U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number: 81959-7

Date of Issuance: APR 25 2006

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%)

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
____ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Etigra, LLC
c/o Mr. Mike Kellog
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
4110 136th St. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

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

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

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

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

2. Make the following changes to your labeling:

a. Change the registration number to "81959-7"

b. Make all of the changes detailed in the document "Summary of Comments on Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%)".

Signature of Approving Official:

Date: 4-25-06

EPA Form 3570-6

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3. Submit final labeling for this product **within 30 days** of the date of this letter

4. Submit a study for storage stability (Guideline 830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (Guideline 830.6320) no later than April 15, 2007. The storage stability study must be conducted under warehouse conditions, and it is recommended that observations be made at 0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 month intervals. Submission of both paper and electronic copies is preferred.

5. Make an offer to pay to BASF Corporation for imazapyr generic data.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801.

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Airborne 2E-5,14 3/19

Summary of Comments on ~~XXX~~ Prep (27.6%)

Page: 1

Sequence number: 1
Author: tsnyder
Date: 4/14/06 2:52:50 PM
Type: Note
Add the following first aid statement:
FIRST AID
If on skin:
- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor's office for treatment advice.

Sequence number: 2
Author: tsnyder
Date: 4/14/06 2:56:10 PM
Type: Note
Add the following hazard statements:
Caution: Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

Page: 2

Sequence number: 1
Author: tsnyder
Date: 4/14/06 3:01:06 PM
Type: Note
Delete "without protective clothing".

Page: 3

Sequence number: 1
Author: tsnyder
Date: 4/14/06 3:01:59 PM
Type: Note
Change "non-grazed" to "grazed areas".

Page: 4

Sequence number: 1
Author: tsnyder
Date: 4/14/06 3:03:40 PM
Type: Note
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:
1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)*	27.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	72.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 22.6% (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This herbicide is phytotoxic at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

EPA Reg. No. 81959-

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured for:
Etigra, LLC
25 Greystone Manor
Lewes, DE 19958

Net Contents:

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

APR 25 2006

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

81959-7

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix, store or apply Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) or spray solutions of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. Mix, store and apply spray solutions of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Use Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) only in accordance with the recommendations and restrictions in this label and read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard including use on trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for production of timber or wood products, or for research purposes.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval of 12 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 gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- 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 (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applied when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the GENERAL INFORMATION section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

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IMPORTANT

DO NOT use Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) on food or feed crops. DO NOT apply this product to the inside of ditches used to transport irrigation water. DO NOT apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds to prevent unintentional exposure of desirable vegetation to Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%). DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near sensitive desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT use Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) on Christmas trees.

Thoroughly clean equipment used to apply Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) is an aqueous formulation mixable with water, diesel oil, or recommended seed oils and penetrating oils. For foliar applications, Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be mixed with water as the spray carrier or an emulsion carrier may be prepared by mixing Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) into water and then adding a suitable seed oil at 12 to 50% by volume. Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) is to be mixed with water or a penetrating oil and applied as a spray to cut stumps and frilling cuts for the control of brush. Mix Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) with a penetrating oil for application to the basal area of brush and trees. Adequate agitation should be maintained with all Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) emulsion mixtures to prevent phase separation. Prior to actual tank mixing with other products, herbicides and carrier oils, compatibility testing in small containers is recommended.

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) is recommended for woody vegetation control and site preparation in forestry sites, directed applications for conifer release, mid-rotation release using understory broadcast applications, and control of undesirable woody vegetation along non-irrigation ditchbanks and forest roads.

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may also be used for control of brush in noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks including non-grazed within these sites. Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may also be used for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) is also recommended for use with asphalt and asphalt slurries to control weeds on road shoulders, under pavement, in roadside cracks and crevices, and to prevent weed encroachment on highways and paved surfaces.

Except in the states of California and New York, Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by forest management activities. It is permissible to treat drainage ditches, intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present, except in the states of California and New York. Only the edge of drainage ditches can be treated for drainage ditches that contain water. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas, except in the states of California and New York. DO NOT make applications to natural or manmade bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, rivers and canals.

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SYMPTOMOLOGY:

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) is readily absorbed through foliage, bark and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in meristematic regions. Soon after herbicide application, treated plants stop growing. Chlorosis first appears in the youngest leaf tissue. In perennials, Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) is translocated into the roots, thus preventing resprouting. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some species for several weeks after application. Woody plants, brush, and trees may not display the full extend of herbicide control until several months following application.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) through movement into the top soil. Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

The following information is provided as general guidance for managing off-target movement. Specific use recommendations for Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may differ depending on the application technique used and the vegetation management objective.

Spray *Drift:* *Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.* The interaction of many equipment-and-weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. Do not apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. Do not use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

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APPLICATION HEIGHT
Making applications at the lowest possible height (helicopter, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the treatment area, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

WIND
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factor, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

WIND EROSION
Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Managing spray drift from aerial applications: Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length – the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the rotor, 2) nozzle orientation - nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height - without compromising helicopter safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be used to control labeled grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees on forest sites in advance of regeneration for the following conifer crop species:

Crop Species		Rate (oz./A)
Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*	48-80
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid		48-80
Longleaf Pine	*Pinus palustris*	48-80
Shortleaf Pine	*Pinus echinata*	48-80
Virginia Pine	*Pinus virginiana*	48-80
Slash Pine	*Pinus elliottii*	40-64
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	24-48
Western Hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*	24-48
Coastal Redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	24-48
California Red Fir	*Abies magnifica*	24-40
California White Fir	*Abies concolor*	24-40
Jack Pine	*Pinus banksiana*	24-32
Lodgepole Pine	*Pinus contorta*	24-32
Pitch Pine	*Pinus rigida*	24-32
Ponderosa Pine	*Pinus ponderosa*	24-32
Sugar Pine	*Pinus lambertiana*	24-32
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	24-32
Black Spruce	*Picea mariana*	24-32
Red Spruce	*Picea rubens*	24-32
White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	24-32

For long-term control of labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous weeds, use the recommended rate of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) per acre applied as a broadcast foliar spray. Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, grasses and other herbaceous weeds will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn, if desired, to control conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

For tracts to be planted with loblolly, loblolly x pitch hybrid, longleaf pine, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine and slash pine, Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be applied to areas that have little or no resprouting vegetation due to recent management activities such as harvesting, mechanical shearing, burning, piling or bedding. Make applications at a rate of 64 oz. per acre after September 1.

For site preparation prior to planting hardwood species in the southeast and gulf coast states (Virginia to Texas), apply 48 oz. of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) per acre before the end of July. For this use, application in an emulsion carrier with a minimum of 12% oil is recommended. DO NOT plant hardwood seedlings before January of the year following application or injury may occur.

MIXING & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SITE PREPARATION:

Apply the recommended rate of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) per acre (2.25 gallons will treat six acres at the 48 oz./A rate) in 5 to 20 gallons total spray carrier for helicopter applications or 5 to 40 gallons total spray carrier for mechanical or backpack ground spray applications. Enhanced brownout for burning and improved control of brush and grasses may be obtained by application of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in 12 to 50% oil:water (volume:volume) emulsion carrier. Use methylated or ethylated seed oils containing at least 50% esterified seed oil by volume. Mix Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) into the water portion of the carrier thoroughly, then add the oil and mix thoroughly again to obtain a uniform emulsion. Use the higher label rates of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) and higher spray volumes when controlling particularly dense or multi-layered canopies of hardwood stands, or difficult to control species. Make

applications during the growing season; beginning in the spring after full leaf expansion of the target weed or brush has occurred and complete applications before leaf drop in the fall.

Tank mixes may be necessary for chemical control of conifers and other species tolerant to Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in certain cases. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the product labels. Always follow the most restrictive label. Combinations with other products labeled for forest site preparation may kill certain plants such as legumes and blackberry that are desirable for wildlife habitat.

DO NOT plant seedlings of northern or western conifer species, other than Douglas-fir, on sites that have been site prepared with a broadcast application of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) or into the treated zone of spot or banded site preparation applications for three months following treatment or injury may occur. Douglas-fir seedlings may be planted two months after site preparation treatment with Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%).

HELICOPTER SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Take all precautions to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Do not make applications under gusty conditions. The use of controlled droplet booms and nozzle configurations is recommended.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT make applications of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) by fixed wing aircraft. Maintain adequate buffer zones. Thoroughly clean application and mixing equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part.

DIRECTED FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be applied as a directed spray using water or oil emulsion carrier for control and suppression of labeled brush and weed species. Directed spray applications may be made using low carrier volumes (10 gallons total spray per acre or less) in conifer stands of all species and ages by targeting the unwanted vegetation and avoiding direct application to the conifer.

Use directed foliar applications of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) for release of the following conifers from hardwood competition:

Crop Species		Rate (oz./A)
Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*	24-40
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid		24-40
Virginia Pine	*Pinus virginiana*	24-40
Longleaf Pine	*Pinus palustris*	24-32
Pitch Pine	*Pinus rigida*	24-32
Shortleaf Pine	*Pinus echinata*	24-32
Slash Pine	*Pinus elliottii*	24-32
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	16-32
Lodgepole Pine	*Pinus contorta*	16-24
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	16-24
Jack Pine	*Pinus banksiana*	12-24
Black Spruce	*Picea mariana*	12-24
Red Spruce	*Picea rubens*	12-24
White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	12-24

For applications directed to the foliage of undesirable brush, mix 2 to 10% Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in water. For brush species with thick leaf cuticles or difficult to control species, use oil emulsion carrier containing 12 to 50%, by volume, recommended oil diluent. Apply the spray solution or emulsion to at least two-thirds of each hardwood crown using backpack sprayers or hand held equipment. Do not spray to the point of runoff and avoid spraying the conifers for best results. Big leaf maple requires a 5% by volume Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) solution or emulsion for control.

Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, release treatments may be made late in the growing season after formation of final conifer resting buds. To prevent possibility of conifer injury, do not apply Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, or other stresses reducing conifer vigor.

Injury may occur to non-target or desirable hardwoods if they extend from the same root system as treated stems, or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree, or if their roots extend into the soil near treated trees.

LATE ROTATION VEGETATION CONTROL IN WESTERN CONIFERS

In the Pacific Northwest, Inland Northwest and California, broadcast aerial applications of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be made to conifers that will be harvested the year following treatment. Apply up to 24 ounces in a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. DO NOT use this treatment if conifer injury or mortality cannot be tolerated as significant injury or mortality will result.

BAG AND SPRAY APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE

Broadcast applications of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) (up to 16 ounces per acre) may be made to Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine stands when the trees are covered by bags prior to application in order to prevent the spray from contacting the conifer foliage. NOTE: on sites with coarse textured soils (such as decomposed granite, pumice, and sandy or rocky sites) or where low levels of soil organic matter are present (generally 5% or less), significant conifer growth inhibition and / or mortality may result. DO NOT use this treatment on these types of sites if conifer injury or mortality cannot be tolerated.

UNDERSTORY BROADCAST APPLICATIONS FOR MID-ROTATION RELEASE

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be applied as a broadcast application below the pine canopy in southern pines to control understory brush and suppress trees for labeled species. Ground spray machinery or hand held equipment may be used to broadcast Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in water or oil emulsion carrier below the crop tree canopy in a manner as to minimize spray contact by the live crown of crop trees.

Ensure that maximum labeled rates per acre listed for crop species below are not exceeded.

Crop Species		Maximum Rate (fl. oz./A)
Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*	64
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid		64
Virginia Pine	*Pinus virginiana*	64
Longleaf Pine	*Pinus palustris*	32
Pitch Pine	*Pinus rigida*	32
Shortleaf Pine	*Pinus echinata*	32
Slash Pine	*Pinus elliottii*	32

CUT STUMP TREATMENTS

Mix 8.0-16.0 fluid ounces of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in one gallon of water*, diesel oil, or a penetrating oil. Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be tank mixed with Garlon™ 3A, Garlon™ 4, Tordon™ K, Escort®, or Roundup® to control labeled species. Spray or brush the Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Ensure the Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) solution thoroughly wets the cambium area (the wood next to the bark) of the stump. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve uptake through partially callused cambiums. Applications can be made anytime during the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. DO NOT over apply causing puddling.

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*Note: Use water as a diluent only when temperatures are sufficient to prevent freezing or add antifreeze (ethylene glycol) according to label directions to prevent freezing.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENTS

No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Mix 8.0-12.0 fluid ounces of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in one gallon of water*. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 ml. of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than 1 inch intervals between cut edges. Ensure the injector completely penetrates the bark at each site.

*Note: Use water as a diluent only when temperatures are sufficient to prevent freezing or add antifreeze (ethylene glycol) according to label directions to prevent freezing.

FRILL OR GIRDLE TREATMENTS

Mix 8.0-12.0 fluid ounces of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in one gallon of water*, diesel oil, or a penetrating oil.

Using a hatchet, machete, or similar tool, make cuts through the bark and completely around the tree with nor more than 2 inch intervals between cut edges. Spray or brush the Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

*Note: Use water as a diluent only when temperatures are sufficient to prevent freezing or add antifreeze (ethylene glycol) according to label directions to prevent freezing.

THINLINE BASAL AND STEM APPLICATIONS

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be applied as a thinline application to susceptible species such as big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), willow (*Salix* spp.) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.) with a stem ground line diameter of 3 inches or less. Mix 24 to 48 ounces of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in one gallon of diesel oil or penetrating oil. Maintain uniform mixtures with frequent agitation. Direct a thin line of the spray solution to the stems beginning a few feet from the ground and descending toward the base of the tree making a zig-zag motion. Do not over apply causing puddling.

LOW VOLUME BASAL BARK TREATMENTS

Mix 8.0-12.0 fluid ounces of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in one gallon of diesel oil or a penetrating oil. To control mixed brush species with up to 4 inch stem diameter at breast height, spray to wet the lower 12-18 inches of the stem with the Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) oil mixture (include the root collar area). DO NOT over apply causing dripping or puddling. Maintain uniform mixtures with frequent agitation. Avoid application on sites that have been mowed prior to application resulting in a high density of stump resprouts containing multiple, small (1/2 inch diameter or less) stems. Application sites containing high stem densities and multiple, small (1/2 inch diameter or less) stems should be foliar treated with low volume backpack or fixed boom applications. See BRUSH CONTROL/GROUND APPLICATIONS/Low Volume section of Arsenal® herbicide label (EPA Reg. No. 241-346). Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be tank mixed with Garlon™ 4 or other basal products to broaden the spectrum of control. Consult the herbicide labels for rates and susceptible brush species. When tank mixing, follow all precautions on the tank mix product label and always follow the most restrictive label. Use a tank mix of 3 to 5% Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) plus 15 to 20% Garlon™ 4 in basal oil to control black locust, honey locust, hackberry, elms and other species listed on manufacturer's labels. Use the higher rate of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) 5%, in areas containing sassafras, oak, hickory, cherry, and maples or in the southern 2/3's of the U.S. A tank mix of 3% Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) + Garlon™ 4 is effective in the Northeastern U.S.

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CUT STUBBLE

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) can be applied within 2 weeks following mechanical mowing or cutting of brush. Best results are obtained when some regrowth of brush has occurred. To suppress or control resprouting, uniformly apply a spray solution of 1 to 2 pints Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) plus 2.5 gallons (5% v/v) basal oil, or similar penetrating agent plus enough water to make 50 gallons of spray solution to treat one acre. Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be tank-mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon™ 4 or Tordon™ K and other labeled products to aid in control or suppression of brush. When tank-mixing, follow all precautions on the tank-mix product label and always follow the most restrictive label. Tank-mixes should include at least 5% (v/v) penetrating agent. The addition of at least 5% (v/v) penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots. Cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps. This type of application may increase ground cover injury. However, vegetation will recover. Making applications of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) directly to the soil can increase potential root uptake causing injury or death of desirable trees.

USE WITH ASPHALT AND PAVED SURFACES

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be applied at 3 quarts per acre in combination with MC 30, MC 70, RC 70, and SC 70 asphalts to control weeds which encroach on road shoulders under guardrails, or in cracks and crevices of paved surfaces. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to allow proper mixing of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) with other asphalts. Add Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) to the distribution tank just before application, allowing sufficient time for it to mix uniformly with the asphalt. Mixtures should not be heated above 150°F. Do not allow mixture to stand; apply as soon as thoroughly mixed.

LOW VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be applied as a low volume foliar application. Mix 3-5% Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) in water and adjuvant or in a penetrating oil. For small brush spray down on the crown to cover approximately 70% of the plant foliage. For larger brush, ensure coverage on as much of the crown as possible and spray at least two sides of the plant. Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) may be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides. Use a tank mix of 3 to 5% Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) plus 15 to 20% Garlon™ 4 in basal oil to control black locust, honey locust, hackberry, elms and other species listed on manufacturer's labels. Use the higher rate of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) 5%, in areas containing sassafras, oak, hickory, cherry, and maples or in the southern 2/3's of the U.S. A tank mix of 3% Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) + Garlon™ 4 is effective in the Northeastern U.S.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE FOR LOW VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

AMOUNT OF SPRAY SOLUTION BEING PREPARED	DESIRED CONCENTRATION (fluid volume)			
	Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%)		Garlon™ 4	
	3%	5%	15%	20%
1 gallon	3.8 oz.	6.4 oz.	19.2 oz.	25.6 oz.
3 gallons	11.5 oz.	19.2 oz.	57.6 oz.	76.8 oz.
4 gallons	15.4 oz.	25.6 oz.	76.8 oz.	102.4 oz.
5 gallons	19.2 oz.	32.0 oz.	96.0 oz.	1.0 gallon
50 gallons	1.5 gallons	2.5 gallons	7.5 gallons	10.0 gallons
100 gallons	3.0 gallons	5.0 gallons	15.0 gallons	20.0 gallons

INVERT EMULSIONS

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) can be applied as an invert emulsion carrier. The carrier is a thick invert water-in-oil spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or

injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions. Do not exceed 3 quarts/acre of Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) will provide control of the following target vegetation species. Degree of control is both species and rate dependent.

GRASSES

The species of annual and perennial grasses controlled by Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) include the following:

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*)
Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*)
Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)
Beardgrass (*Andropogon* spp.)
Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)
Broadleaf signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylla*)
Canada bluegrass (*Poa compressa*)
Cattail (*Typha* spp.)
Cheat (*Bromus secalinus*)
Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*)[1]
Crabgrass (*Digitaria* spp.)
Crowfootgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*)
Dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*)
Downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*)
Fall panicum (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)
Feathertop (*Pennisetum villosum*)
Fescue (*Festuca* spp.)
Foxtail (*Setaria* spp.)
Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)
Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*)
Guineagrass (*Panicum maximum*)
Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*)
Itchgrass (*Rottboellia exaltata*)
Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*)
Junglerice (*Echinochloa colonum*)
Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*)
Lovegrass (*Eragrostis* spp.)
Orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*)
Panicum spp.
Paragrass (*Brachiaria mutica*)
Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)
Prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*)
Prarie threeawn (*Aristida oligantha*)
Quackgrass (*Argopyron repens*)
Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)
Saltgrass (*Distichlis stricta*)
Sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*)
Sandbur (*Cenchrus* spp.)

Signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylia*)
Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*)
Sprangletop (*Leptochloa* spp.)
Timothy (*Phleum pretense*)
Torpedograss (*Panicum repens*)
Vaseygrass (*Paspalum urvillei*)
Wild barley (*Hordeum* spp.)
Wild oats (*Avena fatua*)
Wirestem muhly (*Muhlenbergia frondosa*)
Witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*)
Woolly cupgrass (*Eriochloa villosa*)

[1]Use minimum of 48 oz. per acre

BROADLEAF WEEDS

The species of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled by Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) include the following:

Arrowwood (*Pluchea sericea*)
Broom snakeweed (*Gutjerrezia sarothrae*)
Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
Burclover (*Medicago* spp.)
Burdock (*Arctium* spp.)
Camphorweed (*Heterotheca subaxillaris*)
Carolina geranium (*Geranium carolinianum*)
Carpetweed (*Mullugo verticillata*)
Chickweed, mouseear (*Cerastium vulgatum*)
Clover (*Trifolium* spp.)
Cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*)
Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*)
Common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
Cudweed (*Gnaphalium* spp.)
Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
Desert camelthorn (*Alhagi pseudalhagi*)
Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
Dock (*Rumex* spp.)
Dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*)
Fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*)
Filaree (*Erodium* spp.)
Fleabane (*Erigeron* spp.)
Giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*)
Goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.)
Gray rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)
Henbit (*Lamium aplexicaule*)
Hoary vervain (*Verbena stricta*)
Horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*)
Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea*)
Japanese bamboo/knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
Knotweed, prostrate (*Polygonum aviculare*)
Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*)
Lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*)
Little mallow (*Malva parviflora*)

Milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.)
Miners lettuce (*Montia perfoliata*)
Mullein (*Verbascum* spp.)
Nettleleaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*)
Oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)
Pepperweed (*Lepidium* spp.)
Pigweed (*Amaranthus* spp.)
Plantain (*Plantago* spp.)
Pokeweed (*Phytolacca Americana*)
Primrose (*Oenothera kunthiana*)
Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)
Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Purslane (*Portulaca* spp.)
Pusley, Florida (*Richardia scabra*)
Rocket, London (*Sisymbrium irio*)
Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*)
Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*)
Saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.)
Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)
Silverleaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)
Smartweed (*Polygonum* spp.)
Sorrell (*Rumex* spp.)
Sowthistle (*Sonchus* spp.)
Spurge, annual (*Euphorbia* spp.)
Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*)
Sunflower (*Helianthus* spp.)
Sweet clover (*Melilotus* spp.)
Tansymustard (*Descurainia pinnata*)
Texas thistle (*Cirsium texanum*)
Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*)
Western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*)
Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*)
Wild lettuce (*Lactuca* spp.)
Wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)
Wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*)
Woollyleaf bursage (*Ambrosia grayi*)
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
Yellow woodsorrel (*Oxalis stricta*)

VINES AND BRAMBLES

The species of vines and brambles controlled by Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) include the following:

Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
Greenbriar (*Smilax* spp.)
Hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sequium*)
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.)[1]
Kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*)[1,2]
Morningglory (*Ipomoea* spp.)
Poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*)
Redvine (*Brunnichia cirrhosa*)
Trumpetcreeper (*Campsis radicans*)

Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
Wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus*)
Wild grape (*Vitis* spp.)
Wild rose (*Rosa* spp.)[1]
Including: Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and Marcartney rose (*Rosa bracteata*)

[1]Use higher labeled rates
[2]Use a minimum of 75 GPA – Control of established stands may require multiple applications.

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

The species of woody brush and trees controlled by Airborne 2E - Site Prep (27.6%) include the following:

Alder (*Alnus* spp.)
American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
Ash (*Fraxinus* spp.)[1]
Aspen (*Populus* spp.)
Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*)[5]
Autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellate*)
Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)[4]
Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
Birch (*Betula* spp.)[5]
Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)[5]
Black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*)
Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)[2]
Boxelder (*Acer negundo*)
Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
Ceanothis (*Ceanothis* spp.)
Cherry (*Prunus* spp.)[1,2]
Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*)
Chinese tallow-tree (*Sapium sebiferum*)
Chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*)[4]
Cottonwood (*Populus* spp.)
Cypress (*Taxodium* spp.)
Dogwood (*Cornus* spp.)[1]
Elderberry *Sambucus* spp.)[5]
Elm (*Ulmus*)[5]
Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.)
Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.)
Hazel (*Corylus cornuta*)[5]
Hickory (*Carya* spp.)[1]
Holly (*Ilex* spp.)[1,4]
Including: Galberry (*Ilex glabra*)[4,5]; Tall gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*)[4]; Yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*)[4]
Honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)[5]
Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia* spp.)
Lyonia spp.
Including: Fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*); Staggerbush (*Lyonia mariana*)
Madrone (*Arbutus menzjesii*)
Manzanita, greenleaf (*Arctostaphylos patula*)[4]
Maple (*Acer* spp.)
Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)
Mulberry (*Morus* spp.)[1,3]

Oak (*Quercus* spp.)[1,3]
Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)[2]
Poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*)
Popcorn-tree (*Sapium sebiferum*)
Poplar (*Populus* spp.)[2]
Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)
Red alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
Russian olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*)
Saltcedar (*Tamarix pentandra*)
Sassafrass (*Sassafras albidum*)
Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)[5]
Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboretum*)[2]
Sumac (*Rhus* spp.)
Sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)[4,5]
Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
Tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*)[1,4,5]
TiTi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*)[1,4]
Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)[5]
Vaccinium spp.
Including: Blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.); Sparkleberry (*Vaccinium* arboretum)
Waxmyrtle (*Myrica californica*)[4,5]; (*Myrica cerifera*)[4,5]
Willow (*Salix* spp.)
Yellow-poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

[1]Use higher labeled rates
[2]Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color
[3]The degree of control may be species dependent
[4]Oil emulsion carrier is recommended
[5]Tank mix with Garlon™ 4 as a basal or stump treatment

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 10°F.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Quart, 1-Gallon, 2.5-Gallon, 15-Gallon and 30-Gallon Containers - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Field Keg, Minibulk and Bulk Containers - When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with the pesticide product. DO NOT reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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