79676-63 11/01/2007 1/56

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

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
79676-63	NOV 1 2007

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
ETI 105 01 H

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

X Registration
__ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Etigra
501 Cascade Pointe Lane, Suite 103
Cary, NC 27513

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 registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided you agree in writing to:

1. Submit the outstanding product chemistry guidelines one-year storage stability (830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (830.6320) within one year from the date of this Notice.
2. Change the EPA Registration Number from 79676- to 79676-63.
3. Add an appropriate EPA Establishment Number to the label.
4. Add the appropriate Net Contents information to the label.

Signature of Approving Official:

Kathryn V. Montague, Acting Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

NOV 1 2007

EPA Form 8570-6

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5. On page 15, revise "ETI 105 01 H is effective for early season annual grass control but use other herbicides for preemergence or postemergence control of annual grasses" to "ETI 105 01 H is effective for early season annual grass control but use of other herbicides for preemergence or postemergence control of annual grasses may be useful"
6. On page 15, revise "Caution:" to "Note:"
7. On page 18, place "pre-transplant" in parentheses in the subsection Preemergence Application
8. On page 22, add "for weeds controlled" at the end of the statement "Refer to the table in the section Conifer Seedbeds, Transplants, Container Stock and Selected Field Grown Deciduous Trees"
9. On page 35, revise the * statement to "To obtain optimum postemergence control, use the highest allowable listed application rate"
10. On page 35, revise the first statement of the subsection Application to "Time initial applications to begin when jojoba plants are at least 6 inches tall."
11. On page 42, in the subsection Restrictions- For All States, revise "recommended" to "specified"
12. On page 47, in the subsection Tank Mixes, add "also" before "obtained" in the statement "Enhanced control of existing weeds are obtained with ETI 105 01 H in preemergence tank mixes with these herbicides"
13. On page 49, revise "les" to "less" in the subsection Application

The basic formulation CSF [dated 6/25/07] and alternate formulations #1 and #2 [also dated 6/25/07] of the product referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act are acceptable. The basic CSF and alternate formulation CSFs will be added to your file.

Also, please note Conclusions Item #1 in the enclosed Product Chemistry Review for your records.

You will submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions, please contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.

Kathryn V. Montague
Acting Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

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ETI 105 01 H

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Oxyfluorfen: 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)4-(trifluoromethyl)	22.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.7%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 2 pounds active ingredient per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillates, xylene, or xylene range aromatic solvents.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING AVISO

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 to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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 in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Contains petroleum distillates.	

See inside label booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA Reg. No. 79676-

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured for:
Etigra™
501 Cascade Pointe Lane
Suite 103
Cary, NC 27513
www.etigra.com

ETI 105 01 H contains oxyfluorfen, the active ingredient used in Goal®.

ETI 105 01 H is not manufactured or distributed by Dow AgroSciences LLC, seller of Goal®.

Net Contents:

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

NOV - 1 2007

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

79676-63

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes skin irritation. Do not get on skin or clothing. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders and applicators using engineering controls (see Engineering Controls requirements below) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate when mixing and loading
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing and loading

All other mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when exposed to product concentrate

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications to fallow land or ground applications to corn, cotton, or soybeans must use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], and must:

- Wear protective equipment required above for mixers/loaders using engineering controls
- Wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure, and
- Be provided and have immediately available for use in case of emergency, such as broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown, coveralls and chemical-resistant footwear.

Handlers performing applications to corn must use an enclosed cab that meets the definitions in the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, such applicators must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required above for applicators using engineering controls;
- Be provided and must have immediately available for use in an emergency when they must exit the cab in the treated area: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, and chemical-resistant headgear, if overhead exposure;
- Take off any PPE that was worn in the treated area before reentering the cab, and
- Store all such PPE in a chemical-resistant container, such as a plastic bag, to prevent contaminate of the inside of the cab.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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 contaminated 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. See Directions for Use for additional restrictions. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours, except for the following:

- Onions, garlic and horseradish: The REI is 48 hours.
- Conifer seedlings: The REI is 3 days.
- Conifer trees: The REI is 6 days.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

GENERAL USE INFORMATION

ETI 105 01 H provides preemergence and postemergence residual weed control in a wide variety of crops. Read the general directions, below, on the proper use of ETI 105 01 H and all crop-specific directions provided later in this label.

Use Restrictions

These restrictions apply to all labeled uses of ETI 105 01 H (additional crop-specific restrictions are found later in this label in the Directions for Use for individual crops.):

- Do not graze or harvest plants from areas treated with ETI 105 01 H for feed or forage.
- Apply ETI 105 01 H only with ground equipment unless otherwise specified in crop-specific use directions.
- ETI 105 01 H is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Do not allow spray to contact or drift to established crops. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target areas.
- Apply ETI 105 01 H to certain dormant crops by over-the-top applications only if specifically labeled for that use. Not all crops are tolerant to ETI 105 01 H over-the-top applications.
- Do not treat ditch banks or waterways with ETI 105 01 H or contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply ETI 105 01 H in enclosed greenhouses as injury to foliage will result.

Spray Drift Buffer Restrictions

- A 25-foot vegetative buffer strip must be maintained between all areas treated with this product and lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.
- Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people may occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and reaction areas. non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.
- For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy when wind speed is 10 mph or less at the application site as measured by an anemometer.
- Use coarse spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD of 475 microns for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- The applicator is responsible for using all other measures necessary to control drift.

Rotation Crop Restrictions

- Do not rotate to small-grain crops (includes barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, wild rice) within 10 months following an application of ETI 105 01 H.
- Do not direct seed any crop, other than a crop labeled for use with ETI 105 01 H, within 60 days following application.
- Do not transplant seedlings of crops, other than crops labeled for use with ETI 105 01 H, within 30 days following application.
- **IMPORTANT: Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this label or Etigra supplemental labeling, treated soil must be thoroughly mixed to a depth of 4 inches after harvest (or abandoning) of the treated crop but just before planting of the rotational crop. Crop injury, stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the plant-back crop may result if thorough and complete mixing of soil is not carried out or if the required minimum plant-back interval is not followed.** See specific fallow bed labeling instructions for required treatment-to-planting intervals following application of ETI 105 01 H to fallow beds or fallow fields.

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Weeds Controlled

Common Name	*Scientific Name*
Ageratum	*Ageratum conyzoides*
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Balsamapple	*Momordica charantia*
Barnyardgrass (watergrass)*	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*
Bittercress, lesser	*Cardamine oligosperma*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Burclover	*Medicago hispida*
Buttercup, smallflower	*Ranunculus aborvitus*
Buttonweed	*Borreria laevis*
Camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*
Canarygrass (annual)	*Phalaris canariensis*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Cheeseweed (malva)	*Malva parviflora*
Clover, red*	*Trifolium pretense*
Clover, white*	*Trifolium repens*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium pensylvanicum*
Crabgrass, large (hairy)*	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crotalaria	*Crotalaria species*
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Cudweed, narrowleaf	*Gnaphalium falcatum*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*
Fiddleneck, coast*	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree, broadleaf	*Erodium botrys*
Filaree, Redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Filaree, whitestem	*Erodium moschatum*
Fireweed (from seed)	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Flixweed	*Descurainia Sophia*
Foxtail, giant*	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria lutescens*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Goosegrass*	*Eleusine indica*
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*
Groundcherry, Wright	*Physalis wrightii*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza Canadensis*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Ladysthumb (smartweed)	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenophodium album*
Lettuce, prickly (china lettuce)	*Lactca serriola*
Mallow, little (malva)	*Malva parviflora*
Mayweed (dog fennel)	*Anthemis cotula*
Minerslettuce	*Montia perfoliata*
Morningglory species, annual	*Ipomoea species*
Morningglory, ivyleaf*	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Morningglory, tall*	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*

Mustard, blue (purple mustard)	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, common yellow	*Brassica campestris*
Mustard, hedge	*Sisymbrium officinale*
Mustard, tumble (Jim hill mustard)	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
	Brassica kaber
Mustard, wild	*Urtica urens*
Nettle, burning	*Solanum americanum*
Nightshade, American black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Nightshade, hairy	*Avena fatua*
Oats, wild	*Atriplex rosea*
Orach, red	*Oxalis pes-caprae*
Oxalis (Bermuda buttercup)	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, fall	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium perfoliatum*
Pepperweed, yellowflower	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, redroot	*Anagallis arvensis*
Pimpernel, scarlet	*Euphorbia heterophylla*
Poinsettia, wild	*Tribulus terrestris*
Puncturevine	*Portulaca oleracea*
Purslane, common	*Richardia scabra*
Pusley, Florida	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, common	*Calandrinia caulescens*
Redmaids	*Sisymbrium irio*
Rocket, London	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Salvia reflexa*
Sage, lanceleaf	*Cenchrus incertus*
Sandbur, field	*Spergularia rubra*
Sandspurry, red	*Sesbania exaltata*
Sesbania, hemp	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Shepherdspurse*	*Cassia obtusifolia*
Sicklepod	*Sida spinosa*
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Rumex acetosella*
Sorrel, red (from seed)	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Sowthistle, annual	*Veronica persica*
Speedwell, birdseye	*Euphorbia hirta*
Spurge, garden	*Euphorbia supine*
Spurge, prostrate**	*Euphorbia maculata*
Spurge, spotted**	*Spergula arvensis*
Spurry, corn	*Descurainia pinnata*
Tansymustard	*Cirsium vulgare*
Thistle, bull**	*Salsola kali*
Thistle, Russian	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Velvetleaf	*Panicum capillare*
Witchgrass	*Striga asiatica*
Witchweed	*Oxalis stricta*
Woodsorrel, common yellow**	

*Highest allowable rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.
**Preemergence control only.

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APPLICATION METHODS AND CULTURAL PRACTICES

Preemergence Weed Control
For broadcast applications, apply ETI 105 01 H at the rates listed in this label in a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons of water per acre. Calibrate all equipment prior to use. Ensure equipment is capable of delivering uniform applications to the soil surface. ETI 105 01 H controls seedling weeds when the seedling weed emerges and comes in contact with the ETI 105 01 H residues on the soil. As a result, optimum results for preemergence weed control are obtained when ETI 105 01 H is applied to soil surfaces that are weed free and clear of crop or weed residues. Prior to ETI 105 01 H applications, incorporate any weeds or crop residues into the soil using tillage equipment or by blowing the area to be treated. Activation of ETI 105 01 H is required and is accomplished by irrigation or rainfall (at least 0.25 inches) within 3 to 4 weeks after application. For optimum herbicidal activity of ETI 105 01 H, keep prepared beds or soil surfaces undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Any cultural practices that disturb or redistribute surface soil after treatment with ETI 105 01 H (such as cutting water furrows to prevent reduced weed control) should be avoided.

Application Rates and Rate Ranges: In the crop-specific use directions below, ETI 105 01H rates are sometimes given as a range. The lower rates are for use on coarse texture soils (less than 1% organic matter) and for lighter weed infestations. The higher rates in the rate range are to be used for medium to fine texture soils, for soils containing greater than 1% organic matter, when weed infestations are heavy, or when extended residual preemergence weed control is desired.

Postemergence Weed Control
For broadcast applications, apply ETI 105 01 H at the rates listed in this label in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons of water per acre. For tank-mixes with glyphosate, use ETI 105 01 H in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. ETI 105 01 H is a contact herbicide, and complete and uniform coverage of weed foliage is required for optimum postemergence control. When weed height and density increases or when heavy trash (weed or crop residue) is present, increase the spray volume to ensure complete and uniform coverage by ETI 105 01 H sprays. Weeds in the seedling stage are most susceptible to postemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H and applications made later than the 4-inch or 4 leaf stage may result in partial control or suppression. For seedling grasses, postemergence applications should be made to weeds that do not exceed the 2-leaf stage. For greater herbicidal activity of emerged weeds, add an 80% active nonionic surfactant labeled for application to growing crops at the rate of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Postemergence Application Rates: In the crop-specific use directions below, ETI 105 01H rates are sometimes given as a range. The higher rates are specific for heavy weed infestations, when weeds are in advanced stages of growth, or for extending residual preemergence weed control following control of existing emerged weeds.

Ground Application
Ground Broadcast: ETI 105 01 H may be applied using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment equipped with flat fan spray nozzles. Spray pressure and boom height should be determined based on manufacturer's recommendations. The use of an off-center (OC) nozzle positioned at the end of the boom may be desired. Calibrate spray equipment prior to each use.

Directed Sprays: For broadcast applications of ETI 105 01 H, apply as a coarse low-pressure spray in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons of spray per acre. Nozzle spacing and operating pressure should be based on the manufacturer's recommendations. Direct the spray toward the soil and the base of the crop. For applications to row crops, use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row (one on each side); optimum spray coverage is obtained from the use of 4 flat fan nozzles per row (two on each side). Point the 2 forward nozzles forward and downward and point the rear nozzles to the rear and downward. Adjust the nozzles to ensure thorough spray solution coverage of the weed foliage and to minimize contact with the crop. Do not apply using hollow cone nozzles.

IMPORTANT: ETI 105 01 H IS AN HERBICIDE THAT ACTS UPON CONTACT WITH PLANT FOLIAGE. Severe crop injury will result from contact of sprays or drift with foliage or green stems. To minimize contact of sprays with crop foliage or stems, direct sprays to the base of the plants and use spray shields and/or leaf lifters as necessary. Note: although young green stems of woody plants are susceptible to injury from spray contact, the potential for injury to woody stems decreases as the green color is lost with development of the relatively impervious non-living corky tissue (bark) on the surface of the stem.

Band Applications: The application rates given in this label are for broadcast application, but banded applications are also permitted. The rates per broadcast acre are reduced according to the following formula:

$$\text{Amount needed per Acre for Banded Application} = \frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre}$$

Spot Application

ETI 105 01 H can be applied as a spot application. Apply uniformly to the soil for preemergence weed control, or apply until the surface is wet for postemergence weed control. Use the chart below for the appropriate amount of ETI 105 01 H to be mixed with water.

For *preemergence* weed control, prepare one-half to one gallon of spray solution for every 1,000 sq. ft. to be treated.

For *postemergence* weed control, prepare a minimum of 1 gallon of spray solution for every 1,000 sq. ft. to be treated; include an 80% nonionic surfactant for this application (0.5 fl oz (1 Tbs) per gallon of spray).

For spot applications to established crops, use coarse, low-pressure sprays and direct the spray to the soil beneath the plants. Use caution to avoid crop injury from contact of the spray solution with leaves and stems of herbaceous plants or leaves or green stems of woody plants.

Application Rate	**Amount of ETI 105 01 H Required to Treat 1,000 sq. ft.**
0.5 pints per acre	0.2 fl oz (5.5 ml)
1.0 pint per acre	0.4 fl oz (11 ml)
2.0 pints per acre	0.75 fl oz (22 ml)
3.0 pints per acre	1.1 fl oz (33 ml)
4.0 pints per acre	1.5 fl oz (44 ml)
8.0 pints per acre	3.0 fl oz (88 ml)

Equivalents: 1 pint = 16 fl oz; 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Aerial Application

Apply ETI 105 01 H using aerial equipment designed for use with herbicides. Apply ETI 105 01 H in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For tank-mixes with glyphosate, use ETI 105 01 H in a spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. **Apply ETI 105 01 H by air only if the crop-specific use directions allow and provide directions for aerial application.**

AVOID DRIFT: Use extreme care to prevent herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant, tree or vegetation as severe injury may result. Spray drift could also result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Adhere to the following guidelines when aerial applications are to be made.

Spray Drift Management (Aerial Application): Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is controlled by the interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors. 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 or public health uses.

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1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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 must adhere to the following requirements when ETI 105 01 H is aerially applied:

1. Do not apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
2. When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least ½ mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except the following:
    - 150 feet from dormant tree fruit/nut/vine crops and overwintering sugar beets.
    - 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets, and non-targeted vegetable fallow beds.
3. When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
4. For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any non-targeted vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

The use of a drift control agent may be required by local regulations. However, the drift control agent may decrease the weed control effectiveness.

Important: Aerial applicators must be familiar with the label for ETI 105 01 H and follow all applicable use precautions. Applying ETI 105 01 H in a manner other than listed in this label is done at the user's risk. To the extent consistent with applicable law, users are responsible for all loss or damage resulting from aerial spraying. In addition, aerial applicators should follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, the most restrictive limitations apply.

Chemigation Instructions

Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the instructions for chemigation are followed. **Do not apply ETI 105 01 H through chemigation equipment unless chemigation is allowed by Crop-Specific Use Directions.**

Apply this product only through sprinkler (center pivot, solid set, portable lateral, or low-volume [micro sprinkler], drip (trickle), or flood (basin) irrigation systems. Refer to use directions for specific crops for instructions as to which type of irrigation system may be used. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Sprinkler Chemigation (Foliar Spray Uses)

For sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied at the beginning of the irrigation period to insure uniform wetting of the plant and/or soil surfaces. Meter ETI 105 01 H into the sprinkler irrigation system at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to target weeds and/or soil surface. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to insure

proper flushing of the irrigation system. During sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied to insure water penetration to a depth of two inches.

AVOID DRIFT: Extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift that could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Use the following guidelines when applications of ETI 105 01 H are made through sprinkler irrigation equipment:

1. Do not apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
2. When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum download buffer zone of at least ½ mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except for the following:
   - 150 feet from dormant tree fruit, dormant vines and overwintering sugar beets.
   - 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets and vegetable fallow beds.
3. When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
4. For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Flood (Basin) Chemigation (Soil Drench Uses)

ETI 105 01 H should be continuously metered into the water during the entire irrigation period. Agitation in the pesticide supply tank is suggested. Best weed control results from ETI 105 01 H applied through flood (basin) irrigation systems are obtained when a uniform distribution and flow of irrigation water is maintained over level land.

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain functional automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation (Soil Drench Uses)
To achieve optimum distribution of ETI 105 01 H in the soil surface, meter ETI 105 01 H at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period. For best results, ETI 105 01 H should be uniformly distributed across the wetted area to help reduce the "ring effect" of weed escapes. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to insure proper flushing of the irrigation system.

To apply a pesticide using drip (trickle) chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:
The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pipe and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Chemigation Calibration: For Low-Volume Sprinklers (Microsprinklers) and Drip (Trickle) Irrigation Systems
Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters – NOT on grove acres. To determine correct amount of ETI 105 01 H, use the following formula:

Treated area per each emitter = A
A = 3.14 x (radius x radius)

Example: If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area measured at the soil surface is 13 inches, then

A = 3.14 x (13" x 13")
A = 3.14 x (169")
A = 530.7 square inches

The area in square feet wet in each acre = B

$$B = \frac{A \times \text{emitters/acre}}{144}$$

Example: If there are 300 emitters per acre, then
B = $\frac{530.7 \times 300}{144}$ = B = 1105.6 square feet wetted per acre

The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = C
C = B x acres covered by system

Example: If the system covers 20 acres, then
C = 1105.6 square feet per acre x 20 acres
C = 22,112 square feet wetted by system

Amount of ETI 105 01 H to inject = S
Rate per treated acre of ETI 105 01 H = R

S = $\frac{C \times R}{43,560}$ = quarts of ETI 105 01 H

Example: If the desired application rate per treated acre is 1 quart ETI 105 01 H, then
S = $\frac{22,112 \times 1.0}{43,560}$ = S = 0.507 quarts of ETI 105 01 H should be injected into system.

Note: Select the proper rate based on weed spectrum and desired length of control (see Rate Ranges section below).

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems
If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Mixing Directions
To mix spray tank solutions of ETI 105 01 H, prepare only the amount of material required for one day's application. **Be sure to shake the container of ETI 105 01 H well before measuring out the appropriate amount required for mixing.**

1. Using clean water, fill the spray tank at least one-third full.
2. Start agitator and add the required amount of ETI 105 01 H. When including other herbicides in the tank mix, use the following order of addition to the spray tank: (a) wettable powders, (b) flowables, and (c) soluble liquids. Maintain agitation during addition of other components.

3. Fill the rest of the spray tank with water.

Surfactants: Etigra recommends the use of a surfactant when making applications of ETI 105 01 H for *postemergence* weed control (except in garlic and onions). Add a minimum of 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops for every 100 gallons of ETI 105 01 H spray solution. If hard water (greater than 600 ppm) is used to prepare spray solutions, use 4 pints of nonionic surfactant. *Maintain agitation when preparing spray solutions and continue agitation until the spray activities have been completed.*

Precautions for Tank Mixes: Read and observe the use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective tank mix product labels before use. Use the most restrictive label limitations of all the tank mix products used. Do not exceed application rates. Do not tank mix this product with another pesticide that contains oxyfluorfen unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mixes: Use a jar test before tank mixing ETI 105 01 H with other pesticide products to ensure formation of a compatible spray solution. A clear glass quart jar with a lid can be used for this test. Mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions and then invert the jar several times. Allow the solution to stand and observe the mixture after approximately ½ hour. If the mixture balls up, forms flakes, sludges, jells, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, do not use this combination: it is not compatible.

Sprayer Clean-up: Before and after each use of the sprayer, use clean water to thoroughly flush the spray equipment (tank, pump, hoses and boom). Adding 1 quart of a non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water will help to remove residues of ETI 105 01 H. If residues of ETI 105 01 H remain in the spray equipment, damage may occur to other crops when the sprayer is used for other pesticide applications.

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CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

ARTICHOKE (GLOBE)

For Post-Directed Spray Applications in preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence#	Postemergence
Cheeseweed (malva)	Cheeseweed (malva)
Groundsel, common	Groundsel, common
Lambsquarters, common	Mustard, common yellow
Mustard, common yellow	Nettle, burning
Oxalis (Bermuda buttercup)*	Oxalis (Bermuda buttercup)
Shepherdspurse	Shepherdspurse
Sowthistle, annual	Sowthistle, annual
#apply up to the 8 leaf state *Suppression only	

Rate: 4 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence and postemergence)

Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 40 gallons per acres by directing the spray to the base of the plants and to the soil surface between rows. Do not apply over-the-top of the plants to avoid injury to fronds or severe injury to buds and flowers.

Timing: Wait until ditching operations are complete. Make a single application of 6 pints per acre. Alternatively, make two applications at up to 4 pints per acre 8 to 10 weeks apart, but do not exceed 6 pints per acre per season. If applying to plantings, wait 60 days after cutting back or after transplanting.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than a total of 6 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre per season (from single or multiple applications).

PHI: Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, AND CAULIFLOWER

For Pre-Transplant (Preplant) Applications in preemergence broadleaf control of the following weeds:

Preemergence
Carpetweed
Pigweed, redroot
Purslane, common
Smartweed, Pennsylvania

Rate: 1 to 2 pints per acre (preemergence). For coarse textured soils with less than 1% organic matter, use the 1 pint per acre rate. For medium to fine textured soils or soils containing greater than 1% organic matter, use the 2 pint per acre rate.

Application: Apply broadcast as a pre-transplant (preplant) treatment only to the final seedbed before transplanting. When transplanting, minimize disturbance of the soil and leave soil undisturbed for as long as weed control is desired.

Precautions: Applying ETI 105 01 H may cause some temporary crop injury such as leaf cupping or crinkling when leaves contact treated soil. These effects temporary and the crop will recover and develop normally. Transplants grown under stress (for example, from temperature disease, fertilizers, insects, drought) could be severely injured. Young transplants (less than 5 weeks old) or succulent varieties grown in small containers (less than 1 inch square) are especially sensitive and may exhibit severe crop injury. The severity of any injury may be reduced by hardening off, increasing the age of transplants, or increasing the size of the rooting containers.

ETI 105 01 H is effective for early season annual grass control but use other herbicides for preemergence or postemergence control of annual grasses.

Caution: When an acetanilide herbicide such as Dual Magnum herbicide, Lasso herbicide or Ramrod herbicide has been applied to the field in the current growing season, do not apply ETI 105 01 H. Severe crop injury may occur.
Do not apply ETI 105 01 H as a *preemergence* treatment to direct-seeded broccoli, cabbage or cauliflower.
Do not apply ETI 105 01 H *post-transplant or over-the-top* of broccoli, cabbage or cauliflower.
Partial weed control or suppression has been observed when ETI 105 01 H is applied to muck soils.
Applications made using furrow and drip irrigation immediately after transplanting and under high temperatures can result in increased crop injury. Instead, sprinkler irrigation applications should be made during early establishment of transplants. Unless these conditions are met, ETI 105 01 H should not be used.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 pints of ETI 105 01 H per treated acre per season.

CACAO (BEARING AND NON-BEARING) - FOR USE ONLY IN HAWAII

For Pre-transplant treatment or to established or recently transplanted cacao for preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Ageratum	Purslane, common
Buttonweed	Spurge, garden
Crotalaria	
Purslane, common	
Spurge, garden	

Rate: 2 to 8 pints per acre (preemergence and postemergence)

Pre-transplant Application: Apply pre-transplant up to 4 pints per broadcast acre.

Post-transplant Application: Apply to established plantings, including recently transplanted cacao plants. Direct the spray to the orchard floor. The higher rate and increased spray volumes control dense growth or existing weeds, and extends residual preemergence weed control.

Precautions: Do not apply preplant or preemergence to direct–seeded cacao. Apply only to healthy growing trees or transplants that are large enough to allow directed sprays. Contact of foliage with spray will cause injury to plants.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 8 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre as a single application. Do not exceed 24 pints per acre per year.

PHI: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 1 day of harvest.

CITRUS (NON-BEARING ONLY)
Includes crops such as calamondin, chironja, citrus citron, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, mandarin, pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, sour orange, sweet orange, tangelo, tangerine, tangor

For use on nonbearing citrus trees that will not bear fruit for one year for Preemergence and Postemergence control of the following weeds:

Arizona and California	
Preemergence	**Postemergence**
Burclover	Cheeseweed (malva)
Cheeseweed (malva)	Fiddleneck, coast
Fiddleneck, coast	Filaree, broadleaf*
Filaree, broadleaf	Filaree, Redstem*
Filaree, Redstem	Filaree, whitestem*
Filaree, whitestem	Groundsel, common
Groundsel, common	Henbit
Henbit	Minerslettuce
Knotweed, prostrate	Nettle, burning
Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot
Lettuce, prickly	Redmaids
Pigweed, redroot	Shepherdspurse
Purslane, common	Sowthistle, annual
Redmaids	
Rocket, London	
Shepherdspurse	
Sowthistle, annual	
Spurge, prostrate	
Spurge, spotted	
*For control of filaree and other weeds up to the 4-inch state, apply ETI 105 01 H at 6 pt/acre. If weeds exceed the 4-inch stage, ETI 105 01 H may only provide partial control.	

Florida, Louisiana and Texas	
Preemergence	**Postemergence**
Cudweed, narrowleaf	Balsamapple
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf**	Cudweed, narrowleaf***
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Eveningprimrose, cutleaf**
Lambsquarters, common	Groundcherry, cutleaf
Nightshade, American black	Groundcherry, Wright
Nightshade, black	Lambsquarters, common
Pepperweed, Virginia	Morningglory, annual
Pigweed, redroot	Nightshade, American black
Poinsettia, wild	Nightshade, black
Pusley, Florida	Pepperweed, Virginia
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	Pigweed, redroot
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Poinsettia, wild
Sowthistle, annual	Purslane, common
Spurge, prostrate	Pusley, Florida
Spurge, spotted	Sida, prickly (teaweed)
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
	Sowthistle, annual

Florida, Louisiana and Texas	
Preemergence	**Postemergence**
** For acceptable control, the highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required. ***Apply before the maximum diameter of 0.5-inches is reached.	

Rate: 6 pints per acre (preemergence) 2 – 6 pints per acre (postemergence). For postemergence applications, the highest rate of 6 pints per acre controls weeds up to 4 inches tall. Weeds taller than 4-leaf or 4 inches tall may be partially controlled. A sufficient volume of spray is required to ensure thorough, uniform coverage of weed foliage especially if weeds are tall and dense.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Preemergent tank mixes of ETI 105 H and other grass herbicides labeled for use in citrus will provide residual control of grass weeds. Postemergent tank mixes of ETI 105 H and paraquat or glyphosate provides control of a broader spectrum of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 6 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre per year (from single or multiple applications). Apply only to citrus trees that will not bear fruit for one year.

Precautions: If citrus plants are producing new foliage, do not apply until the foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Direct sprays to the orchard floor and avoid contact with foliage as injury may occur.

CLARY SAGE (*Salvia sclarea*) **- FOR USE ONLY IN NORTH CAROLINA**

For use on sage grown and utilized in the essence industry for Postemergence control of the following weeds:

Postemergence
Henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*)
Other Winter annual broadleaf weeds

Rate: 0.5 to 1 pint per acre (postemergence)

Timing: Make applications to established clary sage in the winter and spring after the first flush of henbit or other winter annual broadleaf weeds are in the 2- to 4- leaf stage of growth. Make repeat applications through the spring to control additional weed growth. Apply in sufficient volumes when weeds are dense. After treatment, weeds will stop growing and slowly die.

Precautions: Applications of ETI 105 01 H may result in clary sage with some marginal leaf burn from foliar contact with the spray solution, but plant recovery is rapid.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 6 pints per acre per year.

COFFEE (BEARING AND NON-BEARING) - FOR USE ONLY IN HAWAII

Pre-transplant treatment or to established (non-dormant) or recently transplanted coffee for preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Ageratum	Purslane, common

Preemergence	Postemergence
Buttonweed Crotalaria Purslane, common Spurge, garden	Spurge, garden

Rate: 2 to 8 pints per acre (preemergence and postemergence)

Preemergence Application: Make directed sprays to the orchard floor of established plants. For application before transplanting new plants pre-transplant, apply at up to 4 pints per acre.

Postemergent Application: Apply in sufficient spray volumes especially if weeds are dense. The higher rate will extend residual control of pre-emerged weeds.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Apply ETI 105 H tank mixes only as directed spray.

Precautions: Foliar injury will occur if ETI 105 01 H is applied during periods of rapid new growth or if sprays are allowed to drift and contact actively growing foliage.
Established Non-dormant plants—direct spray to avoid contact with foliage.
Newly established transplants—be sure plants are not under stress, are well established, and large enough that directed sprays will not contact the foliage.
Dormant transplants—over-the-top applications should be used only if the transplants are not actively growing and terminal buds have formed. Do not apply over-the-top if buds begin to swell (a sign that new growth has resumed) or crop injury will occur.

Restrictions: Do not apply preplant or preemergence to direct-seeded coffee.
Do not apply more than 8 pints per broadcast acre of ETI 105 01 H in a single application or a total of 24 pints per broadcast acre per year.

PHI: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 1 day of harvest.

CONIFER SEEDBEDS, TRANSPLANTS, CONTAINER STOCK AND SELECTED FIELD GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

For preemergence or postemergence control of the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass*	Mustard, blue
Bedstraw, catchweed	Mustard, tumble
Bittercress, lesser	Mustard, wild
Bluegrass, annual*	Nettle, burning
Buckwheat, wild	Nightshade, black
Burclover	Nightshade, hairy
Carpetweed	Oats, wild
Clover, red*	Orach, red
Clover, white*	Pepperweed, yellowflower
Cocklebur, common	Pigweed, prostrate
Crabgrass, large*	Pigweed, redroot
Fiddleneck, coast*	Pimpernel, scarlet
Filaree, broadleaf	Purslane, common
Filaree, Redstem	Redmaids
Fireweed (from seed)	Rocket, London

Flixweed	Sandspurry, red
Foxtail, giant*	Shepherdspurse*
Goosegrass*	Sida, prickly
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Groundcherry, Wright	Sorrel, red (from seed)
Groundsel, common	Sowthistle, annual
Henbit	Speedwell, birdseye
Jimsonweed	Spurge, prostrate**
Knotweed, prostrate	Spurge, spotted**
Ladysthumb	Spurry, corn
Lambsquarters, common	Tansymustard
Lettuce, prickly	Thistle, bull**
Mallow, little	Thistle, Russian
Mayweed	Velvetleaf
Minerslettuce	Witchgrass
Morningglory, ivyleaf*	Woodsorrel, yellow**
Morningglory, tall*	
* Use the highest rate and/or multiple applications for optimum control. ** Preemergence control only.	

General Restrictions for Conifer Seedbeds, Transplants, Container Stock and Selected Field-Grown Deciduous Trees:

Do not use for conifer release in forest management programs or for forest regeneration.

Do not apply ETI 105 01 H in an enclosed greenhouse structure in order to prevent injury to plant foliage.

Do not store or transport treated container stock in an enclosed structure or vehicle until completion of a minimum of 21 days after application (completion of 4 irrigations) in order to prevent injury to non-labeled plants.

Do not graze or harvest livestock forage from treated areas.

General Precautions for Conifer Seedbeds, Transplants, Container Stock and Selected Field-Grown Deciduous Trees:

To prevent severe plant injury, avoid application of ETI 105 01 H to conifer stock that are not healthy or are under stress (due to excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury).

CONIFER SEEDBEDS

Agricultural Use Requirements: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 3 days.

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
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Refer to the table above for weeds controlled.

ETI 105 01 H may be applied after seeding but prior to emergence, or post-seedling emergence to seedbeds of the following species:

Conifer Species Tolerant to ETI 105 01 H
Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
Fir Fraser (*Abies fraserii*) Grand (*Abies grandis*) Noble (Abies procera)
Hemlock Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*)
Pine Austrian (*Pinus nigra*) Eastern White (*Pinus strobes*) Himalayan (*Pinus wallichiana*) Jack (*Pinus bankssiana*) Loblolly (*Pinus taeda*) Lodgepole (*Pinus contorta*) Longleaf (*Pinus palustris*) Monterey (*Pinus radiata*) Mugho (*Pinus mugo*) Ponderosa (*Pinus ponderosa*) Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*) Shortleaf (*Pinus echinata*) Slash (*Pinus elliottii*) Virginia (*Pinus virginiana*)
Spruce Blue (*Picea pungens*) Dwarf (*Picea glauca Conica*) Alberta (*Picea abies*) Norway (*Picea sitchensis*)

Rate: 1 – 4 pints per acre (preemergence)
1 – 2 pints per acre (postemergence)

Post-planting, Pre-emergence of conifer seedlings Applications: For maximum ETI 105 01 H effectiveness, make preemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H at 2 to 4 pints per acre when grass weeds are present. Use the higher rate in areas known to have high weed competition. Make broadcast applications to beds followed by sprinkler irrigation (½ to ¾ inch) prior to weed emergence.

Application after emergence of conifer seedlings: Make applications of ETI 105 01 H at 1 to 2 pints per acre to seedling weeds that are less than 4 inches in height (seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage). Repeat applications may be required for season-long weed control depending on subsequent weed flushes. ETI 105 01 H may be applied over-the-top to emerged seedlings, but delay applications a minimum of 5 weeks after seedling emergence. Wait until seedlings have hardened-off if application is to be made during cool, cloudy weather.

Chemigation: Refer to additional directions given in the Chemigation Instructions section of this label. Apply ETI 105 01 H at labeled rates through sprinkler irrigation systems. For center pivot irrigation systems, apply the specified dosage of ETI 105 01 H per acre metered at a continuous uniform rate during the entire irrigation period. Otherwise meter ETI 105 01 H at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period.

Precautions: While the listed conifer species have shown tolerance to ETI 105 01 H, it is not possible to test all varieties, biotypes and cultivars of listed species under all possible growing conditions. Unless the user is familiar with results under local growing conditions when using ETI 105 01 H, the user should not use this product unless this product is tested with a few plants in a small area to determine plant tolerance and extent of injury if any occurs, before applying ETI 105 01 H to large-scale areas.
In some cases, conifer leaves may appear spotted, crinkled, or flecked from inadvertent contact with ETI 105 01 H spray droplets. This injury is typically transient and the conifer will outgrow this condition rapidly and develop normally.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 8 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre per year.

CONIFER TRANSPLANTS AND CONTAINER STOCK (INCLUDING 2-0 SEEDLING AND CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS)

Agricultural Use Requirements: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 6 days.

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
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Refer to the table in the section Conifer Seedbeds, Transplants, Container Stock and Selected Field Grown Deciduous Trees.

ETI 105 01 H may be applied to the species listed above for Conifer seedbed treatments as well as to these additional tolerant species:

Conifer Species Tolerant to ETI 105 01 H
Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis, Thuja orientalis)*
Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis, Juniperus horizontalis, Juniperus procumbens, Juniperus Sabina, Juniperus scopulorum)*
Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana)*
Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla)*
Yew (*Taxus species)*

Rate: 4 to 8 pints per acre (preemergence and postemergence)

Transplanted and Container Grown Conifers: Many container-grown conifers and conifer transplants are tolerant to ETI 105 01 H when applied preemergence and postemergence. Applied preemergence, ETI 105 01 H will control many broadleaf weeds and grasses. When ETI 105 01 H is applied postemergence, it provides postemergence control of emerged weeds and preemergence residual control of many broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Preemergence: Apply ETI 105 01 H immediately after transplanting seedlings or to container stock which are free of weeds.

Postemergence: Apply ETI 105 01 H to weeds that are less than 4 inches in height. In fall-transplanted conifer fields and for season-long control of weeds, optimum control may be achieved with two applications of ETI 105 01 H. Add a non-ionic surfactant (0.25% v/v) labeled for application to growing crops to enhance the activity of ETI 105 01 H on emerged weeds.

Precautions: While the listed conifer species have shown tolerance to ETI 105 01 H, it is not possible to test all varieties, biotypes and cultivars of listed species under all possible growing conditions. Unless the user is familiar with results under local growing conditions when using ETI 105 01 H, the user should not use this product unless this product is tested with a few plants in a small area to determine plant tolerance and extent of injury if any occurs, before applying ETI 105 01 H to large-scale areas. When conifers are actively growing, do not apply ETI 105 01 H over the top of plants. Wait and make applications only before bud break or after new terminal growth has hardened off.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 8 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre in a single application or more than 16 pints per acre per year.

SELECTED FIELD-GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

Refer to the table in the section Conifer Seedbeds, Transplants, Container Stock and Selected Field Grown Deciduous Trees.

For preemergence or early postemergence weed control in the following field grown deciduous tree species:

Almond**	*Prunus spp.*
Apple**	*Malus X domestica*
Apricot**	*Prunus spp.*
Ash, Green Ash, White	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* *Fraxinus Americana*
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Cherry**	*Prunus spp.*
Chestnut**	*Castanea spp.*
Crabapple**	*Malus spp.*
Cottonwood	*Populus spp.*
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus viminalis* *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*

Nectarine**	*Prunus spp.*
Nut, Hickory**	*Carya spp.*
Nut, Macadamia	*Macadamia ternifola*
Oak, Chestnut Oak, Cherrybark Oak, Nutt All Oak, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Water Oak, Willow	*Quercus prinus* *Quercus pagoda* *Quercus nuttallii* *Quercus palustris* *Quercus, rubra* *Quercus nigra* *Quercus phellos*
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Poplar Poplar, Tulip	*Populus spp.* *Liriodendron tulipifera*
Peach**	*Prunus persica*
Pear**	*Pyrus spp.*
Pecan**	*Carya spp.*
Pistachio**	*Pistacia vera*
Plum**	*Prunus spp.*

	Eucalyyptus camaldulensis
Filbert**	*Corylus spp.*
Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*
Locust, Black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Maple, Black* Maple, Red* Maple, Sugar*	*Acer nigrum* *Acer rubrum* *Acer saccharum*
Myrtle, Crepe	*Lagerstroemia indica*

Prune**	*Prunus spp.*
Redbud	*Cercis Canadensis*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Walnut, Black**	*Juglans nigra*

*Do not apply ETI 105 01 H to maple trees used for production of maple sap or maple syrup.
**Do not apply to bearing trees. Refer to specific use directions in the Treefruit/Nut/Vine section of this label for bearing trees.

Rate: 2 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence, early postemergence)

Preemergent and Early Postemergent Application: ETI 105 01 H may be applied to established deciduous trees or after transplanting. Applications may be made as a single or split application. Direct sprays to the soil surface. Spray shields will reduce exposure of foliage and bark. Add a non-ionic surfactant (0.25% v/v) labeled for application to growing crops to enhance the activity of ETI 105 01 H on emerged weeds.

Spot Application: Use spot treatments at listed rates to control localized weed infestations. Refer to additional directions under *Spot Application* in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section of this label.

Timing: ETI 105 01 H can be applied to established deciduous trees or to transplants. For optimum weed control, make applications before weeds germinate. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H will provide broader spectrum control with other preemergence or postemergence herbicides registered for this use in deciduous trees.

Precautions: To ensure safety to target crop, make directed applications before bud break in the spring or after trees have initiated dormancy in the fall. Contact of spray or drift with foliage or stems with green bark may result in plant injury. Avoid application after bud swell or crop injury may occur. To control weeds when plants are non-dormant, make application only after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Make sure sprays are directed (use of spray shields are recommended) to avoid contact of spray with stems or with green bark or foliage.
To avoid severe crop injury, do not apply ETI 105 01 H to trees that are not healthy or are under stress (from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, or winter injury).
Listed field-grown deciduous trees are tolerant only to directed spray applications.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 6 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre per year.
Do not apply to bearing treefruit, nut and vine crops. Refer to the section of this label for Treefruit/Nut/Vine for use directions on bearing trees.
Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with ETI 105 01 H.

CORN - FOR USE ONLY ON FIELD CORN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE USDA WITCHWEED ERADICATION PROGRAM IN NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Rate: 2 – 3 pints per acre (preemergence)
1 to 2 pints per acre (postemergence)

Preemergence Application: For initial applications, use ETI 105 01 H as a directed spray over the entire row surface at 2 pints product per acre. If heavy witchweed infestation is present, use up to 3 pints per acre. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. A non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray will enhance performance.

Postemergent Application: For witchweed breakthrough, make a repeat application at 1 to 2 pints per acre.

Timing: Apply ETI 105 01 H to corn at least 24 inches tall as a directed spray from May through August. ETI 105 01 H will provide preemergence and postemergence control of witchweed (*Striga asiatica).* In the early part of the growing season, check witchweed-infested fields for uniformity of corn stand and grass weed pressure. Before application of ETI 105 01 H, cultivate weed-infested fields to expose soil for the initial application. After application of ETI 105 01 H, treated fields should be inspected regularly for any breakthrough of witchweed. If the weed is detected, make a second application as soon as possible after witchweed detection. Apply before bloom stage to avoid seed set.

Precautions: Do not spray over the top of the corn. Severe corn injury will occur. When making applications, the spray solution should contact only the lower 3 to 8 inches of the corn stalk and leaves. When spray contacts the lower leaves, necrotic spotting or streaking of sprayed tissue will occur.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 5 pints (1.25 lb active) of ETI 105 01 H per acre per growing season.
Do not use corn plants from a treated field for green chop, ensilage, forage, or fodder.

PHI: Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

COTTON

For postemergence control of the following weeds:

Postemergence	
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, hairy
Croton, tropic	Pigweed, redroot
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Poinsettia, wild*
Groundcherry, Wright	Purslane, common
Jimsonweed	Sesbania, hemp
Lambsquarters, common	Sicklepod**
Morningglory, annual (up to 6 leaf)	Sida, prickly (teaweed)*
Nightshade, American black	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Nightshade, black	Velvetleaf
*Acceptable control may require more than one application. ** Control or suppression from ETI 105 01 H is achieved from post-direct applications if seedlings are no greater than the one true leaf stage.	

***Rate*:** 1 to 2 pints per acre (postemergence)

***Application*:** Apply as a post-directed spray to cotton plants which are at least 6-8 inches in height. Use the 1 pint per acre rate for succulent weeds at the 2- to 3-leaf stage. The higher rate may be needed for optimum control of weeds which are actively growing with no more than 4 true leaves (not counting cotyledon leaves). Addition of a surfactant may improve control. Refer to the Mixing Directions section of this label for surfactant recommendations. Irrigation or rainfall just before ETI 105 01 H application will promote weed emergence. Irrigation or rainfall after ETI 105 01 H application improves preemergence activity of ETI 105 01 H against nightshade and Groundcherry species.

To avoid contact of the spray solution with the cotton leaves, rigid precision ground spray equipment and spray shields must be used. Branch lifters or shields can be used, as necessary, to prevent contact of directed sprays with the cotton plant.

To ensure uniform coverage of the weeds with spray solution while minimizing contact of foliage and injury to the cotton plant, adjust the nozzles accurately. Use 4 flat fan nozzles per row (2 nozzles on each side of the row) for optimum spray coverage. Ensure that the 2 forward nozzles point forward and downward while the rear nozzles point to the rear and downward. ETI 105 01 H may be applied as a post-direct spray with only 2 flat fan nozzles per row (1 nozzle on each side of the row). ETI 105 01 H may also be applied as a band application. **Do not use hollow cone nozzles.**

Apply ETI 105 01 H in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and at the minimum spray pressure recommended by the spray nozzle manufacturer.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H will provide broader spectrum control of broadleaf and grass weed with other postemergence herbicides registered for this use in cotton.

Precautions: To avoid severe crop injury, apply ETI 105 01 H only to cotton plants that are 6 inches or taller.
Use caution so that the leaves of plants do not come in contact with the spray solution. If this should happen, the leaves may show dead spots and drop from the plant. These effects are more pronounced if the soil is very moist at the time of application and/or if rainfall occurs just after application. Plants will overcome this condition and develop normally.

Restrictions: **Western Cotton (AZ and CA):** Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb active) of ETI 105 01 H per acre in a single application. Do not apply more than a total of 4 pints (1.0 lb active) of ETI 105 01 H per broadcast acre per season from multiple applications.
Southern Cotton (All other states): Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb active) of ETI 105 01 H per acre per season from single or multiple applications.

PHI: **Western Cotton (AZ and CA):** Do not apply within 75 days of harvest.
Southern Cotton (All other states): Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.

COTTONWOOD
For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Groundsel, common Knotweed, prostrate Lambsquarters, common Mustard, hedge Shepherdspurse Smartweed, Pennsylvania

Rate: 4 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application: Apply ETI 105 01 H as a single or split application. Direct sprays to the soil at the base of cottonwood trees. The higher rate of 6 pints per acre will extend preemergence weed control or provide postemergence control of weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. A non-ionic surfactant added to the spray solution at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray will enhance the postemergence activity of ETI 105 01 H on emerged weeds.

Precautions: Do not make ETI 105 01 H applications immediately after transplant unless the dormant cottonwood stock is healthy. Use caution when applying ETI 105 01 H to established stands. Do not allow sprays of ETI 105 01 H to contact cottonwood foliage. The use of spray shields when applying ETI 105 01 H to newly established cottonwood plantings will help prevent the spray from reaching the green bark and foliage.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 6 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H in a single application or more than 18 pints per acre per year.

EUCALYPTUS

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following broadleaf weeds:

Preemergence	**Postemergence**
Burclover Cheeseweed (malva) Fiddleneck, coast Filaree, broadleaf Filaree, Redstem Filaree, whitestem Groundsel, common Henbit Knotweed, prostrate Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, prickly Pigweed, redroot Purslane, common Redmaids Rocket, London Shepherdspurse Sowthistle, annual Spurge, prostrate Spurge, spotted	Cheeseweed (malva) Fiddleneck, coast Filaree, broadleaf* Filaree, Redstem* Filaree, whitestem* Groundsel, common Henbit Minerslettuce Nettle, burning Pigweed, redroot Redmaids Shepherdspurse Sowthistle, annual
*The 6-pint per acre rate of ETI 105 01 H is required to control filaree up to the 6-leaf stage.	

Rate: 4 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Directed Spray: ETI 105 01 H may be applied as a single or split application. Direct the spray to soil at the base of the eucalyptus trees. The higher rate of 6 pints per acre extends preemergence weed control or postemergence control of weeds up to the 6-leaf stage.
A non-ionic surfactant may be added to the spray solution at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray to enhance the postemergence activity of ETI 105 01 H on emerged weeds.

Over-the-Top Application to New Plantings: Make application of ETI 105 01 H just before or immediately after transplanting eucalyptus seedlings that are dormant (i.e., leaves may be present but terminal growth has hardened off and terminal buds have formed).

Over-the-Top Application to Established Plantings: Apply ETI 105 01 H over-the-top of plants which are dormant.

Precautions: Do not make ETI 105 01 H applications immediately after transplant unless the dormant eucalyptus stock is healthy. Use caution when applying ETI 105 01 H to established stands. Do not allow sprays of ETI 105 01 H to contact foliage and bark of small and/or actively growing plants. The use of spray shields when applying ETI 105 01 H to newly established eucalyptus plantings will help prevent the spray from reaching the green bark and foliage. Over-the-top applications will be effective, but to avoid phytotoxicity, apply only to dormant eucalyptus trees. Do not apply over-the-top to trees after bud break or when active growth has resumed.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 6 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre in a single application or more than 18 pints per acre per year.

USE ON FALLOW BEDS - (DO NOT USE PRIOR TO PLANTING SOYBEANS IN CALIFORNIA)

*For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:**

Buttercup, smallflower Cheeseweed (malva) Eveningprimrose, cutleaf** Fiddleneck, coast Filaree, broadleaf Filaree, Redstem Geranium, Carolina Groundcherry, cutleaf Groundsel, common Henbit Ladysthumb Minerslettuce	Mustard species Nettle, burning Oxalis Pigweed, redroot Purslane, common Redmaids Rocket, London Shepherdspurse Sida, prickly Sowthistle, annual Velvetleaf (wild cotton)
*For the maximum postemergence activity of ETI 105 01 H, thorough spray coverage is required. If postemergence application is made by air, a tank mix of ETI 105 01 H with either glyphosate or paraquat (Gramoxone) is recommended. ** Use the highest rate and/or multiple applications for optimum control.	

Rate: 1 – 2 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application: ETI 105 01 H applied alone or as a tank mix partner with glyphosate provides

preemergence and/or postemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds on land to be planted to crops. Before planting, incorporate (till) treated fallow beds thoroughly to a depth of at least 2.5 inches. This disruption of the soil surface renders the ETI 105 01 H inactive as an herbicide. Apply ETI 105 01 H in 20 or more gallons of spray volume per acre. For areas of dense weed growth, use higher spray volumes.

The lower rate will provide up to 4 weeks of preemergence control and postemergence control of susceptible weeds up to 4-leaf stage. The higher rate will provide up to 8 weeks of preemergence control and postemergence control of susceptible weeds up to 6-leaf stage. For optimum preemergence control, ensure irrigation or rainfall occurs within 3 or 4 weeks after application.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H and glyphosate is recommended for areas of dense weed growth, for oversized weed seedlings, volunteer grains, and annual grasses, or if unfavorable environmental conditions persist.

Tank-Mixes Outside of California: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. ETI 105 01 H (at a rate of 6.5 fl. oz) can be tank-mixed with glyphosate or paraquat (Gramoxone) for enhanced burndown/suppression.

Aerial Application: ETI 105 01 H may be applied aerially for weed control in fallow beds. Follow the directions in the Aerial Application instructions in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section of this label.

Precautions: Reduction in stand and/or vegetative vigor may result if product is not thoroughly and completely incorporated, or if the treatment-planting interval is not followed.

To avoid crop injury, do not apply to newly seeded crops or transplants that are under stress (from drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, low soil temperatures, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases).

To prevent severe injury, do not allow the herbicide spray to contact desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant, tree or vegetation.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre per fallow season.

Refer to the tables below for the minimum treatment to planting intervals for direct seeded or transplanted crops.

MINIMUM TREATMENT TO PLANTING INTERVALS FOR DIRECT SEEDED CROPS

	Minimum Treatment-to-Planting Interval Days (unless otherwise specified)	
Direct Seeded Crops	**ETI 105 01 H (up to 1 pint/acre)**	**ETI 105 01 H (>1 to 2 pints/acre)**
Cabbage	90	90
Cantaloupe	60	90
Carrot	90	90
Cauliflower	90	90
Other *brassica* crops	120	120
Cotton	7	7
Dry beans	60	60
Lettuce	90	120
Other leafy vegetables (except *brassica* crops)	120	120
Onions	180	180

	Minimum Treatment-to-Planting Interval Days (unless otherwise specified)	
Direct Seeded Crops	**ETI 105 01 H (up to 1 pint/acre)**	**ETI 105 01 H (>1 to 2 pints/acre)**
Other bulb vegetables	180	180
Pepper	90	120
Peanut	60	60
Other legume vegetables	60	60
Potato	60	60
Safflower	60	60
Soybeans (except California)	7	7
Squash	90	120
Sugar beet	60	90
Other root/tuber crops	90	90
Tomato	60	120
Other fruiting vegetables	120	120
Watermelon	60	60
Other cucurbits	90	120
Cereal grains (including barley, buckwheat, corn, proso millet, pearl millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, and wild rice)	10 months	10 months
Cotton and soybean	(See specific labeling for fallow beds to be planted to cotton or soybeans.)	

MINIMUM TREATMENT TO PLANTING INTERVALS FOR TRANSPLANTED CROPS

	Minimum Treatment-to-Planting Interval Days	
Transplanted Crops	**ETI 105 01 H (up to 1 pint/acre)**	**ETI 105 01 H (>1 to 2 pints/acre)**
Celery	30	30
Conifer	0	0
Garlic	0	30
Grape/kiwi	0	0
Onion	0	30
Pepper	30	30
Strawberries	30	30
Tomato	30	30
Treefruit/nut/citrus	0	0

FALLOW LAND - FOR USE ONLY IN IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Fiddleneck, coast	Pigweed, redroot
Henbit	Purslane, common
Lettuce, prickly (china lettuce)	Shepherdspurse
Mustard, blue (purple mustard)	Sowthistle, annual
Mustard, tumble (Jim hill mustard)	

Rate: 0.5 to 2 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application: ETI 105 01 H applied alone or as a tank mix with glyphosate provides preemergence and postemergence control of the listed annual broadleaf weeds in fallow land systems.

ETI 105 01 H Alone: ETI 105 01 H provides preemergence control as seedling weeds emerge and come in contact with the soil-applied herbicide. For optimum postemergence weed control, ETI 105 01 H is applied when seedling weeds are less than 4 inches tall. Use ETI 105 01 H in 15 or more gallons of water per acre. In situations of dense weed growth, increase the spray volume. An 80% active non-ionic surfactant approved for use on growing crops is recommended for optimum postemergence weed control.

Prior to establishment of a dry soil mulch, use ETI 105 01 H to reduce weed growth. This use is restricted to summer fallow land that will be planted the following year to winter wheat, barley or oats.

Postemergence Tank Mixes with Glyphosate: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. For postemergence control of listed annual grass weeds, use 0.5 to 2 pints per acre ETI 105 01 H with labeled rates of glyphosate.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per application or more than 2 pints per use season.

GARBANZO BEANS – FOR USE ONLY IN ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

For preemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence
Groundsel, common
Mallow, little
Rocket, London
shepherdspurse

Rate: 1 pint per acre (preemergence)

Application: Make an application of ETI 105 01 H just after planting and before weed or crop emergence. Apply as a single broadcast application in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons of water per acre.

Precautions: Although Garbanzo beans are tolerant to preemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H, there are some conditions which may lead to severe but temporary crop injury, for example if a heavy, splashing rain occurs shortly after crop emergence or if wet soil conditions persist during the early growth stages. If injury occurs, it will result in leaf cupping, crinkling, stunting or defoliation of the garbanzo seedlings, although injury is usually limited to the first few leaves that develop after plants emerge from the soil. Delays in crop development and/or maturity may result, however Garbanzo beans will recover from these injuries with little to no impact on yield.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1 pint per acre of ETI 105 01 H in a single application. Do not feed bean vines to livestock or use for hay.

GARLIC

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Canarygrass (annual)	Puncturevine
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Purslane, common*
Groundsel, common	Rocket, London
Mallow, little (malva)	Sage, lanceleaf
Nightshade, black	Shepherdspurse*
Pigweed, prostrate*	Sowthistle, annual
Pigweed, redroot*	
*These key weeds are controlled at the rates listed for the Northeastern States.	

Cultural Considerations (Applicable to All Methods of Application to Garlic): For optimum preemergence weed control, apply ETI 105 01 H to soil surfaces that are weed free and clear of crop or weed residues. Following application, treated beds should be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in soil disturbance or redistribution of untreated soil can result in reduced weed control.

Precautions (Postemergence Application to Garlic): When ETI 105 01 H is applied postemergence to garlic plants, some injury may occur including chlorotic leaf banding, necrotic lesions, or stunting of the garlic plants. These symptoms may be more severe if garlic emerges under cool, wet, overcast, or foggy weather. However, these symptoms are temporary and should not affect the overall growth and development of garlic plants.

Precautions (Preemergence Applications to Garlic): Newly emerged garlic may respond to preemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H after the first irrigation (or rainfall) by showing signs of slight injury, including a chlorotic band around some of the leaves.

Restrictions (Applicable to All Methods of Application to Garlic):

Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H per use season from multiple applications.

Use only on dry bulb garlic.

Do not apply to garlic grown for seed.

Do not mix ETI 105 01 H with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or pesticides except as specified on approved Etigra Supplemental Labeling specific for weed control in garlic.

To avoid injury to plants, apply ETI 105 01 H only to garlic plants that are not under stress (from drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes or diseases).
All states except Northeastern states: Do not apply until direct seeded garlic plants have two (2) fully developed true leaves.
Northeastern states: Do not apply until direct seeded garlic plants have three (3) fully developed true leaves. Application made prior to the specified growth stage may result in serious crop injury.
Direct seeded garlic (except in California): do not apply ETI 105 01 H as a preemergence treatment.

PHI: Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Direct Seeded Garlic (Postemergence Application)

***Rate*:** **Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:**
2 – 4 fl oz per acre (postemergence)

Western States, including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington:
0.5 – 1 pints per acre (postemergence)

All Other States:
0.5 pints per acre (postemergence)

***Application*:** **Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:**
Begin ground applications of ETI 105 01 H when seeded garlic has at least 3 true leaves, and when weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and are actively growing. Repeat applications at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre may be made up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per use season. Poor weed control may result if weeds are beyond the 4-leaf growth stage.

Western States, including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington: Begin ground applications of ETI 105 01 H when seeded garlic has as least 2 true leaves, and when susceptible weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and are actively growing. Additional applications may be made at the 0.5 to 1 pt per acre rate up to a maximum of 2.0 pints per acre pre use season. Reduced weed control may result from applications to weeds beyond the 4-leaf growth stage.

All Other States: Begin ground applications of ETI 105 01 H when seeded garlic has as least 2 true leaves, and when susceptible weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and are actively growing. Additional applications may be made at the 0.5 pint per acre rate up to a maximum of 2.0 pints per acre pre use season. Reduced weed control may result from applications to weeds beyond the 4-leaf growth stage.

Direct Seeded Garlic - CALIFORNIA ONLY

***Rate*:** 1 pint per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application after Planting but Prior to Garlic Emergence: Make applications of ETI 105 01 H

using ground, air or sprinkler irrigation (chemigation). Apply ETI 105 01 H after planting but before the garlic has emerged to control preemergent grass and broadleaf weeds. ***Aerial Application:*** Make applications in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Refer to the Aerial Application instructions and precautions in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section of this label.

Postemergence and Directed Application: ETI 105 01 H may be applied as a directed or over-the-top spray to garlic that is at least 12 inches in height, and when susceptible weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and are actively growing. To ensure maximum weed control and to minimize crop injury, make applications so that the spray is accurately and uniformly applied. Apply ETI 105 01 using low-pressure sprays with nozzles adjusted to minimize contact with the garlic foliage. Use ETI 105 01 H in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and direct the sprays to the soil at the base of the garlic plants and to the adjacent bed top and furrow areas. Reduced weed control may result if applications are made to weeds beyond the 4-leaf growth stage.

Sprinkler Irrigation (Portable Lateral or Solid Set) Preemergence or Postemergence: Use sufficient irrigation when making applications of ETI 105 01 H (at the specified broadcast application rate) so that the soil is wet to a depth of 2 inches. Make applications after planting but prior to garlic emergence, or postemergence when garlic is at least 12 inches tall. Refer to the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section of this label.

Transplanted Garlic: Postemergence Application Immediately after Planting

Rate: **Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:**
2 – 4 fl oz per acre (postemergence)

All States Except Northeastern States:
up to 2 pints per acre (postemergence)

Postemergence Application Immediately after Transplanting:
Rate: **Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:**
Multiple treatments of 2 to 4 fl oz per acre (up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per use season) may be applied.

All States Except Northeastern States: Transplanted garlic can best tolerate a postemergence application immediately after transplanting. Make an application of ETI 105 01 H at up to 2 pints per acre within two days of transplanting. When rates less than 2 pints per acre are used, a second repeat application may be made two weeks or more after transplanting. Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H per season from multiple applications.

GUAVA (BEARING AND NON-BEARING) – FOR USE ONLY IN HAWAII

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Ageratum Buttonweed Crotalaria Purslane, common Spurge, garden	Purslane, common Spurge, garden

Rate: 5 to 8 pints per acre (preemergence)
2 to 8 pints per acre (postemergence)

Application Apply ETI 105 01 H to established guava plantings. When highly dense weeds or trash is present, increase the spray volume to ensure a thorough, uniform coverage of weeds. Direct sprays to the soil surface at the base of the plants. Use spray shields to minimize spray contact in young plantings.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. ETI 105 01 H will provide broader spectrum postemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds when applied in tank mix combination with paraquat or glyphosate.

Precautions: To avoid injury to plants, apply as a directed spray to the soil surface at the base of the plants and avoid drift of sprays from contacting green stems, fruit or foliage. Apply ETI 105 01 H alone or in tank mix combinations only to healthy growing trees. Do not apply ETI 105 01 H until after new foliage growth has hardened off.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 8 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H in a single application or more than 16 pints per season.

PHI: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 1 day of harvest

HORSERADISH

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

For preemergence control of the following weeds:

Lambsquarters, common Pigweed, redroot Purslane, common	Shepherdspurse Smartweed, Pennsylvania

Rate: 2 pints per acre (preemergence)

Application: Make applications to planted horseradish roots and before new horseradish leaves emerge since the emerged leaves may be injured from direct or indirect spray (drift) contact. Cultivation to destroy germinated weeds prior to application may be carried out, if necessary.

Precautions: Apply ETI 105 01 H only to horseradish plantings that are healthy and not weakened or stressed (from unfavorable temperature conditions, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture).

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre per crop.

JOJOBA

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Burclover Fiddleneck, coast Filaree, broadleaf Filaree, Redstem Filaree, whitestem Groundsel, common Henbit Knotweed, prostrate Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, prickly Mallow, little (malva, Cheeseweed) Pigweed, redroot Purslane, common Redmaids Rocket, London Shepherdspurse Sowthistle	Fiddleneck, coast Filaree, broadleaf** Filaree, Redstem** Filaree, whitestem** Groundsel, common* Henbit Mallow, little (malva, Cheeseweed) Minerslettuce Nettle, burning Pigweed, redroot* Redmaids Shepherdspurse Sowthistle, annual
*To obtain optimum postemergence control, use the highest application rate. **ETI 105 01 H at the 6-pint rate will provide control of filaree up to the 4-inch stage and partial control beyond the 4-inch stage.	

***Rate*:** 4 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

***Application*:** Time applications to begin when jojoba plants are at least 6 inches tall. To ensure a uniform, thorough coverage of dense weeds, apply ETI 105 01 H in a sufficient spray volume. Direct sprays to the base of jojoba plants to avoid possible phytotoxicity to foliage. Use spray shields to avoid injury in young plants. The higher rate of 6 pints per acre will extend residual preemergence weed control. Repeat applications may be required to maintain weed control.

Use the 4 pint per acre rate when applying ETI 105 01 H for early postemergence control of susceptible seedling weeds (less than 8 inches tall). Use the higher rate of 6 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H for postemergence control of weeds up to 12 inches tall. Once weeds exceed 12 inches in height, control may not be satisfactory. Applications made during the fall or winter months provide optimum residual weed control.

Precautions: Severe injury may occur if direct spray or drift contacts jojoba flowers or buds. Avoid over-the-top applications as this type of application may result in burning, crinkling or bronzing of jojoba foliage, especially to the youngest leaves, flowers, or buds, if present, at application.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 6 pints per acre per year.

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MINT (SPEARMINT AND PEPPERMINT) – GROWN ON MINERAL SOILS

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Bedstraw, catchweed Bluegrass, annual* Flixweed Groundsel, common Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, prickly (china lettuce) Mustard, blue (purple mustard) Mustard, tumble (Jim hill mustard) Nightshade, hairy	Oats, wild* Orach, red Pepperweed, yellowflower Pigweed, redroot Ryegrass, Italian* Shepherdspurse Sowthistle, annual Tansymustard Thistle, Russian
*These annual grasses are best controlled if ETI 105 01 H is applied before weeds emerge. Unsatisfactory results may be obtained from postemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H to winter annual grasses after the 1- to 2-leaf stage.	

***Rate*:** **Oregon and Washington (East of Cascades), California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah:**
4 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Western Oregon Willamette Valley - : 2 to 3 pints per acre (preemergence; peppermint only)

***Application Timing*:**

Oregon and Washington (East of Cascades), California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah:
Apply ETI 105 01 H to dormant mint only. Time applications to occur from December through March although applications made in late winter will provide maximum activity on summer weeds. In this case, summer grass control may be inconsistent. For best results, fall-plowed fields should be harrowed to provide a smooth surface for application. In furrow-irrigated fields, corrugating must be done prior to application. Corrugating or harrowing will disturb treated soil and may mix with treated and untreated soil, resulting in poor weed control. For postemergence application to weeds, use an 80% active ingredient non-ionic surfactant at the rate of one quart per 100 gallons of spray volume and apply before weeds become taller than 4 inches.

Western Oregon Willamette Valley:
Apply ETI 105 01 H as a preemergent application to dormant peppermint only. Time applications to occur from November through February although applications made in January or February generally give better residual preemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds. Do not expect full season weed control. **In the Willamette Valley, if mint has been plowed, do not apply ETI 105 01 H.**

Precautions: Severe crop injury may occur if application is made after emergence of new spring growth. Apply ETI 105 01 H only to healthy stands of spearmint and peppermint. Severe crop injury may occur if applied to spearmint or peppermint that has been weakened (from disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects, or winter injury).

Restrictions: Make only one application of ETI 105 01 H per season.

MINT (SPEARMINT AND PEPPERMINT) GROWN ON MUCK SOILS – FOR USE ONLY IN INDIANA, MICHIGAN, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WISCONSIN

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Knotweed, prostrate
Pigweed, redroot
Purslane, common

Rate: **Indiana, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin:** 4 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application Timing: Muck soils are defined as having an organic matter content of 20% or greater. When used postemergence (to weeds), use an 80% active ingredient non-ionic surfactant at the rate of one quart per 100 gallons of spray volume and apply before weeds become taller than 4 inches.

Precautions: Severe crop injury may occur if application is made after emergence of new spring growth. Apply ETI 105 01 H only to healthy stands of spearmint and peppermint. Severe crop injury may occur if applied to spearmint or peppermint that has been weakened (from disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects, or winter injury).
To avoid excessive crop injury, do not apply within 4 days of planting (sprigging) spearmint or peppermint.

Restrictions: Make only one application of ETI 105 01 H per season.

NON-CROP USES
Non-Food-Producing, Non-Cultivated Agricultural or Non-Agricultural Areas, such as Highway and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Sites, Tank Farms, Storage Areas, Airports, Fencerows, and Farmsteads

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Burclover	Cheeseweed (malva)
Cheeseweed (malva)	Fiddleneck, coast
Fiddleneck, coast	Filaree, broadleaf
Filaree, broadleaf	Filaree, Redstem
Filaree, Redstem	Groundsel, common
Groundsel, common	Henbit
Henbit	Minerslettuce
Knotweed, prostrate	Nettle, burning
Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot
Lettuce, prickly	Purslane, common
Pigweed, redroot	Redmaids
Purslane, common	Shepherdspurse
Redmaids	Sowthistle, annual
Rocket, London	
Shepherdspurse	
Sowthistle, annual	

Rate: 5 – 8 pints per acre (preemergence); use the higher rate if longer residual control is required.

2 – 8 pints per acre (postemergence); the lower rate controls susceptible weeds in the early postemergence stage (less than 4 inches in height) while the higher rate will control weeds up to 12 inches in height, although partial control may be seen in certain weeds taller than 4 inches in height.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information.

Preemergence: ETI 105 01 H will provide broader-spectrum residual preemergence weed control when applied in tank mix combinations with diuron (Karmex) or simazine.

Postemergence: ETI 105 01 H and tank mixes of paraquat (Gramoxone) or glyphosate provides additional postemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds

Restrictions: Do not feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with ETI 105 01 H. Do not apply more than 8 pints per acre in a single application.

ONIONS

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

For postemergence control of the following weeds:

Postemergence	
Canarygrass (annual)	Puncturevine
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf*	Purslane, common */**
Groundsel, common	Rocket, London
Mallow, little (malva)	Sage, lanceleaf
Nightshade, black	Shepherdspurse**
Pigweed, prostrate**	Sowthistle, annual
Pigweed, redroot */**	
*These weeds are controlled when ETI 105 01 H is applied as a pre-transplant application. ETI 105 01 H will provide control/suppression of carpetweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, galinsoga, common lambsquarters, and wild mustard at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre. Partial control or suppression of the weeds listed may be observed if applications of ETI 105 01 H are made to muck soils. **These weeds are controlled at the rates listed for use in northeastern states (see use direction section)	

Cultural Considerations: For optimum preemergence weed control, apply ETI 105 01 H to soil

surfaces that are weed free and clear of crop or weed residues. Following application, treated beds should be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in soil disturbance or redistribution of untreated soil can result in reduced weed control.

Precautions (Applicable to All Areas and Methods of Application to Onions):

ETI 105 01 H can cause necrotic lesions, twisting, pigtailing or stunting of the onion plants. Injury will be more severe if applications are made immediately following or during cool, wet weather and/or if applications are made prior to the specified onion growth stage of the onion plants as specified in Specific Use Directions.

Do not apply to onion plants that are under stress (from drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes or diseases).

Restrictions (Applicable to All Areas and Methods of Application to Onions):

Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H per use season from multiple applications.

Do not apply ETI 105 01 H as a preemergence treatment to direct seeded onions.

Use only on dry bulb onions.

Do not apply to onions grown for seed, except as instructed in the use directions on this label for Onions Grown for Seed.

Do not mix ETI 105 01 H with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or pesticides except as specified on approved Etigra Supplemental Labeling specific for weed control in onions.

All states except Northeastern states: Do not apply until direct seeded onion plants have at least two (2) fully developed true leaves.

Northeastern states: Do not apply until direct seeded onion plants have at least three (3) fully developed true leaves. If application is made before the specified growth stage, serious crop injury may result Do not make applications before the specified growth stage.

PHI: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

Direct Seeded Onions: Postemergence Application

Rate:

Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont.
2 – 4 fl oz. per acre (postemergence)

Western States, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington.
0.5 – 1 pints per acre (postemergence)

All other States: 0.5 pints per acre (postemergence)

Application:

Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:
Make ground applications of ETI 105 01 H to seeded onions that have at least 3 true leaves, and when susceptible weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and are actively growing. Multiple applications at the 2 to 4 fl oz per acre rates may be made up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per use season.

Western States, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington:

Make ground applications of ETI 105 01 H at 0.5 to 1 pints per acre to seeded onions that have at least 2 true leaves, and when susceptible weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and are actively growing. Multiple treatments at 0.5 to 1 pt per acre may be made up to a maximum of 2.5 pints per acre per use season.

All Other States: Make ground applications of ETI 105 01 H at 0.5 pints per acre to seeded onions that have at least 2 true leaves, and when susceptible weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and are actively growing. Multiple treatments at 0.5 pt per acre may be made up to a maximum of 2 pints per acre per use season.

Sprinkler Irrigation – All States Except Northeastern States (Center Pivot, Portable Lateral or Solid Set): ETI 105 01 H may be applied at the listed broadcast application rates noted above using sufficient irrigation to wet the soil to a depth of 2 inches. Follow the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" given in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section of this label.

Transplanted Onions: Application Immediately before Planting – NOT FOR USE IN NORTHEASTERN STATES OR WESTERN STATES

Rate: 1 – 2 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application: Apply ETI 105 01 H as a broadcast or band application after completion of tillage operations but before transplanting of onion plants. Perform transplanting activities using a minimal amount of soil disturbance. Leave soil undisturbed after transplants are in the ground for as long as weed control is desired. Continue cultivation of weeds upon emergence. If a pre-transplant rate of less than 2 pt per acre is used, additional postemergence applications may be made as instructed on this label for Onions Grown for Seed. Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 pints per acre per use season as a result of multiple applications.

Transplanted Onions: Application Immediately after Planting

Rate: **All States Except Northeastern States:**
Up to 2 pints per acre (preemergence)

Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont:
2 – 4 fl oz per acre (preemergence)

Applications in All States Except Northeastern States: Tolerance to postemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H is greatest immediately after transplanting onions. Make applications of up to 2 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H within two days after transplanting. If less than 2 pints per acre is used, a second repeat can be made two weeks or more after transplanting. Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H per season from multiple applications.

Applications in Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont: Apply ET 105 01 H at 2 to 4 fl. oz. per acre. Repeat applications may be made up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per use season.

ONIONS GROWN FOR SEED

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

For postemergence control of the following weeds:

Canarygrass (annual) Eveningprimrose, cutleaf Groundsel, common Mallow, little (malva) Nightshade, black Pigweed, prostrate* Pigweed, redroot*	Puncturevine Purslane, common* Rocket, London Sage, lanceleaf Shepherdspurse Sowthistle, annual
*These weeds are controlled at rates listed for use in northeastern states (see use directions section).	

Rate: **Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont.**
2 fl oz per acre

All other States: up to 0.5 pints per acre

Application: **Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont.**
Make the first application only when seeded onions have at least four (4) true leaves. ETI 105 01 H can be applied multiple times at the 2 fl oz per acre rate. Repeat applications may be made up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per use season.

All other States: Best postemergence control is achieved when ETI 105 01 H is applied when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Apply ETI 105 01 H at up to 0.5 pt per acre to seeded onions that have at least three (3) true leaves. Repeat applications may be made at 0.5 pt per acre up to a maximum of 2 pints per acre per use season.

Sprinkler Irrigation – Portable Lateral or Solid Set: Apply ETI 105 01 H at up to 0.5 pints per acre using sufficient irrigation to wet the soil to a depth of 2 inches. Refer to the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section of this label.

Precautions: **Notice:** All varieties of onion to be treated should be tested for tolerance to ETI 105 01 H. Test small plots and evaluate for phytotoxicity before making postemergence weed control applications of ETI 105 01 H.

Injury to onion plants from damage by ETI 105 01 H can include necrotic lesions, twisting, pigtailing or stunting of plants. Applications made immediately following or during cool, wet weather and/or if applications are made prior to the specified onion growth stage (specified above) will result in more severe injury.
Do not apply to onion plants that are under stress (from drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases).

Restrictions: **For all states:** apply ETI 105 01 H after the onions have reached the minimum leaf stage specified. Serious injury may occur if applications are made before the recommended stage of onion development.
Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H during one use season.
Unless specified in an Etigra Supplemental Label, do not apply ETI 105 01 H to seeded onions in mixtures with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides.

PHI: Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

PAPAYA – FOR USE ONLY IN HAWAII

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Amaranth, spiny Purslane, common	Spurge, garden

Rate: 4 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application: Make the first application pre- or postemergence to weeds no sooner than 4 months after transplanting or 6 months after direct seeding, and after the papaya has reached at least 4 feet in height. Postemergence applications may be made up to the 4-leaf stage of weed growth.
Make a repeat application approximately 4-months after the first application. For densely-growing weeds, a thorough, uniform coverage is best achieved by increasing the spray volume. Direct the applications of ETI 105 01 H sprays to the orchard floor at the base of the papaya plants by using rigid precision ground sprayer equipment.

Precautions: Severe injury may result if the spray solution comes in contact from application to or through spray drift to green bark, stems, fruit or foliage. Make applications of ETI 105 01 H to papaya plantings that are healthy. Injury may occur in plants that are weak, or under stress (from temperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture).

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4 pints of ETI 105 01 H per broadcast acre in a single directed spray or more than 12 pints per broadcast acre per year from multiple applications.

PHI: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 1 day of harvest.

SOYBEANS - NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

For preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Groundcherry, cutleaf*	Cocklebur, common
Jimsonweed	Croton, tropic
Lambsquarters, common	Groundcherry, cutleaf
Nightshade, American black*	Groundcherry, Wright
Nightshade, black*	Jimsonweed
Pigweed, redroot	Lambsquarters, common
Poinsettia, wild	Morningglory, annual (up to 6 leaf)
Shepherdspurse	Mustard, wild
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	Nightshade, American black
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Nightshade, black
Sowthistle, common*	Nightshade, hairy
Velvetleaf	Pigweed, redroot
	Poinsettia, wild*
	Purslane, common
	Sesbania, hemp
	Shepherdspurse
	Sicklepod**
	Sida, prickly (teaweed)*
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
	Velvetleaf
*Multiple applications may be required for acceptable weed control. ** ETI 105 01 H applied post-directed will kill or suppress seedlings which do not exceed the one true leaf stage.	

Precautions (Applicable to All Methods AND Timings of Application to Soybeans): Although soybeans are tolerant to preemergence and post-directed applications of ETI 105 01 H at the listed rates, injury such as leaf cupping and crinkling may occur under certain conditions, for example if heavy splashing rain occurs shortly after crop emergence, or cold, wet soil conditions persist during early growth stages. If injury is observed, it will generally be limited to the first few leaves that develop after crop emergence. Soybeans will recover from this injury and yields are not adversely affected. For soybeans accidentally sprayed during a post-directed application, the plant will exhibit necrotic spotting. Use caution to prevent spray from contacting the soybean leaves.

Restrictions (Applicable to All Methods AND Timings of Application to Soybeans):

Do not make more than two applications of ETI 105 01 H per growing season.

Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs active) of ETI 105 01 H per acre during one growing season as a result of preemergence application in no-till (double-crop) or conventional till soybeans, or post-directed in conventional till soybeans. If early preplant application is made, do not apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lb active) of ETI 105 01 H per acre during one growing season.

Do not apply a post-directed application of ETI 105 01 H to soybeans after the initial appearance of blooms.

Soybeans – Early Preplant Application in Conservation Tillage Systems

Rate: 1.5 – 3 pints per acre (preemergence)

Application: When applied to the soil surface of the stale seedbed approximately 14

days before planting conservation tillage soybeans, ETI 105 01 H provide postemergence and preemergence residual broadleaf control. Make applications in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. For dense existing weeds, use a higher spray volume. At 2 to 3 pints per acre, ETI 105 01 H provides early season suppression of annual grasses. However, do not rely on ETI 105 01 H as the basic grass herbicide. Use a planned program of herbicides registered for early preplant, preemergence or postemergence grass control in soybeans. Use planting equipment that causes minimal soil disturbance. During and after application, minimize any disturbances to the soil.

Soybeans: No-Till (Double-Crop)

Rate: 0.5 – 2 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)
1 pint per acre (postemergence, directed spray)

Application: Make preemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H within one day after planting for postemergence and residual preemergence broadleaf weed control. Do not make applications later than the specified timing. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. For dense existing weeds, use a higher spray volume.

For post-directed applications, apply ETI 105 01 H to seedling weeds that do not exceed 4 true leaves (not counting cotyledon leaves) and are actively growing. Use an 80% non-ionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray whenever postemergence weed control is desired. **For postemergence application, soybeans must be a minimum 8 inches tall.** Use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row and do not use hollow cone nozzles. Branch lifters or shields will help to prevent excessive spray contact to the soybean plants.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Enhanced postemergence control of existing grass and broadleaf weeds is achieved by tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H with paraquat (Gramoxone) or glyphosate. If extended residual control of annual grasses in no-till soybeans is desired, apply ETI 105 01 H as a tank mix with a residual grass herbicide such as Bronco Herbicide, Dual Magnum Herbicide, or Lasso Herbicide.

Soybeans: Grown Under Conventional Tillage Systems

Rate: 1 – 1.5 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)
1 pint per acre (postemergence, directed spray)

Application: For preemergence control susceptible broadleaf weeds, make an application of ETI 105 01 H within one day after planting. Do not make applications later than the specified timing. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. For dense existing weeds, use a higher spray volume. Although the 1.5 pint per acre rate assists in early season annual grass control, do not rely on ETI 105 01 H as the basic grass herbicide. ETI 105 01 H may also be applied preemergence after a preplant-incorporated grass herbicide treatment.

In post-directed applications, ETI 105 01 H will provide optimum control only if weeds do not exceed 4 true leaves (do not count cotyledon leaves) and are actively growing. An 80% non-ionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray is recommended for postemergence weed control. Apply postemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H only if soybeans are a minimum 8 inches in height. Use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row and do not use hollow cone nozzles. Branch lifters or shields will help to prevent excessive spray contact to the soybean plants.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information.

To control additional grass and broadleaf weeds, apply ETI 1065 01 H in preemergence tank mixes within one day after planting. Do not make applications later than the specified timing. Tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H at 0.6 to 1.5 pints per acre with Dual Magnum Herbicide or Lasso Herbicide may be applied preemergence to soybeans. If a preplant incorporated grass herbicide application is made, preemergence applications of ETI 105 01 H applied alone or as a tank mix with Dual Magnum or Lasso Herbicide may be made. Tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H (0.6 to 0.8 pints per acre) and Command 6EC herbicide (1 to 1.67 pints) may be applied preemergence to soybeans. Consult the Command 6EC label for additional weeds controlled.
Postemergence tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H (1 pint) with Butoxone Herbicide (1 pint) or Butyrac 200 (0.7 to 0.9 pints) Herbicide will provide broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds. Refer to the labels of the tank mix products for additional weeds controlled.

TARO - FOR USE ONLY IN HAWAII

For preemergence and postemergence weed control of the following weeds:

Amaranth, spiny
Purslane, common
Spurge, garden

***Rate and Application*:** 2 pints per acre (*preemergence*); make a single application of ETI 105 01 H within 1 week after transplanting but prior to emergence of taro plants.

1 pint per acre (postemergence); make ETI 105 01 H applications as a post-directed or banded application. Although control of succulent weed seedlings in the 2- to 3-leaf stage is achieved with ETI 105 01 H, weeds beyond the 3-leaf stage may result in partial control.

Precautions: For the most effective weed control and minimal crop injury, apply ETI 105 01 H in a directed and uniform manner. Drift or accidental spray reaching the foliage will injure the taro foliage. Signs of injury include spotting, crinkling or flecking on the leaves of the taro. Apply ETI 105 01 H using rigid precision ground sprayer equipment.
Make applications of ETI 105 01 H only to taro plantings that are healthy and are not weakened or under stress (from temperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture).

Restrictions: Use only on Hawaii-grown dryland taro (taro grown without irrigation, or using irrigation practices that do not result in run-off, irrigation return flow, or other loss of irrigation from the taro-growing sites. If irrigation is used, the water applied shall not exceed the field capacity of the soil.)
Do not apply more than 2 pints of ETI 105 01 H per broadcast acre as a single preemergence application.
Do not apply more than 1 pint of ETI 105 01 H per acre in a single post-direct spray, or more than 2 pints per acre per season from multiple post-directed applications.
Do not apply more than 4 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre per season from preemergence and post-directed applications.

PHI: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 6 months of harvest of taro (corms, leaves).

TREE FRUIT/NUT/VINE CROPS - DORMANT APPLICATIONS
Crops include Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Cherry, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Crab Apple, Date, Feijoa, Fig, Filbert, Grapes (raisin, table, wine), Hickory Nut, Kiwi, Loquat, Macadamia Nut, Mayhaws, Nectarine, Olives, Peach, Pear, Pecan, Persimmon, Pistachio, Plum, Pomegranates, Prune, Quince, and Walnut

Arizona and California: For preemergence and postemergence weed control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Burclover Cheeseweed (malva) Fiddleneck, coast Filaree, broadleaf Filaree, Redstem Filaree, whitestem Groundsel, common Henbit Knotweed, prostrate Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, prickly Pigweed, redroot Purslane, common Redmaids Rocket, London Shepherdspurse Sowthistle, annual	Cheeseweed (malva) Fiddleneck, coast Filaree, broadleaf* Filaree, Redstem* Filaree, whitestem* Groundsel, common Henbit Minerslettuce Nettle, burning Pigweed, redroot Redmaids Shepherdspurse Sowthistle, annual
*At the 6 pints per acre use rate, ETI 105 01 H will provide control of filaree not exceeding the 4-inch stage and may provide partial control beyond the 4-inch stage.	

All States Except Arizona and California: For preemergence and postemergence weed control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Camphorweed Cudweed, narrowleaf Eveningprimrose, cutleaf* Groundcherry, cutleaf Jimsonweed Lambsquarters, common Nightshade, American black Nightshade, black Pepperweed, Virginia Pigweed, redroot Poinsettia, wild Sida, prickly Smartweed, Pennsylvania Sowthistle, annual Spurge, prostrate Spurge, spotted Velvetleaf	Balsamapple Cocklebur, common Cudweed, narrowleaf** Eveningprimrose, cutleaf*** Groundcherry, cutleaf Groundcherry, Wright Jimsonweed Lambsquarters, common Morningglory, annual Nightshade, American black Nightshade, black Pepperweed, Virginia Pigweed, redroot Poinsettia, wild Purslane, common Sesbania, hemp Shepherdspurse Sida, prickly (teaweed) Smartweed, Pennsylvania Sowthistle, annual

	velvetleaf
*Use of the highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control. **Maximum 0.5-inch diameter. ***Use of the highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.	

Rate: 5 – 6 pints per acre (preemergence, broadcast)
5 - 8 pints per acre (preemergence, banded)
2 – 6 pints per acre (postemergence. broadcast)
2 – 8 pints per acre (postemergence, banded)

Application: For preemergence weed control, make applications of ETI 105 01 H in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. The higher spray volumes will ensure a uniform, thorough coverage in areas with high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Direct the sprays to the soil and the base of dormant trees or vines.

For postemergence weed control, make applications of ETI 105 01 H in a minimum spray volume of 40 gallons per acre. Best control is achieved if applications are made to weeds at seedling stage of growth. Use the lower rate for the control of susceptible seedling weeds in the early postemergence stage up to the 4-leaf stage. The 6 pints per acre rate may be used for weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may not be fully controlled by ETI 105 01 H.

California: Over-the–top or directed spray applications of ETI 105 01 H using low-pressure spray equipment are permitted to dormant non-bearing grape plants for preemergence weed control. To avoid severe crop injury, apply over-the-top only to healthy grape plants that are not under stress (from drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes, or diseases).

Chemigation (All States): Make applications of ETI 105 01 H in the dormant season using sprinkler (low-volume micro sprinkler), drip (trickle), and flood (basin) irrigation systems. Follow applicable directions under Chemigation in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section of this label when making applications using irrigation systems.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information.
Postemergence: A broader spectrum of postemergence control of listed grass and broadleaf weeds is achieved by tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H with paraquat (Gramoxone) or glyphosate. Enhanced control of existing weeds are obtained with ETI 105 01 H in preemergence tank mixes with these herbicides.
Preemergence: A broader spectrum of preemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds is achieved by tank mixes of ETI 105 01 H with napropamide (Devrinol herbicide), diuron (Karmex herbicide), pronamide (Kerb® herbicide), simazine, norflurazon (Solicam herbicide) or oryzalin (Surflan herbicide).

Precautions: Apply ETI 105 01 H or any of the tank-mix combinations as directed on this label only to healthy growing trees or vines.
Avoid direct contact with plant foliage and direct sprays toward the base of tree or vines unless specific use directions allow over-the-top application.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 8 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H per use season (banded application) within the treated band.

Do not apply more than a maximum of 6 pints per acre per use season (broadcast basis).
Do not apply to grapes or kiwi established less than 3 years unless vines are on a trellis and a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface.
Do not apply to grapes or kiwi that are not staked or trellised unless vines are free standing.
All States, except where otherwise noted: do not apply ETI 105 01 H during the period between bud swell and completion of final harvest or when fruit/nuts are present. ETI 105 01 H may be applied upon completion of final harvest.
Arizona and California: apply ETI 105 01 H during the period following completion of final harvest up to February 15 (February 1st in the Coachella Valley, California). Applications made after these calendar dates, but before bud swell, may result in significant crop injury. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes the responsibility for damage if these directions are not followed.

GRAPES - NON-DORMANT GRAPES (RAISIN AND WINE GRAPES ONLY - FOR USE ONLY IN CALIFORNIA

For preemergence and postemergence weed control of the following weeds:

Preemergence	Postemergence
Burclover	Cheeseweed (malva)
Cheeseweed (malva)	Fiddleneck, coast
Fiddleneck, coast	Groundsel, common
Groundsel, common	Henbit
Henbit	Minerslettuce
Knotweed, prostrate	Morningglory species, annual
Lambsquarters, common	Mustard, black
Minerslettuce	Nettle, burning
Mustard, black	Nightshade, black
Nettle, burning	Pigweed, redroot
Nightshade, black	Purslane, common
Pigweed, redroot	Redmaids
Purslane, common	Rocket, London
Redmaids	Sowthistle, annual
Rocket, London	
Sowthistle, annual	

Dormant Grapes: For information on how to apply ETI 105 01 H to dormant grapes, see the section above on Tree Fruit/Nut/Vine Crops (Dormant Applications).

Rate: 1 - 2 pints per acre (postemergence)
2 pints per acre (preemergence)

Application: 1 – 2 pints per acre; apply to weeds either as a directed spray in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre or through low-volume sprinkler (micro sprinkler) or drip irrigation systems. Repeat applications may be required. Applications may be made from completion of bloom up to 14 days before harvest. For postemergence weed control applications, Add 1 quart 80% active non-ionic surfactant approved for application to growing crops per 100 gallons of spray. Direct sprays to the soil and the base of vines.

Chemigation: **Follow chemigation instructions in General Information section.**

Low-Volume Sprinkler (Microsprinkler) and Drip (Trickle) Irrigations: Apply ETI 105 01 H only

through low-volume sprinkler or drip systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water beneath the canopy. Meter ETI 105 01 H at a continuous rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period and stop application during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to insure proper flushing of the irrigation system. Application of ETI 105 01 H through low-volume sprinklers or drip emitters helps to reduce the "ring effect" of weed regrowth in areas around sprinklers or emitters where previously-applied broadcast or directed treatments begin to break down.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. ETI 105 01 H may be applied by ground application as a directed postemergence spray in a tank mix with paraquat (Gramoxone) or glyphosate in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.

Precautions - **Crop Tolerance:** Non-dormant grapes may show different degrees of injury from direct or indirect (spray drift or soil contact) exposure to ETI 105 01 H. Typical signs of injury may include necrosis, reddening, cupping or crinkling of grape leaves and small blemishes (spots or flecks) on the fruit. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Immature or expanding leaves are the most susceptible to injury if contacted by ETI 105 01 H sprays. ETI 105 01 H is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift.

Restrictions: Apply ETI 105 01 H only by ground application equipment or through low-volume sprinkler (micro sprinkler) or drip (trickle) irrigation systems.
Do not exceed more than a total of 6 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H per one season (from completion of final harvest through dormancy to non-dormant use covered by this section) in any given area (broadcast, banded, or within the wetted area of the low-volume sprinkler or drip irrigation system).
Do not apply ETI 105 01 H in non-dormant grapes until after bloom is completed.
Do not apply to grapes established less than 3 years unless the vines are either on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface, or protected by grow tubes.
Apply ETI 105 01 H as a non-dormant application to wine grapes or raisin grapes only.

PHI: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

NON-DORMANT GRAPES (FOR WINE AND PROCESSING ONLY)- SUCKER CONTROL – FOR USE ONLY IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON

Rate: 1 – 2 pints per acre

Application: Apply ETI 105 01 H in a three-foot band around the base of the plant and direct sprays towards newly emerging suckers. Apply to grape suckers that are les than 12 inches in length. The higher rate and/or a second application may be required to achieve an acceptable level of control/suppression of grape suckers. Use caution to prevent spray contact on flowers, grape clusters, or fruit. To ensure thorough spray coverage of sucker growth, apply ETI 105 01 H in a minimum of 50 gallons per acre (broadcast basis) and use mounted nozzles to apply the spray solution.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Tank mixes of ETI 105 H and other herbicides such as paraquat (Gramoxone) or glufosinate (Rely herbicide) labeled for use in grapes will provide enhanced postemergence sucker control.

Precautions: Non-dormant grapes may show different degrees of injury from direct or indirect

(spray drift or soil contact) exposure to ETI 105 01 H. Typical signs of injury may include necrosis, reddening, cupping or crinkling of grape leaves and small blemishes (spots or flecks) on the fruit. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Immature or expanding leaves are the most susceptible to injury if contacted by ETI 105 01 H.

Restrictions: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H by air. Do not apply more than 6 pints per acre of ETI 105 01 H per one crop year (dormant and non-dormant) in any given area (broadcast or banded). Apply ETI 105 01 H as a non-dormant application for sucker control only to wine or processed grapes.

PHI: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 60 days of harvest.

PISTACHIOS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS - NON-DORMANT APPLICATIONS - CALIFORNIA ONLY

For preemergence and postemergence weed control and suppression of the following weeds:

Cheeseweed (malva)	Morningglory species, annual
Fiddleneck, coast	Mustard, black
Filaree, broadleaf	Nettle, burning
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, whitestem	Purslane, common
Groundsel, common	Redmaids
Henbit	Rocket, London
Minerslettuce	Sowthistle, annual

Additional Weeds Controlled in Tank Mixes of ETI 105 01 H with Glyphosate or Paraquat

Barnyardgrass	Horseweed (marestail)
Bluegrass, annual	Rocket, London
Chickweed, common	Ryegrass, Italian

Rate: 5 – 6 pints per acre (preemergence)

1 – 2 pints per acre (postemergence, suppression); apply to seedlings no more than 4 inches high and repeat applications if needed.

2 – 6 pints per acre (postemergence; for cleanup or preharvest application); apply to seedlings no more than 4 inches high; plants taller than this may only be only partially controlled.

Chemigation: See the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section for chemigation directions.

Flood (Basin) Irrigations: For flood (basin) irrigation systems, meter ETI 105 01 H continuously into the water during the entire irrigation period. A uniform distribution and flow of irrigation water maintained over level land provides best weed control. Irrigation water treated with ETI 105 01 H must be contained on the treated area until the water is absorbed by the soil.

Low-Volume Sprinkler (Microsprinkler) and Drip (Trickle) Irrigations: Apply only through low-volume sprinkler or drip systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water beneath the tree canopy. Best results are obtained from applications made before weeds emerge. Uneven coverage will result in inconsistent and poor postemergence activity. Meter ETI 105 01 H at a continuous rate during the middle

1/3 of the irrigation period and stop application during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to insure proper flushing of the irrigation system. Application of ETI 105 01 H through low-volume sprinklers or drip emitters helps to reduce the "ring effect" of weed regrowth in areas around sprinklers or emitters where previously-applied broadcast or directed treatments begin to break down.

Tank Mixes: Refer to the Mixing Directions section for Precautions for Tank Mixes for additional information. Tank mixes of ETI 105 H and other herbicides such as paraquat (Gramoxone) or glyphosate labeled for use in tree nuts will provide broader control of grass and broadleaf weeds in tree row middles.

Precautions: Direct spray toward the base of trees. Avoid direct contact with foliage or nuts. ETI 105 01 H should be applied only to healthy growing trees.

Restrictions: For non–dormant applications, ETI 105 01 H can only be applied as follows
-to pistachio plantings: between May and 7 days prior to harvest;
-to almond plantings: between April 1 and September 30
-to walnut plantings: between May 1 and September 30.
Do not apply more than 6 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre during the non-dormant season.

PHI: Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 7 days of harvest of walnuts or pistachios. Do not apply ETI 105 01 H within 30 days of harvest of almonds.

WINDBREAKS AND SHELTERBELTS (FOR USE ONLY IN MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WYOMING)

For preemergence and postemergence weed control of the following weeds:

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Buckwheat, wild	Mustard, wild
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Carpetweed	Nightshade, black
Dock, curly	Nightshade, hairy
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Oats, wild
Groundcherry, Wright	Orach, red
Groundsel, common	Pepperweed, yellow flower
Henbit	Pigweed, prostrate
Jimsonweed	Pigweed, redroot
Knotweed, prostrate	Purslane, common
Kochia	Rocket, London
Ladysthumb	Shepherdspurse*
Lambsquarters, common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Lettuce, prickly	Sowthistle, annual
Mallow, little	Tansymustard
Mayweed	Thistle, Russian (seedling)
Mustard, blue	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tumble	
*Use the highest rate or multiple applications to achieve acceptable control.	

Grasses Controlled:

Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, giant
Bluegrass, annual	Goosegrass
Crabgrass, large	Witchgrass

Rate: 4 to 6 pints per acre (preemergence, postemergence)

Application: Apply ETI 105 01 H as a broadcast, banded or post-directed spray. For best results, apply to clean, weed-free soil surfaces. Pre-transplant applications must be made after completion of soil preparation but prior to transplanting. Transplanting should be completed with minimal soil disturbance.

Optimum postemergence weed control results are seen if application is made prior to 4-leaf stage for broadleaf weeds or 2-leaf stage for grass weeds.

Conifers: Apply ETI 105 01 H as a pre-transplant, post-directed or postemergence (over-the-top) spray. Apply postemergence or post-directed before bud break or after new growth foliage has hardened off and new terminal buds have formed.

Deciduous Hardwoods: Apply ETI 105 01 H as a pre-transplant or post-directed spray before bud break.

Precautions: **Important:** Not all varieties or cultivars of conifers or deciduous species listed are tolerant to ETI 105 01 H. Use caution before applying ETI 105 01 H to be sure the variety to be treated is tolerant. If unsure, test the variety by treating a small number of plants and observe for susceptibility before using ETI 105 01 H on a large scale.

Should ETI 105 01 H contact leaves by direct or indirect (drift) contact, the leaves of the deciduous species may show spotting, crinkling or flecking which are signs of injury, but the species usually outgrow these symptoms and develop normally.

Application of ETI 105 01 H after bud break may result in injury to deciduous species and should be avoided. However, non-dormant application may be made but only after the foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Direct the sprays to the soil surface and avoid direct or indirect spray contact with the foliage.

To avoid severe injury, do not apply ETI 105 01 H unless deciduous and/or conifer trees are healthy and the trees are not weakened or under stress (from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury).

Restrictions: **Shelterbelts:** Do not apply more than 6 pints of ETI 105 01 H per acre in a single application or more than 18 pints per acre per year.

Other conifer and deciduous species which are tolerant to ETI 105 01 H include the following:

Conifer Species

Common Name (Scientific Name)
Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii)*
Fir Grand (*Abies grandis)* Fraser (*Abies fraseri*) Noble (*Abies procera)*
Hemlock Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis)* Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla)*
Pine Austrian (*Pinus nigra)* Eastern white (*Pinus strobes)* Jack (*Pinus banksiana)*

Himalayan (*Pinus graffithii)* Loblolly (*Pinus taeda)* Lodgepole (*Pinus contorta)* Longleaf (*Pinus palustris)* Monterey (*Pinus radiata)* Mugo (*Pinus mugo)* Ponderosa (*Pinus ponderosa)* Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris)* Shortleaf (*Pinus echinata)* Slash (*Pinus elliottii)* Virginia (*Pinus virginiana)*
Spruce Blue (*Picea pungens)* Dwarf Alberta (*Picea glauca conica)* Norway (*Picea abies*) Sitka (*Picea sitchensis)*
Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis, Thuja orientalis)*
Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* *Juniperus horizontalis* *Juniperus procumbens* *Juniperus Sabina* *Juniperus scopulorum)*
Red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana)*
Yew (*Taxus spp.)*

Deciduous Hardwood Species

Common Name (Scientific Name)
Ash (*Fraxinus spp.)*
Crabapple (*Malus sp.p)*
Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.)*
Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris)*
Maple, black (*Acer nigrum)*
Oak, northern red (*Quercus rubra)*
Olive, Russian (*Elaeagnus angustifolia)*
Poplar (cottonwood) (*Populus spp.)*
Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua)*
Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis)*
Walnut, black (*Juglans nigra)*

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Store above 40°F

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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EPA [approval date]