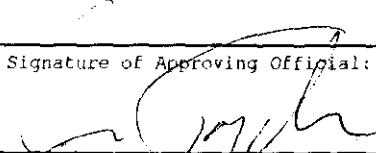
 <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (H7505C) 401 "M" St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:</b> <u>  x  </u> Registration <u>    </u> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	EPA Reg. Number: <del>51036</del> <b>51306-336</b>	Date of Issuance:  <b>MAR 29 2000</b>
	Term of Issuance: <b>Conditional</b>	
	Name of Pesticide Product: <b>Gly-Flo Forestry</b>	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): <b>Micro Flo Company P.O. Box 772099 Memphis, TN 38117</b>		
<p><b>Note:</b> 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/reregistered 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 to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p><b>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) or 4 when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.</li> <li>2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 51036-336."</li> <li>b. Based on a revised acute toxicology profile, EPA Registration No. 524-326 is classified as category IV for acute inhalation. You may choose to remove both the precautionary statements and first aid statements from the label or to retain the current statements.</li> <li>c. The statements, "Do not apply this product in a way which will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application." must be removed from the Agricultural Requirements box and placed under "Directions for Use" immediately after the statement, "It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling." and before the statement "For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulations."</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		
Signature of Approving Official: 	Date: <b>3-29-00</b>	

d. Refer to the Spray Drift Management attachment enclosed for statements required on the labels of all products applied by aerial application. Incorporate these statements into your label.

3. Submit three (3) copies 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 constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records. VKW



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Attachment-Spray Drift Management

Under the heading Spray Drift Management the text should read as follows:

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift 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 Information.

Importance of 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 Inversion section of this label).

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**-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest 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 cross-wind, 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 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 set 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 literally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards 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).

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### GLY-FLO FORESTRY

AVOID CONTACT WITH FOILAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS, OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION WILL RESULT.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

*Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	41.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	<u>58.5%</u>
	100.0%

\*Contains 480 grams per litre or 4 pounds per U.S. gallon of glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 356 grams per litre or 3 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, Glyphosate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

**CAUTION**

**FIRST AID**

**IF INHALED:** Remove individual to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

Refer to additional precautionary statements on back panel of label.

EPA Reg. No. 51036-

EPA Est. No. 51036-GA-001

**NET CONTENTS:**

Manufactured By:  
MICRO FLO COMPANY  
P.O. BOX 772099  
MEMPHIS, TN 38117

**ACCEPTED**

MAR 29 2000

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 51036-336

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION! HARMFUL IF INHALED. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- 1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- 2. Shoes plus socks.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATION

Users should:

- 1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

In case of an emergency involving this product, Call 1-800-451-8461

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.

In case of: SPILL or LEAK, soak up and remove to a landfill.

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.

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### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 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:

1. Coveralls
2. Waterproof gloves
3. Shoes plus socks

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard 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.

Uses of this product in utility (rights-of-way and all other utility sites are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard requirements. Requirements in the Agricultural Use Requirement box do not apply to utility uses. Follow all other label requirements for applications to utility sites.



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### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

**STORAGE:** STORE ABOVE 10°F (-12°C) TO KEEP PRODUCT FROM CRYSTALLIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, place in a warm room 68°F (20°C) for several days to redissolve and roll or shake container or recirculate in mini-bulk containers to mix well before using. For bulk containers, see container label.

**DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

This product, a water soluble liquid, mixes readily with water and surfactant to be applied as a foliar spray for the control or destruction of most herbaceous and woody plants.

This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most herbaceous weeds occur within 7 days but on most woody plants may not occur for 30 days or more.

After any site disturbance, such as logging, mechanical brush removal or mowing, allow stump sprouts, resprouts and foliar regrowth from woody brush and perennial herbaceous weeds sufficient time to regrow before treatment.

Always use the higher recommended rates of this product and surfactant when treating dense, multicanopied sites of woody vegetation or difficult-to-control woody and herbaceous plants.

Reduced control may result when woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds are treated under poor growing conditions caused by drought, disease or insect damage. Reduced control may result if the foliage of undesirable vegetation is covered with dust at the time of treatment.

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

When this product comes in contact with soil (on the soil surface or as suspended soil or sediment in water) it is bound to soil particles. When used in accordance with label directions, once this product is bound it is not available for plant uptake, and

will not harm off-site vegetation where roots grow into the treatment area or if the soil is transported off-site. When used in accordance with label directions, the strong affinity of this product to soil particles prevents this product from leaching out of the soil profile and entering ground water. The affinity between this product and soil particles remains until this product is degraded, which is primarily a biological degradation process carried out under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions by soil microflora.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended in this label may result in reduced performance.

FORESTRY SITE PREPARATION AND UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY

This product is recommended for the control or partial control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds. This product is labeled for use in forestry and utility sites. This product is also recommended for use in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites and maintaining logging roads, and for side trimming along utility rights-of-way.

In forestry, this product is recommended for use in site preparation prior to planting any tree species, including Christmas trees and silvicultural nursery sites.

In utilities, this product is recommended for use along electrical power, pipeline and telephone rights-of-way, and in other utility sites associated with these rights-of-way, such as substations.

APPLICATION RATES AND TIMING

APPLICATION	GLY-FLO FORESTRY	SPRAY VOLUME GAL/A
<u>BROADCAST</u>		
Aerial	2 to 10 qts/a	5 to 30
Ground	2 to 10 qts/a	10 to 60
<u>SPRAY-TO-WET</u>		
Handgun, Backpack, Mistblower	3/4% to 2% by volume	spray-to-wet
<u>LOW VOLUME DIRECTED SPRAY</u>		
Handgun, Backpack, Mistblower	5% to 10% by volume	partial coverage*

\*For low volume directed spray applications, coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted.

Coverage of the top one-half of the plant is important for best results.

In forestry site preparation and utility rights-of-way applications, this product requires use with a nonionic surfactant. Use a nonionic surfactant with greater than 80 percent active ingredient and labeled for use with herbicides. Use of this product without surfactant will result in reduced performance. See the "MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTION" section of this label for more information.

Mix 2 or more quarts of the nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5 percent or more by spray volume). Use of surfactant concentrations greater than 1.5 percent by spray volume with handgun applications or 2.5 percent by spray volume with broadcast applications is not recommended.

Use higher rates of this product within the recommended range for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and hard-to-control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before fall color and leaf drop. Increase rates within the recommended range for control of perennial herbaceous weeds any time after emergence and before seedheads, flowers or berries appear.

Use the lower rates of this product within the recommended range for control of annual herbaceous weeds and actively growing perennial herbaceous weeds after seedheads, flowers or berries appear. Apply to the foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds any time after emergence.

This product has no herbicidal or residual activity in the soil. Where repeat applications are necessary, do not exceed 10.6 quarts of this product per acre per year.

TANK MIXTURES

Tank mixtures of this product may be used to increase the spectrum of vegetation controlled. When tank mixing, read and carefully observe the label claims, cautionary statements and all information on the labels of both products used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any recommended rate of this product may be used in a tank mix.

**NOTE:** For forestry site preparation, make sure the tank mix product is approved for use prior to planting the desired species. Observe planting interval restrictions. For side trimming treatments in utility rights-of-way, tank mixtures with Arsenal 2WSL are not recommended. For side trimming treatments, it is recommended that this product be used alone as recommended, or as a tank mixture with Garlon 4.

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<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>BROADCAST RATE</u>	<u>USE SITES</u>
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	2 to 16 fl oz/a	Forestry site preparation
Oust	1 to 4 oz/a	Forestry site preparation, Utility sites
Garlon 3A*, Garlon 4	1 to 4 qts/a	Forestry site preparation, Utility sites
Arsenal 2WSL	2 to 32 fl oz/a	Utility sites

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>SPRAY-TO-WET RATES</u>	<u>USE SITES</u>
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	1/32% to 1/2% by volume	Forestry site preparation
Arsenal 2WSL	1/32% to 1/2% by volume	Utility sites

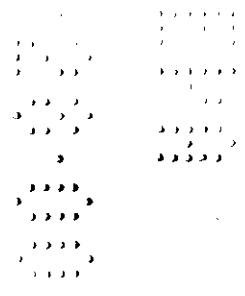
**LOW VOLUME DIRECTED**

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>SPRAY RATES</u>	<u>USE SITES</u>
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	1/8% to 1/2% by volume	Forestry site preparation
Arsenal 2WSL	1/8% to 1/2% by volume	Utility sites

\*Ensure that Garlon 3A is thoroughly mixed with water according to label directions before adding this product. Have spray mixture agitating at the time this product is added to avoid spray compatibility problems.

For control of herbaceous weeds, use the lower recommended tank mixture rates. For control of dense stands or tough-to-control woody brush and trees, use the higher recommended rates.

Arsenal is a trademark of American Cyanamid Company.  
Oust is a trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.  
Garlon is a trademark of DowElanco Products Company.



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FORESTRY CONIFER AND HARDWOOD RELEASE  
DIRECTED SPRAY AND SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied as a directed spray or by using selective equipment in forestry conifer and hardwood sites, including Christmas tree plantations and silvicultural nurseries. Mix 2 to 6 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5 to 1.5 percent by spray volume) for all spray applications. Use a surfactant with greater than 80 percent active ingredient.

In hardwood plantations, tank mixtures with Oust may be used. In pine plantations, tank mixtures with Garlon 4 or Arsenal AC may be used. Comply with all site restrictions, forestry species limitations and precautions on the tank mix product label.

Avoid contact of spray, drift, mist or drips with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of desirable species.

See all sections in the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" portion of this label for specific equipment recommendations and precautions.

For spray-to-wet applications, use a 2 percent spray solution for the control of undesirable woody brush and trees. To control herbaceous weeds, use a 1 to 2 percent solution.

For low volume directed spray applications, use a 5 to 10 percent spray solution. Coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. Coverage of the top one-half of the unwanted vegetation is important.

For equipment calibrated for broadcast applications, use 2 to 10 quarts of this product per acre. Apply in 10 to 60 gallons of clean water per acre. Shielded application equipment may be used to avoid contact of the spray solution with desirable plants. Shields should be adjusted to prevent spray contact with the foliage or green bark of desirable vegetation.

Wiper application equipment may be used. See the "SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT" portion of this label for equipment and rate recommendations.

BROADCAST SPRAY

Except where specifically recommended below, use only where conifers have been established for more than one year.

APPLICATION MUST BE MADE AFTER FORMATION OF FINAL CONIFER RESTING BUDS IN THE FALL OR PRIOR TO INITIAL BUD SWELLING IN THE SPRING.

Injury may occur to conifers treated for release, especially where spray patterns overlap or the higher rates are applied. Damage can be accentuated if applications are made when conifers are actively growing, or are under stress from drought, flood water, improper planting, insects, animal damage or diseases.

This product may require use with a surfactant. Follow the instructions under the "MIXING" portion of the "MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" section of this label.

For release of the following conifer species outside the Southeastern United States:

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Douglas fir                  | Pines*                |
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | <i>Pinus spp.</i>     |
| Fir                          | Redwood, California** |
| <i>Abies spp.</i>            | <i>Sequoia spp.</i>   |
| Hemlock**                    | Spruce                |
| <i>Tsuga spp.</i>            | <i>Picea spp.</i>     |

\*Includes all species except loblolly pine, longleaf pine shortleaf pine or slash pine.

\*\*Use of a surfactant is not recommended for release of hemlock species or California redwood. In mixed conifer stands, injury to these species may result if a surfactant is used.

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray.

**NOTE:** For release of Douglas fir with this product or recommended tank mixtures of this product, a nonionic surfactant recommended for over-the-top foliar sprays may be used. Nonionic surfactants may be used at 2 fluid ounces per acre at elevations above 1500 feet, or 1 fluid ounce per acre in the coastal range or at elevations below 1500 feet. Use of surfactant rates exceeding those listed above may result in unacceptable conifer injury and are not recommended. Ensure that the nonionic surfactant has been adequately tested for Douglas fir safety before use.

In Maine, up to 3 quarts per acre of this product may be used for the control of difficult species.

To release Douglas fir, and pine and spruce species at the end of the first growing season (except in California), apply 1 to 1.5 quarts of this product per acre. Ensure that the conifers are well hardened off.

**OUST TANK MIXTURES** - To release jack pine, white pine and white spruce, apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product with 1 to 3 ounces (1

to 1.5 for white pine) of Oust per acre. Make applications to actively growing weeds as a broadcast spray over the top of established conifers. Applications at these rates should be made after formation of conifer resting buds in the late summer or fall.

ARSENAL APPLICATORS CONCENTRATE TANK MIXTURES - This product may be tank mixed with Arsenal Applicators Concentrate for release of Douglas fir. Use 1 to 1 1/2 quarts of this product tank mixed with 2 to 6 fluid ounces of Arsenal per acre. For release of balsam fir and red spruce, apply a mixture of 2 quarts of this product and 1 to 2 1/2 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre.

For release of the following conifer species in the Southeastern United States:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Loblolly pine<br><i>Pinus taeda</i>        | Slash pine<br><i>Pinus elliottii</i>     |
| Eastern white pine<br><i>Pinus strobus</i> | Virginia pine<br><i>Pinus virginiana</i> |
| Shortleaf pine<br><i>Pinus echinata</i>    | Longleaf pine<br><i>Pinus palustris</i>  |

Apply 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray during late summer or early fall after the conifers have hardened off. For applications at the end of the first growing season, use 1 quart per acre of this product alone or in a recommended tank mixture.

ARSENAL APPLICATORS CONCENTRATE TANK MIXTURES - Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product with 2 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre as a broadcast spray for conifer release. Use only on conifer species that are labeled for over-the-top sprays for both products. Use the higher recommended rates for dense, tough-to-control woody brush and trees.

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

#### HERBACEOUS RELEASE

When applied as directed, this product plus listed residual herbicides provides postemergence control of the annual weeds and control or suppression of the perennial weeds listed in this label, and residual control of the weeds listed in the residual herbicide label. Make applications to actively growing weeds as a broadcast spray over the top of labeled conifers.

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Oust tank mixtures - To release loblolly pines, apply 16 to 24 fluid ounces of this product plus 2 to 4 ounces of Oust per acre.

To release slash pines, apply 12 to 16 fluid ounces of this product, plus 2 to 4 ounces of Oust per acre.

Applications can be made over newly planted pines after the emergence of herbaceous weeds in the spring or early summer. Best results are obtained from applications made in May and June.

Weed control may be reduced if water volumes exceed 25 gallons per acre for these treatments.

Atrazine tank mixtures - To release Douglas fir, apply 1 quart of this product, plus 4 pounds a.i. of atrazine per acre. Apply only over Douglas fir that has been established for at least one full growing season. Apply in the early Spring, usually mid-March through early April. Injury will occur if applications are made after bud swell in the Spring. Do not add surfactant to this mix for this use.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendations for all herbicides and surfactants used.

#### WETLAND SITES

This product may be used in and around water (aquatic areas) and wetlands found in forestry and in power, telephone and pipeline rights-of-way sites, including where these sites are adjacent to or surrounding domestic water supply reservoirs, supply streams, lakes and ponds. Read and observe the following before making applications in and around water.

Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat in such areas.

There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.

**NOTE:** Do not apply this product directly to water within 1/2 mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within 1/2 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 1/2 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications. This restriction does not apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.



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Do not spray open bodies of water where woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds do not exist. The maximum application rate of 5 quarts per acre must not be exceeded in a since over-water broadcast application except as follows, where any recommended rate may be applied:

- Stream crossings in utility rights-of-way
- Where applications will result in less than 20 percent of the total water area being treated

#### MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES. HANDGUN APPUCATIONS SHOULD BE PROPERLY DIRECTED TO AVOID SPRAYING DESIRABLE PLANTS.

**NOTE:** REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS WATER FROM PONDS AND UNLINED DITCHES.

#### MIXING

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water while adding the required amount of this product (see the "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label). For tank mixtures, add the tank-mix product before adding this product. If tank mixing with Garlon 3A, ensure that the Garlon 3A is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to avoid incompatibility. Near the end of the filling process, add the required surfactant and mix well. Maintain an air break between the filling hose and the spray solution and remove the hose from the tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the water source. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved antifoam or defoaming agent.

#### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

#### ATTENTION

**AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.**

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of plant or crop injury occurring from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles

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per hour or when other conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow spray drift to occur. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.

**NOTE:** 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. When not in use, keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

#### AERIAL EQUIPMENT

This product is recommended for application by helicopter only in forestry sites and utility rights-of-way. Use the recommended rates of this product and surfactant in 5 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray.

IN CALIFORNIA, AERIAL APPLICATION MAY ONLY BE MADE IN NONRESIDENTIAL FORESTRY SITES AND CHAPARRAL AREAS.

AVOID DRIFT - DO NOT APPLY DURING INVERSION CONDITION, WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY, OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH WILL ALLOW DRIFT; DRIFT WILL CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS 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 droplets.

Drift control additives may be used for forestry site preparation and utility rights-of-way applications. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label. The use of a drift control agent for conifer and herbaceous release applications may result in conifer injury and is not recommended.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion. To prevent corrosion of exposed parts, thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. Landing gear are most susceptible.

#### GROUND BROADCAST EQUIPMENT

This product is recommended for broadcast applications using suitable ground equipment in forestry sites, utility sites and

utility rights-of-way. Use the recommended rates of this product plus surfactant in 10 to 60 gallons of clean water per acre as a broadcast spray. Check for even spray distribution throughout the spray pattern.

#### BACKPACK, HANDGUN OR MISTBLOWER EQUIPMENT

This product is recommended for application through backpack, handgun or hand-held mistblower\* equipment. For spray-to-wet applications, coverage should be uniform and complete, but not to the point of runoff.

This product can be used for low volume directed sprays for spot treatment of trees and brush. It is most effective in areas where there is a low density of undesirable trees or brush. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted vegetation and spray from top to bottom in a lateral zigzag motion. For flat fan and cone nozzles and with mistblowers, mist the application over the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open branched trees need only be treated from one side. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, applications must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

It is suggested that the recommended amount of this product and surfactant be mixed in a larger container and then added to the sprayer.

\*This product is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.

#### SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied through shielded sprayers or wiper application equipment. This equipment may be used to selectively control undesirable vegetation without harming desirable vegetation.

Shielded sprayers direct the herbicide solution onto weeds while shielding desirable vegetation from the spray solution. Any recommended rate or tank mixture of this product may be used employing this equipment.

Wiper applicators physically wipe product directly onto undesirable vegetation. Care should be taken to avoid wiping desirable vegetation. Use a 33 to 100 percent solution of this product, diluted in water for wiper applications. Use a 33 percent solution for wick or gravity feed systems. Higher concentrations may be used in pressurized systems that are capable of handling thicker solutions. Addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended.

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### WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product CONTROLS, PARTIALLY CONTROLS or SUPPRESSES most woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds, some of which are listed below.

#### WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Alder<br><i>Alnus spp.</i>                             | Hawthorn<br><i>Crataegus spp.</i>  |
| Ash<br><i>Fraxinus spp.</i>                            | Hazel<br><i>Corylus spp.</i>   |
| Aspen, quaking<br><i>Populus tremuloides</i>           | Hickory<br><i>Carya spp.</i>   |
| Bearmat (Bearclover)<br><i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>   | Holly, Florida; Brazilian<br>Peppertree<br><i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> |
| Beech<br><i>Fagus grandifolia</i>                      | Honeysuckle<br><i>Lonicera spp.</i>  |
| Birch<br><i>Betula spp.</i>                            | Hornbeam, American<br><i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>                          |
| Blackberry<br><i>Rubus spp.</i>                        | Kudzu<br><i>Pueraria lobata</i>  |
| Blackgum<br><i>Nyssa spp.</i>                          | Locust, black<br><i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>                                |
| Bracken<br><i>Pteridium</i>                            | Madrone<br><i>Arbutus menziesii</i>  |
| Broom:<br>French<br><i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>      | Manzanita<br><i>Arctostaphylos spp.</i>                                    |
| Scotch<br><i>Cytisus scoparius</i>                     | Maple<br><i>Acer spp.</i>  |
| Buckwheat, California<br><i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> | Monkey Flower<br><i>Mimulus guttatus</i>                                   |
| Cascara<br><i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>                    | Oak<br><i>Quercus spp.</i>   |
| Catsclaw   |  |

- Acacia greggi
- Ceanothus  
Ceanothus spp.
- Chamise  
Adenostoma fasciculatum
- Cherry:  
Bitter  
Prunus emarginata  
Black  
Prunus serotina
- Pin  
Prunus pensylvanica
- Coyote brush  
Baccharis consanguinea
- Creeper, Virginia  
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
- Dewberry  
Rubus trivialis
- Dogwood  
Cornus spp.
- Elderberry  
Sambucus spp.
- Elm  
Ulmus spp.
- Eucalyptus, bluegum  
Eucalyptus globulus
- Hasardia  
Haplopappus squamosus
- Sourwood  
Oxydendrum arboreum
- Sumac  
Rhus vernix
- Persimmon  
Diospyros spp.
- Pine  
Pinus spp.
- Poison Ivy  
Rhus radicans
- Poison Oak  
Rhus toxicodendron
- Poplar, yellow  
Liriodendron tulipifera
- Prunus  
Prunus spp.
- Raspberry  
Rubus spp.
- Redbud, eastern  
Cercis canadensis
- Rose, multiflora  
Rosa multiflora
- Sage, black  
Salvia mellifera
- Sagebrush, California  
Artemisia californica
- Salmonberry  
Rubus spectabilis
- Saltbrush; Sea myrtle  
Baccharis halimifolia
- Sassafras  
Sassafras albidum
- Thimbleberry  
Rubus parviflorus
- Tobacco, tree  
Nicotiana glauca

Sweetgum  
*Liquidambar*

Trumpetcreeper  
*Campsis radicans*

Swordfern  
*Polystichum munitum*

Waxmyrtle, southern  
*Myrica cerifera*

Tallowtree, Chinese  
*Sapium sebiferum*

Willow  
*Salix spp.*

Tan Oak  
*Lithocarpus densiflorus*

HERBACEOUS WEEDS

Bahiagrass  
*Paspalum notatum*

Guineagrass  
*Panicum maximum*

Balsamapple  
*Momrdica charantia*

Horsenettle  
*Solanum carolinense*

Barnyardgrass  
*Echinochloa crus-galli*

Horseweed/Marestail  
*Conyza canadensis*

Bassia, fivehook  
*Bassia hyssopifolia*

Johnsongrass  
*Sorghum halepense*

Bermudagrass  
*Cynodon dactylon*

Kikuyugrass  
*Pennisetum clandestinum*

Bindweed, field  
*Convolvulus arvensis*

Knapweed  
*Centaurea repens*

Bluegrass, Kentucky  
*Poa pratensis*

Kochia  
*Kochia scoparia*

Brackenfern  
*Pteridium aquilinum*

Lambsquarters, common  
*Chenopodium album*

Brome  
*Brome spp.*

Lespedeza: common, sericea  
*Lespedeza striata*  
*Lespedeza cuneata*

Bromegrass, smooth  
*Bromus inermis*

Lettuce, prickly  
*Lactuca serriola*

Broomsedge  
*Andropogon spp.*

Morningglory  
*Ipomoea spp.*

Buttercup  
*Ranunculus spp.*

Muhly, wirestem

- Cheat  
*Bromus secalinus*
- Chickweed, mouseear  
*Cerastium vulgatum*
- Clover, red  
*Trifolium pratense*
- Clover, white  
*Trifolium repens*
- Cocklebur  
*Xanthium strumarium*
- Crabgrass  
*Digitaria spp.*
- Dallasgrass  
*Paspalum dilatatum*
- Dock, curly  
*Rumex crispus*
- Dwarf dandelion  
*Krigia cespitosa*
- False flax, smallseed  
*Camelina microcarpa*
- Fescue  
*Festuca spp.*
- Fiddleneck  
*Amsinckia spp.*
- Flaxleaf fleabane  
*Conyza bonariensis*
- Fleabane  
*Erigeron spp.*
- Foxtail  
*Setaria spp.*
- Groudsel, common  
*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
- Mullein, common  
*Verbascum thapsus*
- Mustard, blue  
*Chorispora tenella*
- Mustard, tansy  
*Descurainia pinnata*
- Mustard, tumble  
*Sisymbrium altissimum*
- Mustard, wild  
*Sinapis arvensis*
- Napiergrass  
*Pennisetum purpureum*
- Nightshade, silverleaf  
*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
- Nutsedge: purple, yellow  
*Cyperus rotundus*  
*Cyperus esculentus*
- Oats, wild  
*Avena fatua*
- Orchardgrass  
*Dactylis glomerata*
- Panicum  
*Panicum spp.*
- Pampasgrass  
*Cortaderia jubata*
- Pennycress, field  
*Thlaspi arvense*
- Pigweed, redroot  
*Amaranthus retroflexus*
- Pigweed, smooth  
*Amaranthus hybridus*

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<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Sowthistle, annual <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Quackgrass <i>Agropyron repens</i>	Spanishneedles <i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
Ragweed, common <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Spurry, umbrella <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>
Ragweed, giant <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Starthistle, yellow <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Reed, giant <i>Arundo donax</i>	Stinkgrass <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Ryegrass, perennial <i>Lolium perenne</i>	Thistle, Canada <i>Cirsium avense</i>
Saltcedar <i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Thistle, Russian <i>Salsola kali</i>
Sandbur, field <i>Cenchrus spp.</i>	Vaseygrass <i>Paaspalum urvillei</i>
Shepherd's-purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Velvetgrass <i>Holcus spp.</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	Witchgrass <i>Panicum capillare</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania <i>Polgonum pensylvanicum</i>	

### INJECTION AND CUT STUMP APPUCATIONS

Woody brush and trees may be controlled using injection or cut stump applications of this product in forestry and utility right-of-way sites.

### INJECTION APPLICATIONS

Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of this product per each 2 inches of trunk diameter. This is best achieved by applying a 25 to 100 percent concentration of this material either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frill or cut areas in species that exude sap freely after frills or cutting. In these species, make frill or cut at an oblique angle so as to produce a



cupping effect and use undiluted material. For best results, avoid applications during peak sap flow in the Spring.

### CUT STUMP TREATMENTS

Woody vegetation may be controlled by treating freshly cut stumps of trees and resprouts with this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut vegetation close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to the freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, avoid applications during peak sap flow in the Spring.

When used according to directions for cut stump application, this product will CONTROL, PARTIALLY CONTROL or SUPPRESS most woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Alder<br><i>Alnus spp.</i>                   | Oak<br><i>Quercus spp.</i>                 |
| Coyotebrush<br><i>Baccharis consanguinea</i> | Poplar<br><i>Populus spp.</i>              |
| Dogwood<br><i>Cornus spp.</i>                | Saltcedar<br><i>Tamarisk spp.</i>          |
| Eucalyptus<br><i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>         | Sweetgum<br><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> |
| Hickory<br><i>Carya spp.</i>                 | Sycamore<br><i>Platanus occidentalis</i>   |
| Madrone<br><i>Arbutus menziesii</i>          | Tan Oak<br><i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>  |
| Maple<br><i>Acer spp.</i>                    | Willow<br><i>Salix spp.</i>                |

### LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Micro Flo Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label booklet (Directions) when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

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