crop injury if rainfall or environmental conditions delaying crop emergence are experienced.
- This product is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to establishment of labeled crops. Large amounts of green or decaying vegetation left standing or incorporated into the seedbed may enhance the development of disease in newly planted crops. This may result in poor emergence and/or stands, especially under cool and/or wet conditions.
- Spraying early to control young weeds before dense stands develop or light cultivation to assist weed decay will favor preparation of suitable seedbeds.
- In reduced tillage and no-till systems, ensure good seed to soil contact and proper seeding depth.
- Do not feed or forage treated vegetation from treated areas for 8 weeks after application.
- DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF 2,4-D SENSITIVE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES AND OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION.
- Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift, since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops or desirable vegetation.
- The likelihood of injury occurring to adjacent crops from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions including lesser wind velocities will favor spray drift.
- Movement of this product on soil particles during windstorms may cause damage to susceptible plants that are contacted. This hazard is reduced if rainfall occurs shortly after application.
- Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this herbicide or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance. Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

Land Star™ is subject to all state and county regulations for 2,4-D amine.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

This product should be applied postemergence to vigorously growing weeds when they have reached the recommended size given in the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Application should be delayed until maximum emergence of the target weeds, but before weeds exceed the maximum size recommended. For annual weeds, allow 1 day after treatment before tillage. For field bindweed, allow at least 7 days after treatment before tillage.

Reduced control may result if treatments are made during poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage or if weeds have been mowed, grazed or cut. Heavy dust on foliage or an overstory canopy covering targeted weeds may also reduce control.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application will wash this product off the foliage and a repeat treatment will be required.

RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED

For best results, apply this product after most weed seeds have germinated but before seedhead formation in grasses or flower bud formation in broadleaves.

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of the grass and broadleaf weed species listed below. Rates recommended are for maximum weed height at treatment time.

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LAND STAR™		
PERRENIAL WEED SPECIES	RATE PER ACRE (FLUID OUNCES)	LENGTH OF VINES/TREATMENT HEIGHT
Bindweed, field** <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	54 oz (suppression only)	6" to 18"
Spurge, leafy	54 oz (suppression only)	Post bloom

LAND STAR™		
ANNUAL WEED SPECIES	RATE PER ACRE	MAXIMUM HEIGHT
Foxtail, green <i>Setaria viridis</i>	27 oz	12"
Barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	40 oz	6"
Brome, downy* <i>Bromus tectorum</i>		
Cheat* <i>Bromus secalinus</i>		
Foxtail <i>Setaria spp.</i>		
Kochia* <i>Kochia scoparia</i>		
Lettuce, prickly* <i>Lactuca scariola</i>		
Oats, wild <i>Avena fatua</i>		
Puncturevine <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		
Purslane, common <i>Portulaco oleracea</i>		
Cocklebur <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	40 oz	12"
Lambsquarters <i>Chenopodium album</i>		
Mustard, tansy <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>		
Mustard, tumble <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>		
Pigweed, redroot <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		
Pigweed, smooth <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		
Rye <i>Secale cereale</i>		
Stinkgrass <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>		
Thistle, Russian <i>Salsola kali</i>		
Wheat <i>Triticum aestivum</i>		
Barnyardgrass <i>Echinocha crus-galli</i>	54 oz	6"
Buffalobur <i>Solanum rostratum</i>		
Goatgrass <i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>		
Mustard, blue <i>Chorispora tenella</i>		

ANNUAL WEED SPECIES	LAND STAR™	
	RATE PER ACRE	MAXIMUM HEIGHT
Panicum, fall <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> Witchgrass <i>Panicum capillare</i>		
Oats, wild <i>Aven fatua</i>	54 oz	12"

*For improved control in no-till systems or heavy infestations or overwintered stands, use 54 fluid ounces. For best results on light kochia infestations, treat after the plant has passed through the woolly stage of growth and is 3 to 6 inches in height. When treating medium to heavy infestations or plants that are in the woolly stage (1 to 3 inches in height), add 2 fluid ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel[®]™ to the recommended rate of Land Star™. Refer to the Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel[®]™ label for planting, cropping and other restrictions. Follow all precautions on the Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel[®]™ labels.

**Land Star™ may also be used as a 1 percent solution on a spray-to-wet basis for annual weed control and field bindweed suppression. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

Prepare the desired volume of spray by mixing the amount of Land Star™ in clean water as shown in the following table:

SPRAY SOLUTIONS

DESIRED VOLUME	AMOUNT OF LAND STAR™
1 gallon	1 1/3 fluid ounces
25 gallons	1 quart
100 gallons	1 gallon

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

Banvel™ is a trademark of the BASF Corporation.

SPOT TREATMENT

Applications in growing crops must be made prior to heading of small grains and grain sorghum (milo) and silking of corn.

For applications in forage grasses and legumes, apply in areas where the movement of domestic livestock can be controlled. No more than one-tenth of any acre should be treated at one time. Further applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals. Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 30 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

ECOFARMING SYSTEMS

The Ecofarming System consists of the following rotation: winter wheat, corn/sorghum, ecofallow.

Use the following tank mixtures for control of emerged annual weeds before planting corn or sorghum in the Ecofarming System.

Land Star™ at 54 to 64 fluid ounces per acre

Plus

ATRAZINE at 0.75 to 1 pound active ingredient per acre

Plus

Alachlor (LASSO[®]) at 2.5 to 3 quarts per acre or other preemergent herbicide labeled for these uses (follow label directions for recommended application rates).

Follow all label directions.

The above tank mixtures should be applied in 28-0-0 or 32-0-0 liquid fertilizer carrier at 20 to 30 gallons per acre. The liquid fertilizer may be diluted with water to achieve the desired carrier volume.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – The following weeds, up to a maximum height of 4 inches, will be controlled:

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Brome, downy

Bromus tectorum

Cheat

Bromus secalinus

Foxtail, green

Setaria viridis

Foxtail, yellow

Setaria lutescens

Kochia*

Kochia scoparia

Lettuce, prickly

Lactuca serriola

Pigweed, redroot

Amaranthus retroflexus

Thistle, Russian

Salsola kali

Wheat, volunteer

Triticum aestivum

*For improved control of kochia, add 4 fluid ounces per acre (0.125 pound a.i. per acre) of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel[®]™ to the above tank mixture.

Risk of crop injury from 2,4-D, Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel[®]™ can be reduced by applying this treatment 7 to 14 days before planting.

Refer to the label booklet for Lasso[®] herbicide for preemergence weed control achieved by this tank mixture.

Refer to the specific product labels for crop rotation restrictions and cautionary statements for all products in these mixtures.

Lasso[®] is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS TO WHEAT

This product provides weed control when applied prior to harvest of wheat. Apply after the hard-dough stage of grain (30% or less grain moisture) and at least 7 days prior to harvest.

This product may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. See the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section for instructions for ground and aerial applications.

DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN 84 FLUID OUNCES PER ACRE OF THIS PRODUCT FOR PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS IN WHEAT.

Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

NOTE: It is not recommended that wheat grown for seed be treated because a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

POSTHARVEST APPLICATIONS FOLLOWING GRAIN HARVEST

This product will provide control of weeds following grain harvest. Weeds should be allowed to regrow after damage incurred during harvest operations and to recover from environmental stress before application of this product. Weeds should be treated prior to the heading stage of annual grasses and before broadleaf weeds exceed 24 inches in height. Ammonium sulfate will improve performance on annual weeds under stress conditions.

Weeds controlled with 40 fluid ounces per acre include downy brome, green foxtail, stinkgrass and volunteer wheat.

Weeds controlled with 54 fluid ounces per acre include field bindweed, kochia, lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed and Russian thistle.

Weeds controlled with 64 fluid ounces per acre include barnyardgrass, sandbur, witchgrass, yellow foxtail and prickly lettuce.

FARMSTEADS, DITCHES AND FENCEROWS

When applied as directed, this product will control downy brome, bulbous bluegrass, kochia, tumble mustard, tansy mustard and prickly lettuce, and provide suppression of crested wheatgrass, smooth brome grass and field bindweed.

Use a 1 percent solution of this product for spray-to-wet, spot-spraying applications. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Treat when weeds are small, actively growing and free of dust. Use 108 fluid ounces of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre for broadcast boom applications.

ROADSIDE AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY

When applied as directed, Land Star™ alone and tank mixtures of Land Star™ plus Velpar[®]™ and/or Oust[®]™ will reduce vegetative growth of bahiagrass turf as well as control or partially control the following annual and perennial weeds (Please refer to the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for additional information):

Bindweed, field <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Brome, downy <i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Spurge, leafy	Cheat <i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Foxtail, green <i>Setaria viridis</i>	Foxtail <i>Setaria spp.</i>
Cocklebur <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Kochia <i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters <i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lettuce, prickly <i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mustard, tansy <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Oats, wild <i>Avena fatua</i>
Mustard, tumble <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Puncturevine <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Pigweed, redroot <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Purslane, common <i>Portulaco oleracea</i>
Pigweed, smooth <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Barnyardgrass <i>Echinocha crus-galli</i>
Rye <i>Secale cereale</i>	Buffalobur <i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Stinkgrass <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Goatgrass <i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>
Thistle, Russian <i>Salsola kali</i>	Mustard, blue <i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Wheat <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Panicum, fall <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Oats, wild <i>Aven fatua</i>	Witchgrass <i>Panicum capillare</i>
Barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	

Make applications to bahiagrass prior to seedhead emergence or after the bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 4 to 5 inches. For best results, make applications when both bahiagrass and weeds are healthy and actively growing.

Apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces of Land Star™ as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Or

Apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces of Land Star™ plus 8 to 16 fluid ounces (1/2 to 1 pint) of Velpar[®]™ plus ¼ ounce of Oust[®]™ as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Or

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Apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces of Land Star™ plus 8 to 16 fluid ounces (1/2 to 1 pint) of Velpar®™ as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Or

Apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces of Land Star™ plus ¼ to ½ ounce of Oust®™ as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution.

The use of surfactant with this product is not recommended.

Read and carefully observe the label claims, precautionary statements and all information on the labels of each product used in this tank mixture. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

~~Velpar™ and Oust™ are trademarks of E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company.~~

INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AIRPORTS, DRY CANALS, PLANT SITES, PARKING AREAS, PARKS, SCHOOLS, STORAGE AREAS, OTHER PUBLIC AREAS AND NONCROP SITES

This product provides weed control when used as directed under the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label, when applied to industrial areas, airports, dry canals, plant sites, parking areas, parks, schools, storage areas, other public areas, and noncrop sites.

This product is also recommended for musk thistle control in industrial areas. Best control of musk thistle is obtained when applications are made while plants are in the rosette stage of growth. Applications should be made in the spring prior to bolting or in the fall prior to soil freeze-up. Partial control or suppression may be obtained with treatments made from bolting through flowering. For best results, plants should be actively growing and not under stress and free of dust layers on leaves.

For broadcast applications, apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces per acre of this product alone or as a tank mixture with either 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®™, 4 to 8 ounces of Tordon™ 22K or 0.1 to 0.3 ounces of Escort®™.

For spray-to-wet applications, apply this product as a 1 to 2 percent solution alone or as a tank mixture with ½ to 1 percent Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®™, ½ to 1 percent Tordon™ 22K or with Escort®™ at a rate of 1 ounce of product per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Read and carefully observe the label directions, precautionary statements and all other information on the labels of each product used in tank mixtures.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND

This product is recommended for leafy spurge and musk thistle control in rangeland and pasture areas. It is also recommended for the control of those weeds listed in the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated grass within 7 days after application. Animals being finished for slaughter that are grazing in the treated area within 30 days of treatment must be removed from the treated area 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut forage for hay within 30 days of application. When this product is used for spot treatments where less than 10 percent of the total grazed area will be treated, there is no grazing restriction.

Best control of leafy spurge is obtained when applications are made during the seed-set growth stage. This typically occurs in late June. Desirable grass species may be injured with this application. However, injury is usually temporary and normal growth resumes soon after application. Do not use this application on the same area for two consecutive years because grass injury will increase.

Apply 54 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast application in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Best control of musk thistle is obtained when applications are made while plants are in the rosette stage of growth. Applications should be made in the spring prior to bolting or in the fall prior to soil freeze-up. Partial control or suppression may be obtained with treatments made from bolting through flowering. For best results, plants should be actively growing and not under stress and free of dust layers on leaves.

For broadcast applications, apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces per acre of this product alone or as a tank mixture with either 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®™, 4 to 8 ounces of Tordon™ 22K or 0.1 to 0.3 ounces of Escort®™.

For spray-to-wet applications, apply this product as a 1 to 2 percent solution alone or as a tank mixture with ½ to 1 percent Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel[®]™, ½ to 1 percent Tordon™ 22K or with Escort[®]™ at a rate of 1 ounce of product per 100 gallons of spray solution.

When using tank mixtures, refer to the tank mix product label for grazing restrictions for that product. Follow the most restrictive label. Read and carefully observe the label directions, precautionary statements and all other information on the labels of each product used in these tank mixtures.

AID TO TILLAGE

This product; used in conjunction with preplant and conventional fallow tillage practices will provide control of downy brome, cheat, volunteer wheat, tansy mustard and foxtail. Apply 27 fluid ounces of this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre to weeds that are actively growing. Treat when weeds are less than 6 inches in height. Application must be followed by conventional tillage practices before regrowth of the treated plant occurs. Allow at least 1 day after application before tillage.

AMMONIUM SULFATE

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight (or liquid equivalent) or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of Land Star™ and Land Star™ herbicide tank mixtures on annual weeds. The improvement in performance may be apparent where environmental stress is a concern. Low-quality ammonium sulfate may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test by adding 1/3 cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, predissolve the ammonium sulfate in water and filter prior to addition to the spray tank. If ammonium sulfate is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly with agitation. Adding too quickly may clog outlet line. ENSURE THAT AMMONIUM SULFATE IS COMPLETELY DISSOLVED IN THE SPRAY TANK BEFORE ADDING HERBICIDES. THOROUGHLY RINSE THE SPRAY SYSTEM WITH CLEAN WATER AFTER USE TO REDUCE CORROSION.

NOTE: Compatibility problems may occur at carrier volumes below 5 GPA.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

This product may be applied using either ground, aerial spray or hand-held equipment. It may also be applied between the rows of corn using hooded sprayers. Use extreme care to avoid misting or drifting of herbicide solution onto foliage, green stems or fruit of desirable crops, trees, or plants during both growing and dormant periods since even very small quantities of spray can cause severe plant injury.

GROUND APPLICATION: Apply recommended rates of this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray. For optimum spray distribution and coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. When using flood nozzles, space them no more than 40 inches apart and ensure double overlap of spray pattern. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for correct pressure and nozzle height above the target canopy. Avoid pressure and nozzles which produce fine droplets or mist.

Use appropriate marking devices to ensure uniform spray coverage and best results from Land Star™ herbicide.

HAND-HELD and HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT (use coarse sprays only): Mix this product in clean water and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use a 1 percent solution for annual weed control and field bindweed suppression.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Apply the recommended rates of this product in 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray. DO NOT APPLY DURING INVERSION CONDITIONS, WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY, OR WHEN OTHER CONDITIONS WILL FAVOR DRIFT. DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT WAS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray Drift Management

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 is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest 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 the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe 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 field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 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

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

HOODED SPRAYERS: This product may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of corn. Only hooded sprayers that completely enclose the spray pattern may be used.

A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator. The spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground.

When applying to corn that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray solution. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows.

Follow these requirements:

- The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Do not apply more than 54 ounces of this product per acre per application.
- Corn must be at least 12 inches tall, measured without extending leaves.
- Do not apply after tasseling.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 mph.
- Maximum wind speed: 10 mph.
- Use low-drift nozzles.

Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes into direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets,

mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Do not graze or feed corn forage or fodder following applications of this product through hooded sprayers.

Do not apply more than 6 quarts of this product per acre per year for hooded sprayer applications.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Land Star™ ALONE**

Fill the spray tank to about ¾ of the desired volume with clean water. Add the recommended amount of this product, then complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mix tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, terminate by-pass and return lines at the tank bottom and/or use an agriculturally approved antifoam or defoaming agent.

Additional surfactant is not necessary for this formulation.

NOTE: Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as water from ponds and unlined ditches.

TANK MIXTURES

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of this herbicide with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Mix labeled tank mixtures of Land Star™ herbicide with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35-mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the sprayer tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. If a flowable formulation is used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
5. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. Continue filling the sprayer tank with water and add the required amount of Land Star™ herbicide near the end of the filling process.
7. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, emulsifiable concentrate, drift control additive, water-soluble liquid.

Maintain good agitation at all times, until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep by-pass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle should be no finer than 100 mesh and in-line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Carefully select proper nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with conventional ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles.

Check label of all products used in tank mix for cleaning instructions. Clean as per the hardest material to remove.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

CLEAN THE ENTIRE SPRAYER AFTER APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT. Failure to clean the sprayer thoroughly may result in injury to desirable crops which are subsequently sprayed.

First, add clean water to the tank and thoroughly rinse the entire sprayer system. Secondly, fill the tank with water and ammonia. Add 1 quart of household ammonia per 25 gallons of water. Pump enough solution through the hoses, boom and nozzles to fill these parts completely. Then fill the tank, close and leave for 24 hours before draining and rinsing thoroughly with water.

Application or use of other agricultural chemicals with the equipment used for this product may result in injury to desirable vegetation.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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