



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

70506-347

Date of Issuance:

9/12/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Lifeline GT Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

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

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

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide & Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

9/12/18

2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.
3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 70506-347.”
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

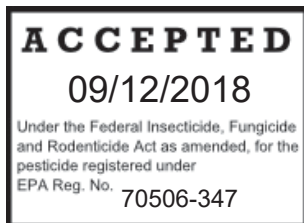
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded 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.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 01/09/2018

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

Enclosure: Acute toxicity review dated 07/31/2018, DP#445175; Chemistry review dated 08/13/2018, DP#445174



Glufosinate-ammonium	GROUP	10	herbicide
Glyphosate	GROUP	9	herbicide

LIFELINE® GT herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate-ammonium..... 14.29%*
 Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt 18.04%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 67.67%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 1.33 pounds per gallon of active ingredient glufosinate.

**Equivalent to 1.68 pounds per gallon of glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 1.25 pounds per gallon of the acid, glyphosate. Equivalent to 13.37% glyphosate acid.

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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take off contaminated clothing. ▪ Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 and Drug 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 and Drug 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
Net Contents: _____ gallons

EPA Reg. No. 70506-
 EPA Est. No. _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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.
- Applicators using groundboom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves.
- Mixers/loaders supporting groundboom applications to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, and olives must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves.

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.

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 rinsate.

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 advised.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

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

Do not mix or allow into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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 following exceptions: the REI for workers engaged in scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans is 4 days; the REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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).

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product and are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The application for trimming and edging, industrial, recreational and public areas, and farmsteads are not within the scope of the WPS. Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Burndown treatments

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

Post emergent treatments

Post emergence ROW **CROP** applications of LIFELINE GT herbicide may be made **ONLY TO CROPS designated as LibertyLink and Roundup Ready** The basis of selectivity of LIFELINE GT herbicide in these crops is the presence of a gene that makes the crop not sensitive to glufosinate and glyphosate. **Crops not designated as both LibertyLink and Roundup Ready will be sensitive to LIFELINE GT 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 designated as LibertyLink and Roundup Ready.**

Post emergent applications of LIFELINE GT herbicide may be applied to cotton not designated as Libertylink or Roundup Ready using a hooded sprayer.

Tree, Nut, Vine and Berry treatments

When applying LIFELINE GT 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 may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of LIFELINE GT herbicide with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LIFELINE GT herbicide is a water-soluble systemic and contact herbicide with no soil residual activity. It is a non-selective, broad-spectrum herbicide used for control of annual and perennial weeds, in a variety of crops and non-crop agricultural uses. 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 and Roundup Ready. LIFELINE GT herbicide may be used for weed control in Non-Libertylink and/or Roundup Ready cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop.

LIFELINE GT does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the precautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

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 GT 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, 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 sugar beets for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically for this crop.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

LIFELINE GT herbicide contains a Group 9 (EPSP synthesis inhibitor) and Group 10 herbicide (glutamine synthetase inhibitor). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to a herbicide after repeated use. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 9 or Group 10 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Follow appropriate resistance management strategies in order to mitigate or delay resistance. Visit www.weedresistancemanagement.com or www.weedscience.org to determine if resistance has been confirmed to any particular weed biotype in your area. United Phosphorus, Inc. is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of LIFELINE GT herbicide or other Group 9 and 10 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted before application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1)

failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action (MOA), if available. Treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes. To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for additional herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer or representative.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

Volunteer LibertyLink and/or Roundup Ready crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, canola) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of LIFELINE GT herbicide.

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

Rates are 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. See RATE CONVERSION CHART for active ingredient equivalents.

Broadleaf Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A		38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A
Amaranth, Palmer ²	Not Advised	4"	Morningglory, entireleaf ²	6"	8"
Ammannia, purple	3"	6"	Morningglory, ivyleaf ²	6"	8"
Anoda, spurred	3"	5"	Morningglory, pitted ²	6"	8"
Beggarweed, Florida	4"	5"	Morningglory, sharppod ²	2"	4"
Bittercress	8"	14"	Morningglory, smallflower ²	4"	6"
Black medic	5"	7"	Morningglory, tall ²	6"	8"
Blueweed, Texas	5"	7"	Mustard, wild	4"	6"
Buckwheat, wild	6"	7"	Nightshade, black	4"	6"
Buffalobur	6"	7"	Mustard, blue, tansy, tumble	4"	10"
Buttercup	10"	16"	Nightshade, eastern black	6"	8"
Burcucumber	6"	10"	Nightshade, hairy	6"	8"
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2"	4"	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4"	6"
Carpetweed	4"	6"	Pigweed, redroot ²	3"	4"
Chickweed, common	6"	8"	Pigweed, prostrate ²	3"	4"
Cocklebur, common	6"	14"	Pigweed, spiny ²	3"	4"
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4"	6"	Pigweed, smooth ²	3"	4"
Coreopsis, plains	-	6"	Pigweed, tumble ²	3"	4"

Broadleaf Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A		38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A
Corn Speedwell	10"	12"	Prickly lettuce	-	4"
Cotton, volunteer ¹	6"	8"	Puncturevine	4"	6"
Croton, tropic	3"	5"	Purslane, common, speedwell	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"
Dwarf dandelion	8"	12"	Senna coffee	4"	6"
Falsedandelion	10"	16"	Sesbania, hemp	6"	8"
Falseflax, smallseed	8"	12"	Shepherd's-Purse	6"	8"
Fiddleneck	4"	6"	Sicklepod (java bean)	4"	6"
Field Pennycress	4"	10"	Sida, prickly	4"	5"
Fleabane, annual	6"	8"	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6"	14"
Galinsoga, hairy	6"	8"	Smellmelon	4"	6"
Galinsoga, small flower	6"	7"	Sowthistle, annual	6"	8"
Geranium, cutleaf	4"	6"	Soybeans, volunteer ¹	6"	8"
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4"	5"	Spurge, prostrate	2"	4"
Groundsel, common	-	6"	Spurge, spotted	2"	4"
Hempnettle	4"	6"	Starbur, bristly	4"	6"
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	2"	4"	Sunflower, common	6"	14"
Jimsonweed	6"	10"	Sunflower, prairie	3"	5"
Knotweed	3"	5"	Sunflower, volunteer	6"	10"
Kochia ²	4"	6"	Swinecress	-	4"
Ladysthumb	6"	14"	Teaweed/Prickly sida	-	2"
Lambsquarters, common ^{S.,2,4}	4"	6"	Thistle, Russian ³	Suppression	6"-12"
London Rocket	4"	6"	Velvetleaf ^{2,4}	3"	4"
Mallow, common	4"	6"	Virginia pepperweed	-	12"
Mallow, Venice	6"	8"	Waterhemp, common ²	Not Advised	5"
Marestail	Suppression	6"-12"	Waterhemp, tall ²	Not Advised	5"
Marshelder, annual	4"	6"	Yellow rocket	-	12"
Mayweed	-	2"			

^S Suppression

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink and/or Roundup Ready 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)	
	38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A		38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A
Barley, volunteer ³	3"	4"	Johnsongrass, seedling	3"	5"
Barnyardgrass	3"	5"	Junglerice	3"	5"
Bluegrass, annual	3"	5"	Little barley	4"	10"
Brome, downy, Japanese	4"	8"	Millet, proso volunteer	6"	7"
Cheat	6"	12"	Oat, wild ²	3"	4"
Chervil	10"	12"	Panicum, fall	3"	5"
Corn, volunteer ¹	10"	12"	Panicum, Texas, Browntop	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, longspine ²	6"	10"
Eastern mannagrass	6"	12"	Shattercane	6"	8"
Foxtail, bristly	6"	8"	Signalgrass, broadleaf	3"	5"
Foxtail, giant	6"	12"	Sprangletop	4"	6"
Foxtail, green	6"	12"	Sorghum, volunteer	6"	8"
Foxtail, robust purple	6"	8"	Spurry, umbrella	4"	6"
Foxtail, yellow ²	3"	4"	Stinkgrass	4"	6"
Goatgrass, jointed	6"	10"	Wheat, volunteer ²	4"	5"
Goosegrass ³	2"	3"	Witchgrass	4"	6"
Itchgrass	4"	6"			

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink and/or Roundup Ready 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, 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 GT herbicide will provide the best results (38 fl oz/A followed by 38 fl oz/A). Please refer to Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions for maximum use rates per year.		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple ^s
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow ^s
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp ^s	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common ^s	Quackgrass ^s
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray ^s	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine ^s	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem ^s	Timothy ^s
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

^s Suppression

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

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

Rates 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 GT herbicide may be necessary to control plants generating from underground part or seed. The addition of AMS may improve weed control.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/A
Weeds < 3" in height	83 fl oz/A
Weeds < 6" in height	99.2 fl oz/A
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	99.2 fl oz/A – 144 fl oz/A

Broadleaf Weed Control			
Alkali sida	Devil's claw	Lettuce, prickly	Ragweed, giant
Ammannia purple	Dodder	London rocket	Redmaids
Anoda, spurred	Eclipta	Mallow, common	Sesbania, hemp
Arrowhead, California	Falsedandelion	Malva (little mallow)	Shepherds-purse
Bittercress	Falseflax, smallseed	Marestail	Sicklepod,
Black medic	Fiddleneck	Mayweed	Sida, prickly
Blueweed, Texas	Filaree	Morningglory, entireleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Buckwheat, wild	Filaree, redstem	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Sowthistle, annual
Buffalobur	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, pitted	Spurge, prostrate, spotted

Burclover, California	Galinsoga, hairy, small flower	Mullein, turkey	Starthistle, yellow
Burcucumber	Geranium, cutleaf	Mustard, wild, blue, tansy, tumble	Sunflower, common
Buttercup	Goosefoot	Nettle	Sunflower, prairie
Carpetweed	Gromwell, field	Nightshade, black	Sunflower, volunteer
Catchweed bedstraw	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Nightshade, eastern black	Swinecress
Chickweed, common	Groundsel, common	Nightshade, hairy	Teaweed/Prickly Sida
Chinese thornapple	Hempnettle	Pennycress	Thistle, Russian
Cockebur, common	Henbit	Pigweed, redroot, prostrate, spiny, smooth, tumble	Turnip, wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Horsenettle, Carolina	Pineapple weed	Velvetleaf ¹
Coreopsis, plains	Jimsonweed	Prickly lettuce	Vervain
Corn Speedwell	Knotweed	Puncturevine	Vetch
Croton, tropic, woolly	Kochia	Purslane, common	Virginia copperleaf
Cudweed	Ladysthumb	Radish, wild	Virginia pepperweed
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	Lambsquarters, common ¹	Ragweed, common	Waterhemp, common, tall
Dandelion	Lettuce, miner's		Willowherb, panicle
			Yellow rocket

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

Grass Weed Control

Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, smooth	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field
Bluegrass, annual	Cupgrass, woolly	Junglerice	Shattercane
Brome, ripgut	Eastern mannagrass	Little barley	Signalgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, giant	Oat, wild	Sprangletop
Canarygrass	Foxtail, green	Panicum, fall	Spurry, umbrella
Cheat	Foxtail, yellow	Panicum, Texas	Stinkgrass
Chervil	Goatgrass, jointed	Panicum, Browntop	Wheat, volunteer
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Rush, toad ^s	Windgrass
Crabgrass, large	Itchgrass	Ryegrass, annual ¹	Witchgrass

¹ Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

^s Suppression

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control

Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mullein, common	Rose, wild
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Mustard, tansy	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly, smooth	Nightshade, silverleaf	Spurge, leafy
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogbank (hemp)	Nutsedge, purple	Thistle, bull
Blueweed, Texas	Fescue	Nutsedge, yellow	Thistle, musk, Canadian
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray	Onion, wild	Timothy
Bulrush ^s	Guineagrass	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Burdock	Horsetail	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Canada thistle	Lovegrass	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Clover, Alsike	Milkweed, honeyvine	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common

Clover, red	Mugwort	Quackgrass	
Clover, white	Muhly, wirestem	Rocket, yellow	

^s Suppression

RATE REFERENCE TABLE

RATE IN FLUID OUNCES/ACRE	EQUALS THIS USE RATE IN PINTS/ACRE	EQUALS THIS USE RATE IN QUARTS/ACRE	CONTAINS THIS MUCH GLUFOSINATE (lbs ai)	CONTAINS THIS MUCH GLYPHOSATE IPA SALT (lbs ai)
35	2.2	1.1	0.33	0.42
38	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.50
51	3.2	1.6	0.53	0.67
64	4.0	2.0	0.67	0.84
70	4.4	2.2	0.73	0.92
77	4.8	2.4	0.8	1.0
83	5.2	2.6	0.86	1.09
99	6.2	3.1	1.02	1.3
106	6.6	3.3	1.09	1.39
115	7.2	3.6	1.2	1.5
128	8.0	4.0	1.33	1.68
144	9.0	4.5	1.5	1.89
154	9.6	4.8	1.6	2.0
432	27.0	13.5	4.46	5.67

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.

Apply LIFELINE GT 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. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of LIFELINE GT herbicide.

Aerial Application: Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. For optimal weed control, apply LIFELINE GT herbicide in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of LIFELINE GT herbicide.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If LIFELINE GT 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 GT 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 GT 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 restrictions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. LIFELINE GT 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.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

LIFELINE GT herbicide must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. LIFELINE GT herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding LIFELINE GT 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 GT 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 GT 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 GT 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 GT herbicide, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as LibertyLink **AND** Roundup Ready. 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.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- For aerial applications, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- For ground and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT LANGUAGE

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product contains an herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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 sections of this label.

Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**

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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.

Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available:

<https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph.

However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed.

AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

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. See **Rate Reference Table** for active ingredient equivalents.

LIFELINE GT Herbicide is a foliar active systemic and contact herbicide with no soil residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of LIFELINE GT 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 GT herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the indicated 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.

For best control, make applications between 4 hours after sunrise and 5 hours before sunset.

The addition of ammonium sulfate may improve weed control.

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

If LIFELINE GT is used for post-emergent applications in row crops, APPLY ONLY ON CROP VARIETIES DESIGNATED AS CONTAINING BOTH THE LIBERTY LINK AND ROUNDUP READY GENES .

For application in TREE, VINE, BERRY crops, only shielded or directed sprayers may be used in crops where potential for crop contact is high, and then only where there is sufficient clearance. For application in strips (within rows of trees), only selective equipment (directed spray, hooded sprayer, shielded sprayer) may be used in order to minimize the potential for overspray or drift of this product onto the crop.

For BERRY crops, hooded sprayers must be fully enclosed including top, sides, front and back. Only shielded sprayers capable of preventing all contact of this product with the crop may be used.

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

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<p>COTTON OPTION 1 Up to 2 applications</p>	<p>Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p><u>1st application</u> 51 – 77 fl oz/A <u>2nd application</u> 38 – 51 fl oz/A</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. When applying In-Season to both non LibertyLink and Roundup Ready cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. Refer to Application Methods to such crops. Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence until the 4-leaf (node) stage of development (until the fifth true leaf reaches the size of a quarter). Over-the-top applications made after the 4-leaf (node) stage of development may result in boll loss, delayed maturity and/or yield loss. Severe injury or death</p>	<p>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 Option 1, do not apply more than 77 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than two applications per year in any combination of burndown or in-season use, and do not apply closer than 7 days apart. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 128 fl oz/A (1.33 lb glufosinate ai + 1.68 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
			<p>may result if LIFELINE GT Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as both LibertyLink and Roundup Ready.</p>	
<p>COTTON OPTION 2 Up to 3 applications</p>	<p>Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p><u>1st application</u> 38 – 51 fl oz/A <u>2nd application</u> 38 – 51 fl oz/A <u>3rd application</u> 38 – 51 fl oz/A</p>	<p>If first application is a burndown application, apply at the highest 1st application use rate.</p> <p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>When applying In-Season to both non LibertyLink and Roundup Ready cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. Refer to Application Methods to such crops.</p> <p>Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence until the 4-leaf (node) stage of development (until the fifth true leaf reaches the size of a quarter). Over-the-top applications made after the 4-leaf (node) stage of development may result in boll loss, delayed maturity and/or yield loss.</p> <p>Severe injury or death may result if LIFELINE GT Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as both LibertyLink and Roundup Ready.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In Option 2, do not apply more than 51 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not make more than three applications per year in any combination of burndown or In-Season use, and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.</p> <p>Do not apply within 70 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 154 fl oz/A (1.6 lb glufosinate ai + 2.0 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p>
<p>COTTON: If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of up to 76.8 fl oz per acre of LIFELINE GT Herbicide may be made to cotton. DO NOT apply more than 76.8 fl oz in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application of 76.8 fl oz per acre is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 51.2 fl oz may be made to cotton. The yearly total under this scenario may not exceed 128 fl oz per acre including all application timings. Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart.</p>				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<p>*Apply the higher rate to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 and Roundup Ready Cotton when making In-Season applications to this crop. - Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information on tank mixes. 				
COTTON	Post harvest Burndown (After Cotton Harvest)	51 – 77 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 77 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not apply more than once per year as a post harvest burndown application. Do not apply more than 154 fl oz/A (1.6 lb glufosinate ai + 2.0 lb glyphosate ai) through any combinations of use patterns per year.
CORN Field, Silage, Sweet	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	51 – 64 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A as a burndown treatment. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not apply more than once per year under this use pattern.
CORN Field, Silage	In-Season to Corn labeled as BOTH LibertyLink and Roundup Ready only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	38 fl oz/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	If used as a burndown application (above), no In-Season applications may be applied. Do not apply more than 38 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than 2 In-Season applications per year, and do not apply closer than 7 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.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
			<p>the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks.</p> <p>Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 77 fl oz/A (0.8 lb glufosinate ai + 0.1.0 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p> <p>Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti foam agent may be added if needed.</p> <p>Do not apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</p>
<p>CORN Sweet</p>	<p>In-Season to Sweet Corn designated as BOTH LibertyLink and Roundup Ready Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p>35 fl oz/A</p> <p>A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>Post Emergent application: apply from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first.</p>	<p>If used as a burndown application (above), no In-Season applications may be applied.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 35 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not make more than 2 In-Season applications per year, and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.</p> <p>Do not apply within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.</p> <p>Do not apply atrazine in a tank mix with this product when sweet corn plants are greater than 12 inches tall.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).</p> <p>Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti foam agent may be added if needed.</p> <p>Do not apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 70 fl oz/A (0.73 lb glufosinate ai + 0.68 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
				use patterns per year.
<p>SWEET CORN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For best results use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs/A (17 lbs/100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85° 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. 				
<p>CANOLA</p>	<p>Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)</p> <hr/> <p>In-Season to Canola designated as BOTH LibertyLink and Roundup Ready Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p>51 – 64 fl oz/A</p> <hr/> <p>38 fl oz/A</p> <p>A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>Post Emergent application: apply from cotyledon stage prior to bolting stage.</p> <p>Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield.</p> <p>May be applied with feed grade or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 3 lbs/A.</p> <p>Additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than once as a burndown application.</p> <p>If used as a burndown application, no In-Season applications may be made.</p> <p>Do not make more than 2 In-Season applications per year, and do not apply closer than 10 days apart. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not apply In-Season in states of AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV.</p> <p>Do not apply within 65 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 77 fl oz/A (0.8 lb glufosinate ai + 1.0 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p> <p>Do not apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</p> <p>Do not apply this product on spring Canola (varieties that are seeded in the spring and harvested in the fall and do not enter a winter dormancy period) designated as BOTH Libertylink and Roundup</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
				Ready, and planted in the following states: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, except for uses in wildlife food plots that will not be harvested for human or livestock food.
<p>CANOLA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 				
<p>SOYBEAN</p>	<p>Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)</p> <p>In-Season to Soybeans designated as BOTH LibertyLink and Roundup Ready Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p><u>1st application</u> 51 – 64 fl oz/A</p> <p><u>2nd application</u> 38 – 51 fl oz/A</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.</p> <p>Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence up to but not including bloom stage.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not make more than two applications per year through any combination of burndown and In-Season applications, and do not apply closer than 5 days apart.</p> <p>Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.</p> <p>Do not apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</p> <p>Do not apply within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.</p> <p>Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 115 fl oz/A (1.2 lb glufosinate ai + 1.5 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p>
<p>SOYBEAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refer to Weeds Controlled – Row Crop table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<p align="center">- Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information on tank mixes.</p>				
SUGAR BEETS	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	51 – 64 fl oz/A	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>For best control make first application 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.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than once per year.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.</p> <p>Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with LIFELINE GT 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.</p> <p>Do not apply product through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A (0.67 lb glufosinate ai + 0.84 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p>
<p>SUGARBEETS:</p> <p align="center">- Refer to Weeds Controlled – Row Crop table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.</p>				
POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10) Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince, Pear, Oriental Pear, Azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed	<p>Weeds < 3” in height 83 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds < 6” in height 99 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 99 – 144 fl oz/A</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur.</p> <p>Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 14 days apart.</p> <p>Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.</p> <p>Do not aerially apply.</p> <p>Do not apply through any</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
hybrids of these	Spray and Spot Treatments		<p>has occurred.</p> <p>Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.</p> <p>When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed.</p>	<p>type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.</p> <p>Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 Gallons/A) (4.46 lb glufosinate ai + 5.67 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p> <p>Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.</p>
<p>CITRUS (Crop Group 10-10) 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</p>	<p>Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments</p> <p>See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments</p>	<p>Weeds < 3" in height 83 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds < 6" in height 99 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 99 – 144 fl oz/A</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur.</p> <p>Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.</p> <p>Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 14 days apart.</p> <p>Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.</p> <p>Do not aerially apply.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.</p> <p>Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 Gallons/A) (4.46 lb glufosinate ai + 5.67 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p> <p>For CITRUS groves, apply as directed sprays only.</p> <p>Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
				transplanting.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
GRAPES Table, Wine, Raisin	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 83 fl oz/A Weeds < 6" in height 99 fl oz/A Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 99 – 144 fl oz/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, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree or vines as injury may occur. Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred. Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 7 days apart. 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 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 Gallons/A) (4.46 lb glufosinate ai + 5.67 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting. In the Northeast and Great Lakes Regions, apply this product in grape vineyards prior to the end of the bloom stage in order to avoid crop injury, or apply using a shielded sprayer or wiper applicator.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12-12) 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 83 fl oz/A Weeds < 6" in height 99 fl oz/A Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 99 - 144 fl oz/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, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur. Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred. Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction. PEACHES: Ensure that no part of a peach tree is contacted with overspray or drift of this product.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or one application per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 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 288 fl oz/A (or 2.25 Gallons/A) (3.0 lb glufosinate ai + 3.8 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<p>TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14)</p> <p>Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia (bush nut), Pecan, Walnut (black and English (Persian)) Pistachio</p>	<p>Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments</p> <p>See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments</p>	<p>Weeds < 3" in height 83 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds < 6" in height 99 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 99 - 144 fl oz/A</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur.</p> <p>Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.</p> <p>Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.</p> <p>Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.</p> <p>Do not aerially apply.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.</p> <p>Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 Gallons/A) (4.46 lb glufosinate ai + 5.67 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.</p> <p>Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.</p>
<p>BUSH-BERRY SUBGROUP 13B</p> <p>Bushberries, blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, and huckleberry, li ngonberry, juneberry, salal</p>	<p>Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments</p> <p>See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot</p>	<p>Weeds < 3" in height 83 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds < 6" in height 99 fl oz/A</p> <p>Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 99 - 144 fl oz/A</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree or vines as injury may occur.</p> <p>Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 2 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.</p> <p>Do not aerially apply.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.</p> <p>Do not apply within 14 days</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See Rate Reference Table for ai equivalents	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
	Treatments		Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	of harvest. Do not apply more than 288 fl oz/A (or 2.25 Gallons/A) (3.0 lb glufosinate ai + 3.8 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.
OLIVES	Directed Spray See Application Methods section for additional information on Directed Spray Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 83 fl oz/A Weeds < 6" in height 99 fl oz/A Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 99 - 144 fl oz/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, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur. Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred. Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 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 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 Gallons/A) (4.46 lb glufosinate ai + 5.67 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.

APPLICATION METHODS

COTTON NOT DESIGNATED AS LIBERTYLINK AND/OR ROUNDUP READY

Application of LIFELINE GT herbicide to cotton varieties not designated as LibertyLink and/or Roundup Ready 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:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Amount of banded product needed per acre}$$

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

TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES - BANDED SPRAY APPLICATIONS

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

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

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

For spot or directed spray applications mix LIFELINE GT herbicide at 3.0 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 tank mixing with other pesticide products. LIFELINE GT can be tank mixed with herbicides, insecticides or fungicides.

LIFELINE GT 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 restrictions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. LIFELINE GT herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

LIFELINE GT herbicide may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, Berries, Olives, and Non-Crop Table**. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply LIFELINE GT herbicide at 38 – 51 fl oz/A to fallow fields to control specific weeds. LIFELINE GT herbicide must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, or atrazine and LIFELINE GT 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.

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 51 fl oz/A in any single application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year and do not apply closer than 14 days apart.
- Do not apply more than 154 fl oz per acre per year (1.6 lb glufosinate ai + 2.0 lb glyphosate ai).

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

When applied as listed, LIFELINE GT herbicide controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas. Please follow all procedures in **Compatibility Testing** if tank mixing with other herbicides, insecticides or fungicides. Always follow the most restrictive label of any tank mix partner.

Refer to **Weeds Controlled– Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, Berries, Olives, and Non-Crop Table** for list of weeds controlled.

Apply as a broadcast, banded, directed, or spot spray treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

For spot applications spray undesirable vegetation foliage on a spray-to-wet basis. Do not apply beyond runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Use a coarse spray. Do not spray during windy conditions. Backpack, pump-up, and hydraulic sprayers may be used. **Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.**

For broadcast applications use 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. As density of weeds increases, increase spray volume within the labeled range to ensure complete coverage.

Use rates of formulated product per acre, per 1,000 ft², or per gallons of water 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. Apply spray solutions through properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired results.

LIFELINE GT may be used to control undesirable vegetation in site preparation prior to planting, around and within greenhouses and shade houses, and also as a directed spray around containers and field grown established ornamentals and Christmas trees. Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established ornamental species.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/Acre	Use Rate/1,000 ft ²	Spot Application Use Rates per Gallon of Water
Weeds <3" in height	83 fl oz/A	1.9 fl oz.	1.5 fl oz – 2.0 fl oz
Weeds <6" in height	99 fl oz/A	2.3 fl oz	2.0 fl oz – 2.5 fl oz
Weeds >6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	99 - 144 fl oz/A	2.3 fl oz – 3.3 fl oz	3.0 fl oz.

See the **Application and Mixing Instructions** 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.

Restrictions

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.
- Do not apply more frequently than every 7 days.

- Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications at the highest labeled rate. Do not apply more than 432 fl oz per acre per year (4.46 lb glufosinate ai + 5.67 lb glyphosate ai).
- AVOID DRIFT AND DIRECT CONTACT WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION AS SEVERE INJURY WILL OCCUR.
- Do not allow grazing of vegetation treated with Lifeline GT.
- THIS PRODUCT IS NOT FOR USE AS AN OVER-THE-TOP BROADCAST SPRAY IN ORNAMENTALS, PLANT NURSERIES OR CHRISTMAS TREES.
- Do not use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops.
- When applying in greenhouses or shade houses, air circulation fans must be turned off during application.
- Applications to residential lawns are limited to spot treatments only. The maximum application rate must not exceed 3.2 fl oz/gallon of water/1,000 ft².
- Applications for renovating Bermudagrass lawns must be conducted when the weather is cool and Bermudagrass is dormant.

NON-CROP AREAS AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

- airports
- along fences
- apartment complexes
- Christmas tree farms
- commercial plants
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) areas
- ditch banks
- dry ditches
- educational facilities
- farmstead building foundations
- golf courses
- greenhouses and shade houses
- industrial sites
- landscape areas
- manufacturing sites
- municipal sites
- natural areas
- nonselective farmstead weed control
- office complexes
- Ornamentals
- parking lots
- plant nurseries
- pumping stations
- railroads
- recreational areas
- residential areas
- roadsides
- schools
- shelter belts
- sod or turf farms

- sports complexes
- storage and lumber yards
- turfgrass areas
- rights-of-ways
- tank farms

TRIMMING AND EDGING

LIFELINE GT may be used for trimming and edging around objects in non-crop sites including: around individual trees and shrubs, landscape beds, foundations, fences, driveways, paths and parking areas. Also on golf courses along paths, around sign and light posts. This product may be used prior to planting an area of ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects. If spraying in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield made of cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Lifeline GT will cause severe injury or destruction of desirable plants if contact is made. Repeated applications of this product may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground.

DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS

Lifeline GT may be used to control winter annual weeds in well-established ornamental dormant hybrid or common Bermudagrass. Apply only when the turf is fully dormant and prior to spring green-up or severe turfgrass injury or delayed green-up may occur. For best results, apply 71 to 144 fl oz per acre after most weeds have germinated and are in an early growth stage. Applications of Lifeline GT may also be used to suppress or control undesirable biennial or perennial weeds.. Avoid high volume applications or injury or delayed green-up may occur.

Restrictions for Dormant Bermudagrass

- Do not apply more than 72 fl oz/A in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A of Lifeline GT (1.5 lb ai glufosinate + 1.89 lb ai glyphosate) per year for this use.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year, and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.

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 must not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk LIFELINE GT herbicide is below 32°F, do not pump the material 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 GT 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 directions.

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with LIFELINE GT 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.

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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.

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Roundup Ready is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC

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