UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

October 21, 2015

Ms. Rebecca A. Clemmer
Regulatory Manager
United Phosphorous, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Label Amendment – Amendment to Cotton and Sucker Control portions of the label and other minor updates; addition of supplemental label for Cotton
Product Name: Lifeline Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 70506-310
Application Date: 6/16/2015
Decision Number: 506205

Dear Ms. Clemmer:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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

with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Lisa Pahel by phone at 703-347-0459, or via email at pahel.lisa@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Heather Garvie, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

GROUP	10	herbicide

LIFELINE™ herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Glufosinate-ammonium (CAS No. 77182-82-2) 24.5%*

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 75.5%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN :	▪ Take off contaminated clothing. ▪ Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	▪ 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. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. ▪ Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ▪ Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. ▪ Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency medical treatment, contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration. You may also contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300

United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 40
King of Prussia, PA 19406 • 1-800-438-6071

EPA Reg. No. 70506-310

EPA Est. No. _____

Net Contents: _____ gallons

ACCEPTED
10/21/2015
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 70506-310

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes;
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils; chemical resistant footwear plus socks;
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).
- Wear a chemical resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Remove clothing/PPE 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinseate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water runoff is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. 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.

In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry-interval (REI) of 12 hours with the exception of sweet corn irrigation activities which has a 4-day REI.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils; chemical resistant footwear plus socks; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Burndown treatments

For row crop applications in canola, corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beets, LIFELINE herbicide may be applied to any conventional or transgenic variety as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to crop emergence.**

Post emergent treatments

Post emergence row crop applications of LIFELINE herbicide may be made only to crops tolerant to glufosinate, the active ingredient in this product (such as LibertyLink® crops). The basis of selectivity of LIFELINE herbicide in glufosinate-resistant crops is the presence of a gene tolerant to glufosinate. **Crops not containing this glufosinate tolerant gene will not be tolerant to LIFELINE herbicide and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops tolerant to the active ingredient in this product.**

Post emergent applications of LIFELINE herbicide may be applied to conventional or other transgenic cotton not tolerant to the active ingredient in LIFELINE herbicide using a hooded sprayer.

Tree, Nut, Vine and Berry treatments

When applying LIFELINE herbicide to apples, berries, tree nuts and vines, avoid contact of solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with calloused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of LIFELINE herbicide with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LIFELINE herbicide is a water-soluble non-selective, broad-spectrum herbicide used for control of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in a variety of crops. Uses include applications as foliar sprays in trees, vines and berry crops for control of emerged weeds; broadcast burndown applications prior to planting or crop emergence in labeled conventional row crops; and as over-the-top applications in canola, corn, cotton, soybeans and sugar beets designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate tolerant. LIFELINE

herbicide may be used for weed control in Non-LibertyLink cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop.

LIFELINE herbicide may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

It is important to always follow a responsible integrated weed management program. Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of LIFELINE herbicide are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	**Plant-back Interval** **(Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)**
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, Sugar Beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat).	70 Days
All Other Crops	180 Days

See **Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after LIFELINE herbicide applications to potatoes. See application directions for sugar beets and rice for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically for those crops.*

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following weeds controlled charts are outlined by crop or crop group.

Volunteer Glufosinate tolerant crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, canola) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of LIFELINE herbicide.

WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROPS (canola, corn (field, silage, sweet), cotton, soybean)

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See **Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions** for specific use directions

Broadleaf Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A
Amaranth, Palmer[2]	Not Recommended	4”	Morningglory, sharppod[2]	2”	4”
Anoda, spurred	3”	5”	Morningglory, smallflower[2]	4”	6”
Beggarweed, Florida	4”	5”	Morningglory, tall[2]	6”	8”
Black medic	5”	7”	Mustard, wild	4”	6”
Blueweed, Texas	5”	7”	Nightshade, black	4”	6”
Buckwheat, wild	6”	7”	Nightshade, eastern black	6”	8”
Buffalobur	6”	7”	Nightshade, hairy	6”	8”
Burcucumber	6”	10”	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4”	6”
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2”	4”	Pigweed, redroot[2]	3”	4”
Carpetweed	4”	6”	Pigweed, prostrate[2]	3”	4”
Chickweed, common	6”	8”	Pigweed, spiny[2]	3”	4”
Cocklebur, common	6”	14”	Pigweed, smooth[2]	3”	4”
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4”	6”	Pigweed, tumble[2]	3”	4”
Cotton, volunteer[1]	6”	8”	Puncturevine	4”	6”
Croton, tropic	3”	5”	Purslane, common	2”	4”
Croton, woolly	2”	4”	Pusley, Florida	Suppression	3”
Eclipta	4”	6”	Ragweed, common	6”	10”
Devil’s claw	2”	4”	Ragweed, giant	6”	12”
Fleabane, annual	6”	8”	Senna coffee	4”	6”
Galinsoga, hairy	6”	8”	Sesbania, hemp	6”	8”
Galinsoga, small flower	6”	7”	Shepherd’s-Purse	6”	8”
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4”	5”	Sicklepod (java bean)	4”	6”
Geranium, cutleaf	4”	6”	Sida, prickly	4”	5”
Hempnettle	4”	6”	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6”	14”
Horsenettle, Carolina[3]	2”	4”	Smellmelon	4”	6”
Jimsonweed	6”	10”	Sowthistle, annual	6”	8”
Knotweed	3”	5”	Soybeans, volunteer[1]	6”	8”
Kochia[2]	4”	6”	Spurge, prostrate	2”	4”
Ladysthumb	6”	14”	Spurge, spotted	2”	4”

Broadleaf Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A
Lambsquarters, common[2, 4]	4”	6”	Starbur, bristly	4”	6”
Mallow, common	4”	6”	Sunflower, common	6”	14”
Mallow, Venice	6”	8”	Sunflower, prairie	3”	5”
Marestail	Suppression	6”-12”	Sunflower, volunteer	6”	10”
Marshelder, annual	4”	6”	Thistle, Russian[3]	Suppression	6”-12”
Morningglory, entireleaf[2]	6”	8”	Velvetleaf[2, 4]	3”	4”
Morningglory, ivyleaf[2]	6”	8”	Waterhemp, common[2]	Not Recommended	5”
Morningglory, pitted[2]	6”	8”	Waterhemp, tall[2]	Not Recommended	5”

[1] Volunteer LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

[2] For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

[3] May require sequential applications for control.

[4] For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Barley, volunteer[3]	3”	4”	Millet, proso volunteer	6”	7”
Barnyardgrass	3”	5”	Oat, wild[2]	3”	4”
Bluegrass, annual	3”	5”	Panicum, fall	3”	5”

Grass Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Corn, volunteer[1]	10”	12”	Panicum, Texas	4”	6”
Crabgrass, large[2]	3”	5”	Rice, red	4”	6”
Crabgrass, smooth[2]	3”	5”	Rice, volunteer[1]	4”	6”
Cupgrass, woolly	6”	12”	Sandbur, field[2]	Suppression	2”
Foxtail, bristly	6”	8”	Shattercane	6”	8”
Foxtail, giant	6”	12”	Signalgrass, broadleaf	3”	5”
Foxtail, green	6”	12”	Sprangletop	4”	6”
Foxtail, robust purple	6”	8”	Sorghum, volunteer	6”	8”
Foxtail, yellow[2]	3”	4”	Stinkgrass	4”	6”
Goosegrass[3]	2”	3”	Wheat, volunteer[2]	4”	5”
Johnsongrass, seedling	3”	5”	Witchgrass	4”	6”
Junglerice	3”	5”			

[1] Volunteer LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10-21 days after the first application will aid in controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn.

[2] For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

[3] A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control**		
For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of LIFELINE herbicide will provide the best results (22 fl oz/A [0.40 lbs ai]/A followed by 22 fl oz/A [0.40 lbs ai]/A). Please refer to **Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions** for maximum use rates per year.		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow*
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp*	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common*	Quackgrass*
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray*	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine*	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem*	Timothy*
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

* Suppression Only

** See the application Directions for Use on Cotton section of this label for additional use rates.

WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – SUGAR BEETS

The rate of LIFELINE herbicide in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre to be used for the control of weeds at selected heights is shown in the following tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply the highest rate needed for all species present.

Grass Weed Control			
Weed Species	**Growth Stage of Weed* / (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)**		**Comments on Weed Growth Stage/ Application Timing/ Number of Applications**
	15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lbs ai/A)	**20 fl ozs/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)**	
Barley, volunteer	1-2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Multiple applications may be required.
Barnyardgrass	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Corn, volunteer	1-2 leaf / (3 inch)	3-4 leaf / (6 inch)	
Crabgrass, large	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Crabgrass, smooth	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Cupgrass, woolly	1-5 leaf / (4inch)	- / (8 inch)	
Foxtail, giant	1-4 leaf / (3 inch)	5-6 leaf / (4 inch)	Maximum of 2 tillers.
Foxtail, green	1-4 leaf / (3 inch)	5-6 leaf / (4 inch)	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, yellow	1-3 leaf / (1 inch)	4 leaf / (2 inch)	Apply prior to tillering.
Millet, volunteer proso	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Millet, wild proso	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Oat, wild	1-2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Panicum, fall	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	
Panicum, Texas	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Sandbur, field	- / (--)	1-4 leaf / (2 inch)	Apply prior to tillering.
Wheat, volunteer	1-2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.

*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lbs ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

For improved control of heavy populations or larger than recommended volunteer wheat, volunteer barley, yellow foxtail, and wild oats, LIFELINE herbicide can be tank mixed with Assure II Herbicide, Poast Herbicide, Prism Herbicide, or Select 2EC Herbicide.

Perennial Weed Control			
Weed Species	**Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)**		**Comments on Number of Applications**
	15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lbs ai/A)	**20 fl ozs/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)**	
Quackgrass	--	1-3 leaf / (3 inches)	Multiple applications required.
Sowthistle, perennial	--	1-4 leaf / (3 inches)	Multiple applications required.
Thistle, Canada	--	1-4 leaf / (6 inches)	Multiple applications required.

*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lbs ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

Broadleaf Weed Control		
Weed Species	**Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Diameter)**	
	15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lbs ai/A)	**20 fl ozs/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)**
Buckwheat, wild	1-4 leaf /(2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Buffalobur	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Carpetweed	--	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)
Chickweed, common	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Cocklebur, common	1-6 leaf / (3 inches)	7-8 leaf / (5 inches)
Kochia	-- / (1 inch)	-- / (2 inches)
Ladysthumb	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)
Lambsquarter, common	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inches)
Mallow, Venice	1-4 leaf / (2 inch)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Marshelder	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (2 inches)
Mustard, wild	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Nightshade, eastern black	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Pigweed, prostrate	-- / (1 inch)	-- / (3 inches)
Pigweed, redroot	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)
Pigweed, smooth	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)
Pigweed, spiny	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)
Purslane, common	-- / (1 inch)	-- /(2 inches)
Ragweed, common	1-6 leaf / (3 inches)	7-8 leaf / (5 inches)
Ragweed, giant	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Shepherdspurse	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)
Sowthistle, annual	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)
Sunflower, common	1-6 leaf / (3 inches)	7-8 leaf / (5 inches)
Thistle, Russian	-- / (1 inch)	-- / (2 inches)
Velvetleaf	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)

*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lbs ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUT, VINES, BERRIES, AND OLIVES

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See **Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions** for specific use directions. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of LIFELINE herbicide may be necessary to control plants generating from underground part or seed.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/A
Weeds < 3” in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A)

Weeds < 6" in height	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)

Broadleaf Weed Control			
Alkali sida	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Ammannia purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, pitted	Sowthistle, annual
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, field	Mullein, turkey	Spurge, prostrate
Buckwheat, wild	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Starthistle, yellow
Buffalobur	Groundsel, common	Nettle	Sunflower, common
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, black	Sunflower, prairie
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, eastern black	Sunflower, volunteer
Chickweed, common	Knotweed	Nightshade, hairy	Swinecress
Chinese thornapple	Kochia	Pennycress	Thistle, Russian
Cockebur, common	Lambsquarters, common[1]	Pigweed, redroot	Turnip, wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple weed	Velvetleaf[1]
Cudweed	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Vervain
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	London rocket	Purslane, common	Vetch
Dodder	Mallow, common	Radish, wild	Virginia copperleaf
Eclipta	Malva (little mallow)	Ragweed, common	Willowherb, panicle
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, giant	
Filaree	Mayweed	Redmaids	
Filaree, redstem	Morningglory, entireleaf	Shepherdspurse	

[1] For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control			
Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, annual	Cupgrass, woolly	Oat, wild	Sprangletop
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, giant	Panicum, fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, yellow	Rush, toad**	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Rygrass, annual[1]	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

[1] Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

**indicates suppression

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control			
Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, tansy	*Rubus* spp.
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Spurge, leafy
Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, yellow	Thisltle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogbank (hemp)	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss

Bulrush**	Goldenrod, gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common
Clover, Alsike	Lovegrass	Quackgrass	
Clover, red	Mugwort	Rocket, yellow	
Clover, white	Mullein, common	Rose, wild	

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

Ground application: Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** tables **or Applications Instructions and Crop Use Directions** for application rates. DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and ensure consistent weed control, apply LIFELINE herbicide with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern.

Apply LIFELINE herbicide broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80 degree or 110 degree flat fan nozzles will provide optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45-degree angle forward will result in better spray coverage. Under dense weed/crop canopies, use a broadcast rate of 15-20 gallons of water per acre so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. Boom height should be based on nozzle manufacturer recommendations. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of LIFELINE herbicide.

Aerial Application: Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. For optimal weed control, apply LIFELINE herbicide in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Apply LIFELINE herbicide using nozzles and pressures that generate MEDIUM (about 300 to 400 microns) spray droplets category as reported by the nozzle manufacturer and in accordance to ASABE S 572 based upon the selected air speed. Do not use nozzles and pressures that result in COARSE sprays. Avoiding FINE sprays will minimize spray drift risk. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of LIFELINE herbicide.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If LIFELINE herbicide will be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture before mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility using this process:

1. In a clear 1-quart jar, place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl oz of LIFELINE herbicide to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten, then invert 10 times to mix.
6. Allow the mixture to stand for 15 minutes, then evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. Once compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mix Instructions: LIFELINE herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated.

Use the tank mix partner in accordance with label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. LIFELINE herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

LIFELINE herbicide must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. LIFELINE herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding LIFELINE herbicide to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **Cleaning Instructions**).

Mix LIFELINE herbicide with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Begin agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of LIFELINE herbicide and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners listed on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using LIFELINE herbicide, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Ensure that equipment is thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using LIFELINE herbicide, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non-target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when weather conditions, wind speed, or wind direction may cause spray drift to non-target areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

Sensitive Areas: Apply the pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

Aerial Drift Management: The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

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

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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*** below). AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

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 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 crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. 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. Avoid applications below 2 miles per hour 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. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Temperature Inversions: Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS

The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals and other precautions, restrictions and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully.

LIFELINE Herbicide is a foliar active herbicide with no soil residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improves the performance of LIFELINE Herbicide. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. LIFELINE herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, mist or rain are present or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

When applying for control of lambsquarters and velvetleaf, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced control.

The addition of ammonium sulfate may improve weed control if weeds are under stress.

For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

LIFELINE herbicide is rainfast 4 hours after application; therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for guidelines on optimum application timing for LIFELINE Herbicide in your region.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
COTTON If 1 application In-Season is planned	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	30.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.55 – 0.79 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. When applying In-Season to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. **Refer to Application Methods to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton.** **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage **Severe injury or death may result if the LIFELINE Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant.**	In-Season do not apply to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 72.0 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
	In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 – 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs ai/A)		
	Post Harvest Burndown (After Cotton Harvest)	29.0 – 43.0*fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs ai/A)		

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
Should environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl oz per acre of Lifeline Herbicide may be made to cotton. If more than 29 fl oz per acre is used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl oz per acre including all application timings. *Apply the higher rate to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. - Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Application Methods to Non LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton** when making In-Season applications to non LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant cotton. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				
COTTON If 2 applications In-Season are planned	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	In-Season do not apply to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries. .
	In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 – 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs ai/A)	When applying In-Season to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. **Refer to Application Methods to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton.** **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage **Severe injury or death may result if the LIFELINE Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant.**	In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Application Methods to Non LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton** when making In-Season applications to non LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant cotton. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				
CORN Field, Silage, Sweet	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed	Do not apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) as a burndown treatment.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
			control.	
CORN Field, Silage	**In-Season** to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. **Post Emergent application:** apply broadcast or with drop nozzles from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first. For corn 24" to 36" tall, only apply using ground application and nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti foam agent may be added if needed. Do not apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.	If used as a burndown application no In-Season applications may be applied. Do not apply more than 2 applications In-Season. In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart. Do not apply with 60 days of harvesting corn forage, and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain or corn fodder. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 44.0 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
CORN Sweet	**In-Season** to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Sweet Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	20.0 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A) A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. **Post Emergent application:** apply from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first. Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Do not use nitrogen	If used as a burndown application no In-Season applications may be applied. Do not apply more than 2 applications In-Season. In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart. Do not apply within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 40.0 fl oz/A (0.74 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
			solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti foam agent may be added if needed. Do not apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.	year.
- For best results use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs/A (17 lbs/100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85º F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs per acre (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn. Use of additional surfactants or crops oils may increase risk of crop response. - Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				
CANOLA	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. **Post Emergent application:** apply from cotyledon stage up to early bolting stage. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield. May be applied with feed grade or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 3 lbs/A. Additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response. Do not apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.	If used as a burndown application, no In-Season applications may be applied. Do not apply more than 2 applications In-Season. In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart. Do not apply In-Season in states of AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV. Do not apply within 65 days of harvest. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 44.0 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
	In-Season to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Canola Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.		
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				
SOYBEAN	**Burndown**	29.0 -36.0 fl	Apply to emerged, young,	Do not apply more than 36.0 fl

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
	(Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A)	actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed. **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence up to but not including bloom stage. Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. Do not apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.	oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) in a single application. Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart. Do not apply within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 65.0 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
	In-Season to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Soybeans Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 – 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs ai/A)		
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				
SUGAR BEETS	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. For best control application should begin when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter. Repeat applications when newly germinated weeds again reach 1 inch in height or diameter. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. **Post Emergent application:** apply from cotyledon stage up to 10 leaf stage of sugar beet. Do not add surfactants. Anti foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. Do not apply if sugar beets show injury from environmental stress or	If used as burndown, no In-season applications may be applied. In-Season do not apply more than 30 fl oz/A (0.55 lbs ai/A) in one application. Do not apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets. Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with LIFELINE herbicide within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Crops listed on this label may be planted at any time. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay. Do not apply product through any type of irrigation system.
	In-Season to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Sugar Beets Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	15.0 – 30.0 fl oz/A (0.27 – 0.55 lbs ai/A) A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.		

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
			prior herbicide applications.	Do not apply more than 60.0 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				
POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11) Apples, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince, Pear, Oriental Pear Azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**Weeds < 3" in height** 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in height** 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered** 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. When tankmixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed.	Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
CITRUS (Crop Group 10) Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (chironja, tangelo, tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sour, sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**Weeds < 3" in height** 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in height** 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered** 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
GRAPES AND OTHER CLIMBING VINE SMALL FRUITS (EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT) (Crop Sub-Group 13-07F) Amur river grape; gooseberry, hardy kiwifruit, Maypop, schisandra berry, and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**Weeds < 3" in height** 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in height** 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered** 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lb ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12) Apricot, Cherry (sweet, tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh)	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**Weeds < 3" in height** 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in height** 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered** 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02-1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems,or foliage as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lb ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
TREE NUTS (Crop	Broadcast	**Weeds < 3"**	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.	Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
Group 14) (including Pistachio) Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English (Persian))	Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**in height** 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in height** 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered** 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
BERRIES Bushberries, blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, and huckleberry lingonberry, juneberry, salal	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**Weeds < 3" in height** 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in height** 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered** 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lb ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
OLIVES	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**Weeds < 3" in height** 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in height** 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered** 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.50 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
POTATOES	**Vine Desiccation**	21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A)	Apply at the beginning of natural sensescence of potato vines. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation. Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa). Vary the gallons of water per acre and spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines. Increase spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when potato canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough	Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed. Do not split application or apply more than 1 application per harvest. Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application. Do not apply more than 21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) per year.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
			coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.	

- Canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean and sugar beets may be planted at any time after an application of LIFELINE herbicide as a potato vine desiccant.
- Wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye sorghum or triticale may be planted 30 days or more after an application of LIFELINE herbicide as a potato vine desiccant.
- All other crops may be planted 120 or more days after an application of LIFELINE herbicide as a potato vine desiccant.

SUCKER CONTROL

When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, LIFELINE herbicide will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. For sucker control, make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl oz of product/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) in a broadcast application. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12 inches in length. Do not make spot applications to trunk as injury may occur.

TANK MIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

Because LIFELINE herbicide does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts, certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of LIFELINE herbicide or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. LIFELINE herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products that are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. Always use the tank mix partner in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. LIFELINE herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Chateau	Princep 4L	Sinbar 80W
Devrinol DF-XT	Simazine 4L	Solicam DF
Goal 1.6E	Simazine 80W	Surflan A.S.
Karmex DF	Simazine 90	Collide

APPLICATION METHODS

NON-LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE TOLERANT COTTON

Application of LIFELINE herbicide to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. 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 as this may cause spray particles to escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

Band width in inches / Row width in inches	X	Broadcast RATE per acre	=	Amount of banded product needed per acre
Band width in inches / Row width in inches	X	Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre	=	Banded spray volume needed per acre

BANDED SPRAY APPLICATIONS – TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

Band width in inches / Row width in inches	x	Rate per acre broadcast	= Amount of herbicide needed for treatment

SPOT OR DIRECTED SPRAY APPLICATIONS – TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed) mix LIFELINE herbicide at 1.7 fl oz of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. DO NOT make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

TANK MIXTURES

See **Compatibility Testing** section of this label if tankmixing with other pesticide products.

For all crops certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of LIFELINE herbicide or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed. LIFELINE herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. LIFELINE herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Tankmix partners for LIFELINE herbicide on Invigor LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant canola:

Tank Mix Partner	Rate (fl oz/A)
Assure® II	4 - 5 fl oz/A
Poast®	6 - 8 fl oz/A
Select® 2EC	2 - 3 fl oz/A
Select Max™	4 - 6 fl oz/A

Tankmix partners for LIFELINE herbicide on LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant corn:

2,4-D	Capreno®	Laudis®	Pendimethalin[1]	Yukon®

acetochlor	Distinct™	Lexar® [2]	Permit®	Zemax
Aim™ [2]	Guardsman Max®	Lumax® [2]	Python® WDG	
Atrazine	Halex GT	Metolachlor [2]	s-metolachlor [2]	
Callisto™	Hornet® WDG	nicosulfuron	Spirit®	
Camix® [2]	Impact®	NorthStar™	Status®	

[1] Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.

[2] For best results tank mix these products at 1/2 the use rate with LIFELINE herbicide to reduce risk of crop response.

Corn insecticide tankmix partners for LIFELINE herbicide:

To provide weed and insect control in corn, LIFELINE herbicide may be mixed with the following insecticides:

Ambush® Insecticide	Tombstone™ Helios®	Pounce® 3.2EC Insecticide
Asana® XL Insecticide	Lorsban® 4E Insecticide	Warrior™ Insecticide
Baythroid® XL Insecticide	Tombstone™	Lambda-Cy Insecticide
Perm-UP Insecticide		

Tankmix partners for LIFELINE herbicide on LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant cotton:

LibertyLink Cotton: For cotton tolerant to LIFELINE herbicide, Dual Magnum® or Staple® Herbicide may be tank-mixed with LIFELINE herbicide and applied over-the-top post-emergence to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control.

All Cotton Types: The following herbicides may be mixed with LIFELINE herbicide for hooded-spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control:

Assure II	metolachlor	Clethodim
Poast Plus	Fusilade DX	Select Max
Fusion	Staple	

Tankmix partners for LIFELINE herbicide on LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant soybeans:

Assure® II	Fierce	Fusion®	Phoenix™	Raptor™	Sharpen
Classic®	FirstRate®	Harmony® GT	Poast Plus®	Reflex®	Synchrony® XP
clethodim	Flexstar®	Optill	Prefix	Resource®	Ultra Blazer®
Cobra®	Fusilade® DX	metolachlor	Pursuit®	Select Max®	

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

LIFELINE herbicide may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates," i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are not tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

- **Canola:** LIFELINE herbicide may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. Up to three (3) applications of LIFELINE herbicide may be applied at a rate of 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A). Apply from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18-30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).
    - DO NOT apply more than 3 applications at up to 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) per application through any combination of use patterns per year.
    - DO NOT apply more than 66.0 fl oz/A (1.21 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
    - DO NOT apply beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
    - DO NOT use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
    - DO NOT apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc) or from a prior herbicide application.
    - DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
    - Refer to **Rotational Crop Restrictions** for appropriate crop plant back intervals.

- **Corn:** Inbred lines (plants not possessing glufosinate-ammonium tolerance) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of tolerant corn "segregates", apply LIFELINE herbicide at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb/A (17 lb/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars. Make a second treatment of 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs/A when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs/A (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.
- **Cotton:** use LIFELINE herbicide in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium, removing susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See **Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions** on Cotton for use rates and application timing.
- **Soybeans:** For the selection of tolerant soybean "segregates", apply LIFELINE herbicide at up to 22 to 36 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. Make a second treatment of 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON RICE

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. LIFELINE herbicide is a foliar active material with little or no soil residual activity. For best results apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds as weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON RICE

- **If used as a burndown application, no in-season applications may be made.**

- DO NOT apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai)/A of LIFELINE herbicide through any combination of use patterns per year.
- DO NOT apply LIFELINE herbicide within 70 days of harvesting rice
- DO NOT plant rotation crops in a field treated with LIFELINE herbicide within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Crops listed on this label may be planted at any time.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT use paddy water from a rice field treated with LIFELINE herbicide for irrigation or as a water source for livestock or for raising crayfish.
- DO NOT add surfactants or crop oils. A silicon based anti-foam agent may be added if needed.

BURNDOWN Applications (Prior to planting or prior to crop emergence)

Apply 29.0 – 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Following a burndown application there must be a 7-day holding period after flooding of the field.

IN-SEASON Applications

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas)

Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** table for weed control in Rice to select the proper rate to use to control the weed species present. Applications of LIFELINE herbicide on rice may be made from the 1 leaf stage through the mid-tillering stage of development. LIFELINE herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage, but speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Ensure that rice fields are as level as possible and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of rice and grassy weeds and to ensure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment so that the rice and grass/broadleaf weeds are actively growing at the time of treatment. If the rice field is flushed, allow sufficient time for germination of the weed species to occur before treatment.

Apply LIFELINE herbicide before the permanent flood when weeds are in the 1-5 leaf stage. A second application is recommended after a new flush of weeds emerges. Make the second application from 10-14 days after the first application up to the mid-tillering growth stage of the rice. For best weed control, apply LIFELINE herbicide before canopy closure to ensure thorough spray coverage of the weed species.

When applying LIFELINE herbicide post-flood, lower the water level so that 75% of the weed foliage is exposed. The water level may be brought back to normal level 48 hours after the herbicide application.

GRASS WEEDS CONTROLLED IN RICE GROWN IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES		
Weed Species	**Maximum Weed Growth Stage (leaf/tiller)**	
	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)	24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs ai/A)
Barnyardgrass	4 leaf	2 tiller
Crabgrass, large	4 leaf	2 tiller
Fall Panicum	4 leaf	2 tiller
Johnsongrass	4 leaf	2 tiller
Rice, red*	2 leaf	2 tiller
Signalgrass, broadleaf	4 leaf	2 tiller
Sprangletop	4 leaf	2 tiller

Watergrass	6 leaf	2 tiller

*For optimum red rice control, make two applications of LIFELINE herbicide. The first application should be made when the red rice is in the 2-3 leaf stage. The second application should be made after the newly emerged red rice reaches the 2-3 leaf stage but before the white rice reaches the mid tillering stage of development.

BROADLEAF WEEDS SUPPRESSED OR CONTROLLED IN RICE GROWN IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES		
Weed Species	**Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)**	
	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)	24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs ai/A)
Ammania	2	4
California Arrowhead	Suppression	4
Cocklebur, common	6	10
Curly Indigo	2	8
Dayflower	2	4
Eclipta	4	6
Morningglory, ivyleaf	4	8
Morningglory, pitted	4	8
Northern jointvetch	4	8
Pennsylvania smartweed	4	8
Sesbania, hemp	4	10

Sedges Suppressed with LIFELINE herbicide in Rice Grown in the Southern United States

SEDGES SUPPRESSED IN RICE GROWN IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES	
Sedges*	**24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs ai/A**
Bulrushes	Suppression
Flatsedge	Suppression
Nutsedge	Suppression
Smallflower Umbrellaplant	Suppression

*Control of sedges may be enhanced by using a second application of a tank mix with other herbicides listed on this label.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN RICE – Southern United States

When using LIFELINE herbicide in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of the most restrictive label for the appropriate timing, rate, and crop response information.

To enhance weed control and/or provide residual control in rice, LIFELINE herbicide may be mixed with the following herbicides:

Basagran Herbicide

Broadloom Herbicide

Bolero EC Herbicide

Londax Herbicide

Prowl Herbicide

Propanil

Satellite HydroCap Herbicide

Stam Herbicide

Permit Herbicide

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR CALIFORNIA

Water Seeded Rice

LIFELINE herbicide can be applied when the rice is in the 1 leaf stage to mid-tillering stage of development (but prior to panicle initiation). For best weed control apply LIFELINE herbicide when rice is in the 4- to 5-leaf stage. Lower the water in the field r to expose small broadleaf weeds and sedges. The water level may be brought back to the normal level 24 hours after herbicide application. The water level must be controlled such that the rice is not completely covered. A second application is recommended at the 2- to 3-tiller stage of rice. For best weed control apply LIFELINE herbicide before canopy closure to ensure thorough spray coverage of the weed species.

- Minimum paddy depth of 8 inches
- Do not exceed 24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs ai/A) per single application
- Do not make more than two applications at 24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs aiA) with a minimum 10 day retreatment interval
- Do not apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) per year
- Observe a minimum 7 day holding period after last application

Drilled or Dry Seeded Rice

Rice field should be as level as possible and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of rice and grassy weeds and to ensure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment so that the rice and grass/broadleaf weeds are actively growing at the time of treatment. If the rice field is flushed, allow sufficient time for germination of the weed species to occur before treatment.

Apply LIFELINE herbicide before the permanent flood when weeds are in the 1-5 leaf stage. A second application is recommended after a new flush of weeds emerges. Make the second application from 10 to 14 days after the first application up to the mid tillering growth stage of the rice. For best weed control, apply LIFELINE herbicide before canopy closure to ensure thorough spray coverage of the weed species.

- Do not apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) in a single application
- 2 applications may be made at 24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs ai/A) with a minimum 10-day retreatment interval
- Do not apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.89 lbs ai/A) per year
- Minimum paddy depth of 4 inches
- Observe a minimum 7 day holding period after flooding of the field

GRASS WEEDS CONTROLLED IN RICE GROWN IN CALIFORNIA	
Weed Species	**Maximum Weed Growth Stage**
	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)
Barnyardgrass	4 leaf
Sprangletop	4 leaf
Watergrass	4 leaf

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BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED IN RICE GROWN IN CALIFORNIA		
Weed Species	**Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)**	
	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)	24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs ai/A)
Ammania	2	4
California Arrowhead	2	4
Ducksalad	2	4

SEDGES SUPPRESSED OR CONTROLLED IN RICE GROWN IN CALIFORNIA		
Weed Species*	**Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)**	
	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)	24 fl oz/A (0.44 lbs ai/A)
Ricefield Bulrush	Suppression	4
Smallflower Umbrellaplant	Suppression	4

*Control of sedges may be enhanced by using a second application of a tank mix with other herbicides listed on this label.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN RICE - California

When using LIFELINE herbicide in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of the most restrictive label for the appropriate timing, rate, and crop response information.

To enhance weed control and/or provide residual control in rice, LIFELINE herbicide may be mixed with the following herbicides:

Londax Herbicide

Stam Herbicide

Super Wham Herbicide

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN RICE SEED PROPAGATION

Apply LIFELINE herbicide as a foliar spray to selectively remove susceptible segregates,(undesirable rice plants which are not tolerant to glufosinate ammonium) and to control a broad spectrum of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds in rice seed production fields. Inbred lines or breeding material not possessing the glufosinate ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. Apply LIFELINE herbicide exclusively to rice seed propagation fields in which the desired plants are glufosinate-ammonium tolerant.

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. LIFELINE herbicide works best when weeds are small and the crops and weeds are actively growing. Visual effects and control of rice susceptible segregates from LIFELINE herbicide applications occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions. Factors which may affect the ability of LIFELINE herbicide to eliminate rice plants not tolerant to LIFELINE herbicide include heavy dew, fog, or mist/rain; or when the crop is under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

Rice field should be as level as possible and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of rice and grassy weeds and to ensure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment so that the rice and grass/broadleaf weeds are actively growing at the time of treatment. If fields are flushed prior to treatment, allow enough time so that the rice and grass/broadleaf weeds are actively growing at the time of treatment.

Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than rice lines in which the desired plants are glufosinate ammonium tolerant. This product will injure any other green vegetation contacted by the spray.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEED HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE

Seeds from treated plants must be held in secured storage until used for breeding of glufosinate ammonium tolerant rice seed, or destroyed. Seed from treated plants must be labeled as follows: "Do Not Use for Feed or Food Purposes. Store Away from Feed and Food Stuffs". In addition, label the seed with the Seed Disposal statements found in the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

Rate Instructions and Timing for Seed Production

If making two (2) applications for the selection of susceptible rice segregates, LIFELINE herbicide must be applied at 40 fl oz/A (0.73 lbs ai/A) when rice is in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth. A second treatment of 40 fl oz/A (0.73 lbs ai/A) must be applied 10 days later or up until the rice is in the mid tillering state of growth.

- Two applications may be made at 40 fl oz (0.73 lb ai/A) with a minimum 10 day retreatment interval. If two applications are made, the first application must be made to a dry field. The second application may be made to a flooded field with a required 55 day holding period for a 4 inch paddy depth or a 30 day holding period for an 8 inch paddy depth.
- If one application of 80 fl oz is made, the application must be made to a dry field. A minimum 7 day holding period after flooding of the field is required. Do not exceed 80 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai/A) per single application.
- Minimum paddy depth of 4 inches
- Do not exceed 80 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT use rice, any processed commodities, or rice straw treated with LIFELINE herbicide for food or feed consumption.
- DO NOT exceed 80 fl oz/A (1.46 lbs ai/A) of LIFELINE herbicide per year on rice being treated for segregate control in seed production fields.
- DO NOT plant rotation crops in a field treated with LIFELINE herbicide for 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

WATER MANAGEMENT

A sufficient portion of the target grassy weed plant must be exposed to LIFELINE herbicide for satisfactory control to be achieved. Therefore, if necessary lower or allow water to recede so that at least 75% of the weed foliage is exposed above the water level. Do not increase the water level for at least 48 hours following the application of LIFELINE herbicide. The water level may be brought back to normal level following this period.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIFELINE herbicide USE IN RICE SEED PROPAGATION

When using LIFELINE herbicide in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of the most restrictive label for the appropriate timing rate and crop response information. See **Application Directions For Use in Rice** for a list of herbicides that can be tankmixed with LIFELINE herbicide to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control in rice seed propagation.

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

LIFELINE herbicide may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply LIFELINE herbicide at 22 or 29 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. LIFELINE herbicide must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine and LIFELINE herbicide will enhance total weed control. Always follow the precautions and directions of use of the most restrictive label of products used in tank mix combinations. See the **Application and Mixing Procedures** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **Product Information** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, LIFELINE herbicide controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, other public areas and general nonselective farmstead weed control. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table – Tree Fruit, Tree Nuts, Berries, and Vines** for application broadcast and spot spray application rates and list of weeds controlled.

See the **Application and Mixing Procedures** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **Product Information** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature should not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk LIFELINE herbicide is below 32°F, the material should not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[Rigid, Non-refillable containers (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons)] triple rinse [or pressure rinse] as follows:
Triple rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container back on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers. Pressure rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

[All refillable container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for LIFELINE herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

[Bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer for container return, disposal, and recycling recommendations.

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with LIFELINE herbicide, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC. AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ON THIS LABEL.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC. AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by the duly authorized representative of United Phosphorus, Inc.

Rev. 6/24/15

Lifeline Herbicide – Label Notes

10/15/15 – changes requested by EPA email of 6/24/15.
6/16/15 – amendment to add cotton wording missing from original label, revise sucker control section, remove Limitations wording directly below sucker control as it is redundant.

9/30/14 – Approved by USEPA.

Supplemental Label

ACCEPTED
10/21/2015
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 70506-310

LIFELINE™ HERBICIDE

(EPA Reg. No. 70506-310)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the federally-registered label.

This Supplemental Label contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
This supplemental label expires June 30, 2018 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
COTTON If 1 application In-Season is planned	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	30.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.55 – 0.79 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. When applying In-Season to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. **Refer to Application Methods to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton.** **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage **Severe injury or death may result if the LIFELINE Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant.**	In-Season do not apply to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 72.0 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns in one year.

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Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
COTTON If 2 applications In-Season are planned	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. When applying In-Season to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. **Refer to Application Methods to non LibertyLink or non glufosinate tolerant cotton.** **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage. **Severe injury or death may result if the LIFELINE Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant.**	In-Season do not apply to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries. In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns in one year.

Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table on the main label for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.

Refer to **Application Methods to Non LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton** on the main label when making In-Season applications to non LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant cotton.

Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section on the main label for additional information on tank mixes.

Rev. 6/24/15

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