

71368-34

11-15-2002

1/17



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

Date of Issuance:

71368-34

NOV 15 2002

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name of Pesticide Product:
Nufarm Kamba Master
Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Nufarm, Inc.
500 Lower Lake Road
St. Joseph, MO 64504

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/reregistered 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 sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read "EPA Reg. No. 71368-34.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

NOV 15 2002

Handwritten notes: "11-15-02" and "11-15-02" (likely a date or initials).

2/17

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

A Copy of the Storage stability and the Corrosion Characteristics test must be submitted within one year of the date of this registration. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec.6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

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

Enclosure

3/17



KambaMaster

Herbicide

ACCEPTED
 NOV 15 2002
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 71368-34

FOR USE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND, FALLOW SYSTEMS (BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS), GENERAL FARMSTEAD, SORGHUM, GRASS (HAY OR SILAGE), PASTURES, RANGELAND, SUGARCANE, AND WHEAT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro- <i>p</i> -anisic acid)	12.4%*
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	35.7%**
INERT INGREDIENTS:	51.9%
	100.0%

*This product contains 10.3% dicamba or 1 pound per gallon (120 grams per liter) and 29.6% 2,4-D or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 grams per liter).

**Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 71368-

E.P.A. Est. No. 228-IL-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 DANGER - PELIGRO**

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.)

See Inside for Additional Precautionary Statements.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.
 For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

Manufactured For:
 Nufarm, Inc.
 St. Joseph, MO
 06/01 Proposed

Shake well before using.

NET CONTENTS 2.5 Gallons (9.46L)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also call 877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment.	

4/17

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

DANGER

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) must wear: Coveralls, chemical-resistant apron.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

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.

For containers of 5 gallons or more, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

For containers greater than 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons, when handlers use a mechanical system (probe and pump), enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It Is A Violation Of Federal Law To Use This Product In A Manner Inconsistent With Its Labeling.

Read entire label before using this product.

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. Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions are to be followed. Labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

For ornamental turf uses (golf courses, cemeteries, parks and other turf grass areas), do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.

5/17

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL -- NONRETURNABLE PLASTIC: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

RETURNABLE -- REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. This container must only be refilled with KambaMaster. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. If the container is not being refilled, return it to the point of purchase.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

KambaMaster herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops.

Mode of Action

KambaMaster contains two active ingredients: dicamba and 2,4-D. This herbicide is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. KambaMaster interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

II. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Apply KambaMaster at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by Section VI or VII. (Food/Feed Crop Specific Information or Non-Food/Feed Use Specific Information). Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. KambaMaster may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre-emergence uses for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to Table 1). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

IRRIGATION

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

SPRAY COVERAGE

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

KambaMaster may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to KambaMaster during their development or growing stage.

Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of KambaMaster herbicide with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of nearby sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Agriculturally-approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- Do not use aerial equipment or apply KambaMaster when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

6/17

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

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

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

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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

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

Application: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Tempature and Humdidty

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Tempature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

7/17

TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled (including ALS - and triazine-resistant)	Weedmaster Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Beebalm, Spotted	-	-	-	pre-bloom	postbloom	-
Broomweed	1 to 3"	3" branching	-	branching	-	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	-	1 to 6"	-	-	-	-
Buffalobur	-	-	-	1 to 6"	-	flowering
Burdock	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	-	pre-flower	-	early bloom	late bloom	-
Chickweed, Common	-	seedling	1 to 3"	-	-	-
Cockle, Cow	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Cocklebur, Common	-	1 to 6"	6 to 12"	12 to 18"	-	-
Coreopsis, Plains	-	1 to 6"	-	-	-	-
Croton, Woolly	1 to 4"	4 to 12"	12 to 30"	-	-	-
Devils-claw	-	-	-	< 8"	-	-
Dogfennel	-	-	-	10 to 15"	-	-
Evening Primrose	-	< 2"	-	2 to 6"	-	-
Flax	-	< 2"	-	-	-	-
Fleabane, Annual	-	1 to 4"	4 to 8"	8"	-	-
Flixweed	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Henbit	-	-	preflower	-	flower	-
Knotweed Spp.	-	< 3" runners	-	> 3" runners	-	actively growing
Kochia	-	1 to 6"	6 to 10"	10 to 20"	-	actively growing
Lambsquarters, Common	-	1 to 6"	6 to 10"	10 to 20"	-	actively growing
Mallow, Common	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
, Tall	-	pre-flower	-	post-flower	-	-
Mustards, Annual	-	rosette	-	early bolt	-	-
, Tansy	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Pennycress, Field	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Pepperweed, Virginia	-	-	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	after branching	-
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Redroot	-	< 3"	3 to 10"	-	-	-
, Smooth	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Tumble	-	< 3"	-	mature	-	-
Poorjoe	-	prior to flower	-	-	-	actively growing
Purslane, Common	-	< 3"	3 to 8"	-	-	-
Ragweed, Common	-	-	-	> 10"	-	-
Western, Lanceleaf	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	6 to 10"	actively growing	-	-
Sedge ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdspurse	-	rosette	-	-	-	-
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	< 4"	-	-	4 to 12"	-
Sneezeweed, Bitter	-	1 to 4"	prior to flower	flower	-	-
Sowthistle	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Sunflower	-	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	6 to 24"	-	-
Thistle, Russian	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Velvetleaf	-	< 6"	6 to 20"	> 20"	-	-

¹ For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Water Volume: Use 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

8/17

TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled	Weedmaster Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Bittercross	-	2 to 3"	-	-	-	-
Buckeye species ¹	-	-	-	-	full leaf	-
Bullnettle ²	-	-	-	flower	-	-
Chicory	-	-	-	-	early bolting	-
Clover, Bur	-	-	pre-flower	-	-	-
Dandelion, Common	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Dewberry, Southern ¹	-	-	-	-	-	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	-	-	prior to bolting	-	after bolting	-
Elderberry ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	-	-	-	3 to 15"	flower	-
Goldenweed, Common	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Groundsel, Texas	-	rosette	post-bolting	-	-	-
Honeysuckle, Hairy	-	-	-	-	spring or fall	-
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	-	-	-	-	-	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	-	-	-	after bloom	-	-
Knapweed, Black ¹	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Russian ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Spotted	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Marsheld	-	-	-	< 12"	12"/prebloom	-
Mesquite	-	-	-	-	-	45 to 90 days after bud-break
Milkweed Antelopehorn ¹	-	-	-	pre-flower	-	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	-
, Black ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragwort, Tansy	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Redvine ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Smartweed,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorrel, Red	-	-	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	-	-	-	-	-	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thistle, Bull	-	-	rosette	bolting	-	actively growing
, Canada ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
, Musk	-	-	-	rosette/bolting	-	-
, Plumeless	-	-	rosette	bolting	-	-
Vetch, Hairy	-	1 to 4"	4 to 8"	8" full flower	-	-
Yankeeeweed	-	-	-	10 to 18"	-	rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ May require repeat applications.
² Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.
³ For improved root kill or weedy species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints of KambaMaster per acre each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, KambaMaster may be tank mixed with Ally[®] herbicide (0.1 to 0.2 ounces per acre), if labeled for the use site.
⁴ Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.

GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

When applying KambaMaster herbicide by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

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

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

9/17

GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)

Water Volume: Use 5-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION

KambaMaster may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of KambaMaster in water according to Table 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.) Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control. For example, 5 gallons (40 pints or 640 fluid ounces) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pints (3.2 fluid ounces) of surfactant.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Table 3. KNAPSACK SPRAYER DILUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Sprayer Capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of KambaMaster to add to the spray tank
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	3 fluid ounces
5 gallons	5 fluid ounces

*1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

III. ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0,32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with KambaMaster herbicide or KambaMaster tank mixes applied after the weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local NUFARM representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, see Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic, contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i. e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane and wheat).

Nitrogen Source

- Sprayable liquid fertilizers: Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

TABLE 4. ADDITIVE RATE PER ACRE

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2 to 4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

*see manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations.

10/17

IV. GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with KambaMaster according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- Aim™ (carfentrazone-ethyl)
- Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)
- Amber® (triasulfuron)
- Asulox® (asulam)
- Atrazine
- Banvel® (dicamba)
- Basagran® (bentazon)
- Bronate® (bromoxynil + MCPA)
- Bucritil® (bromoxynil)
- Canvas® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)
- Clarity® (dicamba)
- Curtail® (clorpyralid + 2,4-D)
- Cyclone® (paraquat)
- Dakota® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA)
- Distinct® (diflufenzopyr)
- Evik® (ametryn)
- Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- Followmaster® (glyphosate + dicamba)
- Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)
- Glean® (chlorsulfuron)
- Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
- Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- Karmex® (diuron)
- Kerb® (pronamide)
- Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
- Landmaster® (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
- Lexone® (metribuzin)
- MCPA
- Paramount® (quinclorac)
- Peak® (prosulfuron)
- Permit® (halosulfuron-methyl)
- Rave™ (dicamba + triasulfuron)
- Roundup Ultra® (glyphosate)
- Sencor® (metribuzin)
- Sinbar® (terbacil)
- Stinger® (clopyralid)
- Tiller® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA)
- Tordon® (picloram)
- Touchdown® (sulfosate)
- 2,4-D

See section VI. Crop-Specific Information for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all product involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing KambaMaster with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. NUFARM does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on NUFARM labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than NUFARM recommended tank mixes.

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

11/17

MIXING ORDER

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

- 1) **Water***. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) **Products in PVA bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 4) **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- 5) **Water-soluble products**. (such as Kambamaster herbicide)
- 6) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
- 7) **Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
- 8) **Remaining quantity of water**.

* If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, Kambamaster must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part Kambamaster. Then add 0.25 to .05% volume/volume of a nonionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the Compatibility Test before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

V. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations table below.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to section VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- Crop rotational Restrictions:

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

- **Planting/replanting restrictions for Kambamaster herbicide applications of 6 pints per acre or less:** No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including sorghum, follow the preplant use directions in section VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 10 days per pint per acre.

- **Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of Kambamaster per acre:** Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 10 days per pint per acre east of the Mississippi River and 15 days per pint per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of KambaMaster.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Table 5. CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding ¹	Aircraft Application
Between Crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	6 pints	16 pints	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	1 pint	1 pint	Yes	Yes
Wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

¹refer to Section VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information for grazing and feeding restrictions.

12/17

VI. FOOD/FEEED CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (HAY, SILAGE)

KambaMaster herbicide is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control. Rates above 4 pints of KambaMaster per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of KambaMaster per treated acre during a growing season. Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of KambaMaster greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon* spp.), use 2 to 4 pints of KambaMaster per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2, this rate of KambaMaster will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if KambaMaster is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7 to 10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat applications.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart (2 pints) of KambaMaster used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur. If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

Grazing and Feeding Non-lactating Animals: There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry hay and Silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND TANK MIXES

KambaMaster may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Ally[®]
- Amber[®]
- Banvel[®]
- Clarity[®]
- Rave[®]

SORGHUM

Rates and Timings

Apply 1 pint of KambaMaster per acre to sorghum in the 3 to 5 leaf stage (4 to 8" tall). For best performance, apply KambaMaster when weeds are small (less than 3" tall).

Applications of KambaMaster to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility, and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of KambaMaster.

Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of KambaMaster on sorghum crops.

Do not use KambaMaster if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay, or silage, refer to Pasture and Rangeland in the section VI. Crop-Specific section information for livestock grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply KambaMaster to sorghum grown for seed production.

Make no more than one postemergence application per growing season.

SORGHUM TANK MIXES

KambaMaster may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Atrazine
- Basagran[®]
- Buctril[®]
- Laddok[®] S-12
- Paramount[®]
- Peak[®]
- Permit[®]

SUGARCANE

Applications of KambaMaster herbicide can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close-in stage of sugarcane. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage. Application rates and timing are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Rate:

- For control of listed annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2 pints of KambaMaster per treated acre.
- For suppression of listed perennial weeds, apply 1 to 6 pints of KambaMaster per treated acre. Retreatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 16 pints of KambaMaster per treated acre during a growing season.

13/17

SUGARCANE TANK MIXES

KambaMaster may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Asulox[®]
- Atrazine
- Evik[®]
- Lexone[®]
- Sencor[®]
- Sinbar[®]

WHEAT (Fall and Spring - Seeded)

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage). Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity. Do not use Kambamaster in wheat underseeded with legumes.

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS: Apply 0.5 to 1 pint of KambaMaster per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY: Up to 1.33 pints of KambaMaster per acre may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS: KambaMaster can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of KambaMaster per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy. A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, KambaMaster may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally or Roundup[®] Ultra that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

Preharvest use of KambaMaster is not registered for use in California.

Table 7. WHEAT TANK MIXES

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Aim [™]	0.3 ounce
Ally [®]	0.05 to 0.1 ounce ¹
Amber [®]	0.14 to 0.28 ounce ¹
Bronate [®]	0.75 to 1.5 pints
Buctril [®]	1 to 1.5 pints
Canvas [®]	0.2 to 0.4 ounce ¹
Curtail [®]	2 to 2.67 pints
Dakota ^{®2}	16 fluid ounces
Express [®]	0.083 to 0.167 ounce ¹
Finesse [®]	0.167 to 0.33 ounce ¹
Glean [®]	0.167 ounce ¹
Harmony [®] Extra	0.167 to 0.33 ounce ¹
Karmex ^{®3}	0.5 to 1.5 pounds
2,4-D amine	4 to 20 fluid ounces ⁴
Metribuzin ³ (Sencor [®] , Lexone [®])	0.25 to 0.375 pound a.i.
Peak ^{®1}	0.25 to 0.38 ounce
Stinger [®]	4 to 5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller ^{®2}	1 to 1.7 pints

¹ Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

² Do not use KambaMaster herbicide as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with Tiller if wild oat is the target weed.

³ Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

⁴ KambaMaster contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound a.e. per acre of 2,4-D and do not exceed 0.5 pound a.e. of 2,4-D unless injury to wheat is acceptable.

14/17

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, GENERAL FARMSTEAD AND FALLOW SYSTEMS

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Consult Section III. for adjuvant restrictions and Section VII. on Non-Food/Feed Use for specific use directions.

Section VII. NON-FOOD/FEED USE (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged)-SPECIFIC INFORMATION BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL: KambaMaster herbicide can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply KambaMaster as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See Crop Rotational Restrictions in Section V. General Restrictions and Limitations for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings: Apply 0.5 to 6 pints of KambaMaster per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of KambaMaster per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply KambaMaster when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if KambaMaster is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4 to 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulbets, after the effective period for KambaMaster. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

BETWEEN CROP TANK MIXES

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 0.5 to 2 pints of KambaMaster per acre for control of annual weeds, or 2 to 8 pints of KambaMaster per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

- Aim™
- Ally®
- Amber®
- Atrazine
- Bladex®
- Curtail®
- Cyclone®
- Distinct®
- Fallowmaster®
- Finesse®
- Glyphosate
- Gramoxone® Extra
- Kerb®
- Landmaster® BW
- Paramount®
- Sencor®
- Tordon® 22K
- Touchdown®
- 2,4-D

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD

KambaMaster herbicide is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (noncropland areas).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of KambaMaster per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of KambaMaster per treated acre during a growing season.

FARMSTEAD AND FENCEROW TREATMENT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

KambaMaster may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in Tables 1 and 2, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in Table 6.

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below.

The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.0 pound acid equivalent of dicamba and 2.87 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% of KambaMaster 87.5% water, 10% diesel oil, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

- 1) **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
- 2) **Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume.
- 3) **KambaMaster:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
- 4) **Diesel Oil:** Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If an oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

FOR SPRAYING FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity.
2. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
3. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
4. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

15/17

FOR DORMANT BASAL APPLICATIONS:

1. Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
4. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FOR CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS:

Apply KambaMaster in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent sprouts of cut trees.

- **Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with KambaMaster
- **Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with KambaMaster. The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

Table 6. The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Kudzu
Ash	Locust, Black
Aspen	Maple
Basswood	Mesquite
Beech	Oak
Blackberry	Oak, Poison
Blackgum	Olive, Russian
Cedar	Persimmon, Eastern
Cherry	Pine
Chinquapin	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)
Cottonwood	Poplar
Creosotebush	Rabbitbrush
Dewberry	Redcedar, Eastern
Dogwood	Rose, McCartney
Elm	Rose, Multiflora
Grape	Sagebrush, Fringe
Greenbriar	Sassafras
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Spruce
Hemlock	Sumac
Hickory	Sweetgum
Honeylocust	Sycamore
Honeysuckle	Tarbrush
Hornbeam	Willow
Huckleberry	Witchhazel
Huisache	Yaupon
Ivy, Poison	Yucca

16/17

WEEDS LISTED IN THIS LABEL

ANNUALS		BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Beebalm, Spotted	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Broomweed, Common	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>	Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convulvulus</i>	Buckeye	<i>Aesculus spp.</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Bullnettle	<i>Cnidoscopus stimulosus</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.</i>	Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Buttercup, Corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Cockle, Corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Goldenrod, Missouri	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	Goldenweed, Common	<i>Isocoma coronopifolia</i>
Devilsclaw	<i>proboscidea luisianica</i>	Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Dogfennel(Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Honeysuckle, Hairy	<i>Lonicera</i>
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>	Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Knapweed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	, Russian	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	, Spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosus</i>
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Marshelder	<i>Ina annua</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Milkweed, Antelopehorn	<i>Asclepius</i>
Lettuce, Prickly	<i>Lactuca scariola</i>	Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea</i>	Persimmon, Eastern	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
, Tall	<i>Ipomea purpurea</i>	Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysanthemus pulchellus</i>
Mustard, Annual	<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Ragwort, Tansy	<i>Senecio jacobia</i>
, Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>
Pennycress, Field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	Tallow Tree, Chinese	<i>Sapientia sebiferum</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
, Lance-Leaf	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>	, Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
, Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	, Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Sedge	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Yankeeeweed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>		
Sneezeweed, Bitter	<i>Helenium amurum</i>		
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		

FOOD/FEED CROP USES

This product can be used on the following:

- * Conservation Reserve Program Land
- * Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)
- * General Farmstead
- Grain Sorghum
- Grass (Hay or Silage)
- Pastures
- Rangeland
- Sugarcane
- Wheat

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as non-Food/Feed uses.

17/17

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of NUFARM, INC. or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. Nufarm warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. NUFARM MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL NUFARM OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. NUFARM, INC. and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Nufarm.

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