



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

81959-14

Date of Issuance:

MAY 30 2006

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

ET-008

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Etigra, LLC
25 Greystone Manor
Lewes, DE 19958

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 section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit the results of the one year storage stability and corrosion characteristics studies when they are available as discussed in the Agency letter dated April 20, 2006.
2. 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.
3. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 81959-14"

Signature of Approving Official:

James A. Tompkins
James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505C)

Date:

5-30-06

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b. Move the sections entitled Personal Protective Clothing, Engineering Controls, and User Safety Recommendations to the area of the label above the Environmental Hazards statement. Refer to PR Notice 93-7 supplements two and three for additional information.

4. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed label 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). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

Enclosure

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ET-008

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Weight
Metsulfuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]- carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing 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.	

See inside label booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

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 apply where runoff water may flow, during periods of intense rainfall or to water saturated soils as off-target movement and injury may occur. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift and run-off.

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:**

MAY 3 7 2015

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
81959-14

EPA Reg. No. 81959-

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

EPA Est. No.

Net Weight:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**Users Should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Engineering Control Statements:

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in a emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

IMPORTANT

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS EXCEPT AS RECOMMENDED BY THIS LABEL. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if the precautions listed below are not followed.

- Do not apply ET-008 (except as recommended), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas except as recommended by this label.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.

Spraying and mixing equipment used with ET-008 must not be used for subsequent applications to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland and wheat, as low rates of ET-008 can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be accepted. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistance weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as a part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

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 agency in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

ET-008 should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label.

Etigra will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Etigra. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

Do not apply more than 4 ounces ET-008 per acre per year.

Do not use on food or feed crops except as recommended by this label.

TANK MIXES

ET-008 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

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 4 HOURS.

PPE required for early entry 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
- 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 the treated area until sprays have dried.

Non-crop industrial weed control, selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only), and weed control in pastures and rangeland are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

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

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

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

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Etigra, LLC or Seller. To the fullest extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Etigra, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Etigra, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Etigra, LLC, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **ETIGRA, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

To the extent allowed by state law, neither Etigra, LLC or Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ETIGRA, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ETIGRA, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Etigra, LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Etigra, LLC.

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[NON-CROP USE LABEL LANGUAGE]

Language based on substantially similar product – *Escort XP* (EPA Reg. No. 352-439) EPA approved label dated October 7, 2004

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GENERAL INFORMATION

ET-008 is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. ET-008 controls many annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in non-crop areas, conifer and hardwood plantations. ET-008 may be used for general weed and brush control and for the control of certain noxious weeds on noncrop sites, ditchbanks of dry drainage ditches and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turfgrass. Do not use on irrigation ditches. ET-008 can also be used for controlling and suppressing undesirable weeds and hardwoods in conifer plantations and weeds in hardwood plantations.

ET-008 controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although ET-008 has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when ET-008 is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, ET-008 provides best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter.

ET-008 may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations and noncrop 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 management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry food deltas. Do not make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

ET-008 is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds on woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of ET-008 while cold dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

The use of a surfactant is recommended to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of ¼% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, such as those incorporating acetic acid (i.e. L-700), may not be compatible with ET-008 and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants such as turf and conifers, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses.

Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

AGRICULTURAL USES

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

ET-008 is recommended for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply ET-008 after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation

-- Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables, apply the rates of ET-008 recommended for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast- Apply up to 4 ounces per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake states- Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

West- Apply up to 2 ounces per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to ET-008 soil residues.

Without prior experience, it is recommended that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. Etigra will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

For broader spectrum control, the following products are recommended in combination with ET-008.

Accord™

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ET-008 with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Accord™ per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Arsenal® Applicator's Concentrate

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ET-008 with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal® Applicator's Concentrate per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following the application. This combination controls, ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.

Accord™ + Arsenal® Applicators Concentrate

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce of ET-008 with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of Accord™ and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of Arsenal® Applicator's Concentrate per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combinations controls, cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ET-008 per acre with VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF at the rates recommended on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

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OUST® EXTRA

Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces of ET-008 with 2 to 3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces of ET-008 with 3 ounces of OUST® EXTRA per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

RELEASE—HARDWOOD CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION

ET-008 is recommended for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations--

For broader spectrum control the following products are recommended in combination with ET-008.

Arsenal® Applicator's Concentrate

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ET-008 with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal® Applicator's Concentrate per acres for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the Arsenal® Applicator's Concentrate label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ET-008 with VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF at the rates recommended on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

RELEASE—HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

ET-008 may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and recommended application rates. Best results are obtained when ET-008 is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations-

For broader spectrum control the following products are recommended in combination with ET-008.

Arsenal® Applicators Concentrate

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce of ET-008 with 4 fluid ounces of Arsenal® Applicators Concentrate per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

OUST® XP

Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces of ET-008 with 2 to 3 ounces of OUST® XP per acre. Best results are obtained when ET-008 is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence. This tank mix may be used on loblolly and slash pine.

VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce of ET-008 with VELPAR® L or VELPAR® DF at the rates recommended on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

--CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Applications of ET-008 made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.

- Applications of ET-008 made for herbaceous release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply ET-008 to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- ET-008 applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding recommendations for conifer plantations.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

ET-008 is recommended at rates of up to 2 ounces per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

ET-008 may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, ET-008 may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use.

ET-008 may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release—Herbaceous Weed Control

ET-008 may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and recommended application rates. Best results are obtained when ET-008 is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations-

Tank mix 1/2 ounce of ET-008 with 4 to 6 pints of VELPAR® L as recommended on the package label for "RELEASE - HERBACEOUSE WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the VELPAR® L label recommendations regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

-- HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Application of VELPAR® L and ET-008 made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Applications of ET-008 made for release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant is not recommended for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

WEEDS CONTROLLED

1/3 TO 1/2 OUNCE PER ACRE

Annual sowthistle	Goldenrod
Aster	Lambsquarters
Bahiagrass	Marestail/horseweed ****
Beebalm	Maximillion sunflower

Bittercress	Miners lettuce
Bitter sneezeweed	Pennsylvania smartweed
Blackeyed-susan	Plains coreopsis
Blue mustard	Plantain
Bur buttercup	Redroot pigweed
Chicory	Redstem filaree
Clover	Rough fleabane
Cocklebur	Sheperd's-purse
Common chickweed	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Common groundsel	Smallseed falseflax
Common purslane	Smooth pigweed
Common yarrow	Sweet clover
Conical catchfly	Tansymustard
Corn cockle	Treacle mustard
Cow cockle	Tumble mustard
Crown vetch	Wild carrot
Dandelion	Wild garlic
Dogfennel	Wild lettuce
False chamomile	Wild mustard
Fiddleneck tarweed	Wooly croton
Field pennycress	Wood sorrel
Flixweed	Yankeweed

1/2 TO 1 OUNCE PER ACRE

Blackberry	Honeysuckle
Black henbane	Multiflora rose and other wild roses
Broom snakeweed*	Musk thistle***
Buckhorn plantain	Oxeye daisy
Bull thistle	Plumeless thistle
Common crupina	Prostrate knotweed
Common sunflower	Rosering gaillardia
Curly dock	Seaside arrowgrass
Dewberry	Sericea lespedeza
Dyer's woad	Tansy ragwort
Gorse	Teasel
Halogeton	Wild caraway
Henbit	

1 TO 2 OUNCES PER ACRE

Common mullein	Purple loosestrife
Common tansy	Purple scabious
Field bindweed**	Scotch thistle
Greasewood	Scouringrush
Gumweed	Salsify
Houndstongue	Snowberry
Lupine	St. Johnswort
Old world climbing fern (Lygodium)	Sulphur cinquefoil
Perennial pepperwood	Western salsify
Poison hemlock	Whitetop (hoary cress)
	Wild iris

1 1/2 TO 2 OUNCES PER ACRE

Canada thistle**	Tall larkspur
Dalmation toadflax**	Wild parsnip
Duncecap larkspur	Yellow toadflax**

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Russian knapweed**

3 TO 4 OUNCES PER ACRE

Kudzu

* Apply fall through spring

** Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.

*** Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to ET-008 and may be controlled with rates of ¼ to ½ ounce per acre. Treatments of ET-008 may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.

**** Certain biotypes of maretail/horsetail are less sensitive to ET-008 and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

PROBLEM WEED CONTROL

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to ET-008 and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes are recommended.

Dicamba + 2,4-D

Weed	Rate of ET-008 (ounces per acre)	Rate of Dicamba (fl oz/acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (fl oz/acre)
Kochia control	½	8	16
Spotted knapweed Control	½	8	16
Rush skelentonweed suppression	1	8	16

NONCROP SITES

Application Information

ET-008 is recommended for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated areas (such as airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas- noncrop producing (such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites- outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.). It is also recommended for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate.

ET-008 may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all the directions and restrictions on each label.

Applications may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

Application Timing

For best results, ET-008 should be applied postemergence to young, actively growing weeds. Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of ET-008 to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals recommended below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Brome, Meadow	½ - 1	2
	1-2	3
Brome, Smooth	½ - 1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Alta	½ - 1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Red	½ - 1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Sheep	½ - 1	1
	1-2	4
Foxtail, Meadow	½ - 1	2
	1-2	4
Green Needlegrass	½ - 2	1
Orchardgrass	½ - 1	2
	1-2	4
Russian wildrye	½ - 1	1
	1	2
	2	3
Switchgrass	½ - 1	1
	1-2	3
Timothy	½ - 1	2
	1-2	4
Wheatgrass, Western	½ - 1	2
	1-2	3

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali Sacaton	½ - 1	1
	1-2	3
Bluestem, Big	½ - 2	3
Brome, Mountain	½ - 1	1
	1-2	2
Gamma, Blue	½ - 2	1
Gamma, Sideoats	½	2
	>1/2	>3
Switchgrass	½	2
	>1/2	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	½ - 2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1-2	2
	½ - 1	3

The recommended intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because ET-008 degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with ET-008. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into

areas treated with ET-008, a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Application Information

ET-008 is recommended for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. ET-008 is also recommended for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, ET-008 may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of ET-008 in the water phase.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following recommendations:

Turf type	Rate of ET-008 (ounces/acre)
<i>Fescue and Bluegrass</i>	<i>¼ to 1/2</i>
<i>Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome</i>	<i>¼ to 1</i>
<i>Bermudagrass</i>	<i>¼ to 2</i>

Application Timing

Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION (Chemical Mowing)

Application Information

ET-008 is recommended for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of ¼ to ½ ounce per acre.

Tank Mix Combination

ET-008 may be tank mixed with Embark® for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seedhead suppression. Tank mix ¼ to ½ ounce of ET-008 with 1/8 to ¼ pint of Embark®.

Application Timing

Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

Fescue Precautions:

ET-008 may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce per acre of ET-008.
- Tank mix ET-008 with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
- The yields from the first cutting may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with ET-008.

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IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

-- INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY

- An application of ET-008 may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower recommended rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e. spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when ET-008 is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.
- ET-008 is not recommended for use on bahiagrass.

NATIVE GRASSES

ET-008 is recommended for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiagrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses, (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

Application Information

Apply ET-008 at the rate of 1/10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf eveningprimrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.

For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seedbed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

--NATIVE GRASSES

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Etigra recommends that you first consult your state experimental station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ET-008 to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ET-008, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ET-008 application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. ET-008 should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

ET-008 is recommended for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, ET-008 should be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; and low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

Species	High Volume Rate (ounces/100 gallons)	Broadcast Rate (ounces/acre)
Ash	1-2	1-3
Aspen	1-2	1-3
Black Locust	1-2	1-3
Blackberry	1-2	1-3
Camelthorn	1-2	1-3
Cherry	1-2	1-3
Cottonwood	1-2	2-3
Eastern red cedar	1-2	2-3
Elder	1-2	2-3
Elm	1-2	1-3
Firs	3	1-2
Hawthorn	1-2	1-3
Honeysuckle	1-2	½-1
Mulberry	1-2	2-3
Multiflora rose	1-2	1-3
Muscadine (wild grape)	1-2	2-3
Oaks	1-2	1-3
Ocean spray (<i>Holodiscus</i>)	1-2	2-3
Osage orange	1-2	2-3
Red maple	1-2	2-3
Salmonberry	½-1	1-3
Snowberry	½-1	1-3
Spruce (black and white)	3	2-3
Thimbleberry	½-1	1-3
Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus</i>)	1-2	1-2
Tulip tree	½-1	1-3
Wild roses	½-1	1-3
Willow	½-1	1-3

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of ET-008 per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the recommended rate of ET-008 during the period of full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

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Tank Mix Combinations-

ET-008 may be tank mixed with any product labeled for noncrop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the products labels being tank mixed.

Low Rate Applications

Arsenal® herbicide

Combine 1 to 2 ounces of ET-008 with 1 to 4 pints of Arsenal® herbicide per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial applications should use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by ET-008, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Tordon™ K + Arsenal® herbicide

Combine 1 to 1 ½ ounce of ET-008 with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of Arsenal® and 1 to 2 pints of Tordon™ K per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.

Tordon™ K is a restricted use pesticide

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of ET-008 by mixing 1 ounce per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the ET-008 is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Applications should be made from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

-- NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY

- When using tank mixtures of ET-008 with companion herbicides, read and follow all the use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instruction for each of the herbicides used.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Spraying and mixing equipment used with ET-008 must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland and wheat, as low rates of ET-008 can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.

The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to keep ET-008 suspended in the spray tank.

Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the brush control section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of ET-008.
3. Continue agitation until the ET-008 is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the ET-008 is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. ET-008 should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. ET-008 spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
8. If ET-008 and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the ET-008 in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the ET-008.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before ET-008 is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of ET-008 herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallon of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waster disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an Etigra-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult you agricultural dealer, applicator, or Etigra representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **ATTENTION:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When ET-008 is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to the cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!**

See, **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size- General Techniques

- **Volume-** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rate flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure-** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type-** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size- Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles-** Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provides uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation-** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type-** Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length-** The boom length should not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wing or rotor length- longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height-** Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. 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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to ET-008 may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated. Do not apply ET-008 when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light, and sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of ET-008. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for ET-008 movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Spraying and mixing equipment used with ET-008 must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland, and wheat, as low rates of ET-008 can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.
- When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre and less. At use rates of 1 2/3 to 3 2/3 ounces per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa Costilla and Conejos
- Do not use this product in California.

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Arsenal® is a registered trademark of BASF Specialty Products.

Embark® is a registered trademark of the PBI Gordon Corporation.

Oust® and Velpar® are registered trademarks of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

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[TURF AND ORNAMENTAL USE LABEL LANGUAGE]

Language based on substantially similar product – *Riverdale Manor Selective Herbicide* (EPA Reg. No. 228-373) EPA approved label dated February 25, 2000

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GENERAL INFORMATION

ET-008 is for use on Ornamental Turf, such as Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs) and similar non-crop areas. This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

ET-008 controls the following perennial and annual weedy grasses:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Annual sowthistle | Common yarrow |
| Aster | Conical catchfly |
| Bittercress | Cow cockle |
| Blue mustard | Crown vetch |
| Buckhorn | Curly dock |
| Bur buttercup | Dandelion |
| Canada thistle | Dog fennel |
| Carolina geranium | False chamomile |
| Chicory | Fiddleneck tarweed |
| Clover (white) | Field pennycress |
| Common chickweed | Flixweed |
| Common groundsel | Goldenrod |
| Common mullein | Henbit |
| Common purslane | Hoary cress (whitetop) |
| Common sunflower | Kochia |
| Lambsquarters | Tansy mustard |
| Miners lettuce | Treacle mustard |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | Tumble mustard |
| Plantain | Virginia buttonweed |
| Prickly lettuce | Wild carrot |
| Prostrate knotweed | Wild celery |
| Redroot pigweed | Wild garlic |
| Redstem filaree | Wild lettuce |
| Shepherspurse | Wild mustard |
| Smallseed flaxweed | Wild onion |
| Smooth pigweed | Wood sorrel (oxalis) |
| Spurge (prostrate) | |
| Sweet clover | |

For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, fine Fescue, Bermudagrass and St. Augustine grass turf areas.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Use lower rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.

Do not apply ET-008 to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 85°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.

Do not apply to turf less than 1 year old.

Do not use on bahiagrass where it the desired turf, as severe injury may result.

Do not plant ornamentals such as shrubs, and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application, or bedding plants for at least 2 years.

IMPORTANT

Addition of nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 percent by volume (1qt/gal) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of ET-008 and other control (pesticide containing) products. (This guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply ET-008 (except as recommended) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other 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.

When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application. Do not apply to any body of water, including streams, irrigation water or wells. Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.

Do not allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur.

Follow these practices to minimize drift:

- Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 MPH. If sensitive plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used. Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- High temperatures, drought and low relative humidity increases the possibility of harmful spray drift. Caution must be used when these conditions are present and sensitive plants are nearby.
- Use large droplet size sprays to minimize drift.
- Use spray pressures of 35 psi or less when applying this product.

HOW TO USE

Use spray volumes of 20 to 80 gal/acre and pressures of 25 to 35 psi at the following rates of ET-008 for the weeds listed below:

0.125 to 0.25 oz PRODUCT/ACRE

Ryegrass (greens)

0.25 to 0.33 oz PRODUCT/ACRE

Bittercress
Blue mustard
Bur buttercup
Chickweed
Chicory
Clover (white)
Creeping beggarweed
Dandelion
Field pennycress

Ground ivy (Fall)
Parsley-piert
Prostrate spurge
Redstem filaree
Spurweed
Wild carrot

0.33 to 0.5 oz PRODUCT/ACRE

Annual sowthistle
Aster
Carolina geranium
Common yarrow
Crown vetch
Florida betony
Ground ivy (Spring*)
Henbit

Ryegrass (fairways)
Seedling dogfennel
Sheepspurge
Smooth pigweed
Smallseed falseflax
Sweet clover
Tansy mustard
Treacle mustard

Lambsquarters
 Lespedeza
 Miners lettuce
 Plantain
 Prickly lettuce
 Ragweed
 Redroot pigweed

Tumble mustard
 Wild celery
 Wild garlic
 Wild lettuce
 Wild onion
 Woodsorrels (oxalis)

0.25 to 0.75 oz PRODUCT/ACRE

Bahiagrass*

0.5 to 1 oz PRODUCT/ ACRE

Brazil parsley
 Buckhorn plantain
 Canada thistle**
 Curly dock
 Common groundsel
 Common purslane
 Common sunflower
 Crabgrass
 Prostrate knotweed
 Sida (southern)

Dogfennel
 Dollarweed *
 Florida pusley
 Foxtail
 Hoarycross (whitetop)
 Kochia
 Pennsylvania smartweed
 Plantain
 Virginia buttonweed***
 Wild mustard

*A repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.

**Suppression only involving a visual reduction in competition compared to an untreated area.

***Controls seedling Virginia buttonweed. Suppression only of more mature plants. Repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.

The required amount of ET-008 should be added when the spray tank is half full of water and, with agitator running, add the proper amount of product. Finish adding the required amount of water. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

Spray preparations of this product may degrade in acid solutions if not used in 24 hours; it is stable in alkaline solutions. Thoroughly reagitate before using.

Tank mixes with other registered herbicides should be tested for compatibility before full scale mixing. Use mechanical or bypass agitation to thoroughly mix the spray suspension. It is not necessary to premix this product with water in a separate container prior to adding it to the spray tank. This product should always be added to the tank first, before any other herbicides or adjuvants.

Use on Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue:

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz of ET-008 per acre for control of the listed weeds. Do not exceed 0.5 oz per acre with a 9-months period.

Use on St. Augustinegrass, Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass (Meyers and Emerald):

Apply 0.25 to 1.0 oz ET-008 per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application.

Bahiagrass Control:

For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 to 0.75 oz of ET-008 per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common and Paraguayan Bahiagrass. Apply a repeat treatment in 4 to 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or stunting of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

Use on Centipedegrass:

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz of this product per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

IMPORTANT:

Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 % by volume (1 qt/100 gals) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of ET-008 and other control (pesticide-containing) products. (This guideline can be relaxed where a severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment.)

RECOMMENDED SPRAYER CLEANUP

Immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of ET-008 from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surface of tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water, then add an ammonia cleaning solution. Use one gallon ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gallons of water. Turn on sprayer long enough to flush through boom, hoses and nozzles. Stop spraying, but keep agitator working in the tank for 15 minutes, then drain.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Repeat step 1.
5. Nozzles and screens should then be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
6. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after ET-008 application.

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[CROP USE LABEL LANGUAGE]

Language based on substantially similar product *DuPont Ally Herbicide* (EPA Reg. No. 352-435) EPA approved label dated July 12, 2002 and EPA approved supplemental labeling dated September 18, 2002 and April 22, 2004

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For use on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pastures and Rangeland

Highlights

- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in winter and spring crops of wheat and barley, fallow, pastures, and rangeland.
- Recommended for land primarily dedicated to production of wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland (see Crop Rotation section for information).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use rates are 1/10 oz per acre in wheat and barley
- Use rates are 1/10 to 4/10 oz per acre as broadcast treatment in pasture or rangeland. Spot treatments allow up to 3/4 oz per acre.
- No grazing restrictions on wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland.
- Applied one time per season, ET-008 can be used in wheat and barley as follows:
 - In dryland crops-apply from 2 leaf stage, but before boot, except on Durum and Wampum varieties.
 - In Durum and Wampum Varieties, apply only with 2,4-D at tillering stage but before boot.
 - In irrigated crops-apply at tillering stage but before boot.
 - As a harvest aid treatment with surfactant (or with 2,4-D + surfactant, or with Roundup[®]) during dough stages up to 10 days before harvest.
- Apply one time per season to pasture or rangeland for annual weed and selective perennial weed and brush control in several varieties of pasture grasses (also see section on Application Timing)
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigations system.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ET-008 herbicide is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland.

ET-008 is recommended for use on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland in most states, check your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use to be certain ET-008 is registered in your state. ET-008 is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande and Saquache counties of Colorado.

ET-008 is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, pasture, rangeland grasses, and fallow. ET-008 is mixed in water or can be preslurried in water and added to

liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. ET-008 is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

ET-008 controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply ET-008 to young, actively growing weeds. The use rates depend upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental condition at and following treatment

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

ET-008 is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Application of ET-008 provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

ET-008 may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with ET-008 under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to ET-008.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rates

Wheat (including durum) and Barley

Apply 1/10 oz ET-008 per acre to wheat or barley.

Pasture and Rangeland

Apply 1/10 to 4/10 oz ET-008 per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 1 oz per 100 gal of water. Do not exceed 3/4 oz ET-008 per acre.

Harvest Aid

Apply 1/10 oz ET-008 per acre in combination with 2,4-D or Roundup® to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Fallow

Apply ET-008 at 1/10 oz per acre.

Application Timing- Wheat and Barley

Dryland Wheat and Barley (Except Durum or Wampum Variety)

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot.

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Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat

Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley

Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. First post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 3 days after treatment and should not exceed 1 inch of water.

Wheat and Barley-Harvest Aid

Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage but no later than 10 days before harvest. See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.

Fallow

ET-008 may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Do not apply during boot or early heading, as crop injury may result.

Application Timing – Pasture Grasses

ET-008 may be used on some native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment to ET-008 Application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, and orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions:

Note that ET-008 may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix ET-008 with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- Use surfactant at ½ to 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with ET-008.

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of ET-008 to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix ET-008 with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- Use surfactant at ½ pt per 100 gal (1/16% v/v)
- Make applications in the later summer or fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial): Do not apply ET-008 as injury to or loss of the pasture may result.

Other Pasture: Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using ET-008 on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to ET-008 and will be severely stunted or injured by ET-008.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

1/10 oz per acre

Blue/purple mustard*	Miners lettuce
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Plains coreopsis
Common chickweed	Prickly Lettuce*
Common purslane	Russian thistle*
Conical catchfly	Shepherd's purse
Cowcockle	Smallseed falseflax
False chamomile	Smartweed (green, ladythumb, pale)
Field pennycress (fanweed)	Snow speedwell
Filaree	Tansymustard*
Flixweed*	Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Groundsel (common)	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Herbit	Volunteer sunflower
Kochia*	Waterpod
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Wild mustard
Mayweed Chamomile	

Additional Weeds in Pasture/Rangeland Only

1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre

Bitter sneezeweed	Dandelion
Buttercup	Marestail
Carolina geranium	Plantain
Common broomweed	Wild garlic*
Common mullein	Woolly croton*
Curly dock	

2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre

Annual marshelder	Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed-Susan	Musk thistle*
Buckbrush †	Pensacola bahiagrass*
Burclover	Purple scabious
Common yarrow	Western snowberry ‡
Dogfennel	Wild Carrot

4/10 oz per acre

Serecia lespedeza*

Weeds Suppressed ‡ *
Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow
1/10 oz per acre

Canada Thistle *	Knotweed (prostrate)*
Common sunflower*	Sowthistle (annual)*
Corn gromwell *	Wild buckwheat*

Brush Suppressed ‡
3/10 oz per acre

Blackberry	Multiflora rose*
Dewberry	

Weed/Brush Suppressed with Spot Application
(Pasture/Rangeland Only)
1 oz per 100 gal of water

Blackberry *	Dewberry*
Canada thistle*	Multiflora rose *

* See the Specific Weed Problems section

‡ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

Specific Weed Problems

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply ET-008 tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

For Spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply ET-008 plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with ET-008 can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use ET-008 in a tank mix with Banvel®/Banvel® SCF and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as ¾ - 1 pt Buctril® + ¼ - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester). ET-008 should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (common/volunteer): Apply either ET-008 plus surfactant or ET-008 plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air or 5 gal by ground (10 gal by ground in pastures).

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply ET-008 plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Musk Thistle: Apply ET-008 at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Rose: For best control, apply ET-008 as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gals of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry: For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gals of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense strands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture:

Apply ET-008 at 3/10 oz per acre plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth. ET-008 is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of ET-008 can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, ET-008 treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

Note: ET-008 should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, ET-008 should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Serecia lespedeza: Apply ET-008 at 4/10 oz per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to serecia lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Note: Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre of ET-008 in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre of ET-008 in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

Surfactants

Unless otherwise specified, add a surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

Exceptions: (1) On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use ½ to 1 qt per 100 gals; (2) on Fescue pastures use ¼ qt per 100 gal. (3) on Timothy pastures use ¼ qt per 100 gals.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Etiga representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzle, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for application to pasture or rangeland.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Wheat, Barley and Fallow- use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

Pasture and Rangeland- Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying ET-008 by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES

ET-008 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to ET-008, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with ET-008.

Tank Mixtures in Cereals (Wheat and Barley)

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

ET-008 can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 oz of ET-008 per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at ¼ to ½ lb active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply ET-008 plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties do not apply before tillering). Apply ET-008 plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With Banvel®/ Banvel® SGF

For best results, apply ET-008 at 1/10 oz per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient Banvel®/ Banvel® SGF. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to Banvel®/ Banvel® SGF labels for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Banvel®

ET-008 may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of Banvel® and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 1/10 oz of ET-008 + 2-3 oz Banvel® (4-6 oz Banvel® SGF) + 4-6 oz active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional surfactant may

not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or Banvel[®] label, or local recommendations for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With bromoxynil (such as Buctril[®], Bronate[®])

ET-008 may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate[®] or Buctril[®] at $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With grass control products

Tank mixtures of ET-008 and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Etigra, LLC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Etigra representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ET-008 and the grass product to a small area.

To control wild oat, tank mix ET-008 with Avenge[®] or Assert[®].

When tank mixing ET-008 with Assert[®], always include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or Bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril[®] or Bronate[®]). Tank-mixed applications of ET-008 plus Assert[®] may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Do not tank mix ET-008 with HOELON[®] 3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

With EXPRESS[®]

ET-008 may be tank mixed with EXPRESS[®] based on local recommendations. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With HARMONY[®] EXTRA

ET-008 may be tank mixed with HARMONY[®] EXTRA based on local recommendations. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

ET-008 may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of ET-008 with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, "Di-Syston") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury.

The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after applications.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply ET-008 within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not use ET-008 plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing ET-008 in fertilizer solution.

ET-008 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g. 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the ET-008 is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ½ pt-1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06-0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Etigra, LLC representative for specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with ET-008 and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using ET-008 in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with pH less than 3.0.

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid

A tank mix of ET-008 plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or Roundup[®], will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence applications should be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry.

See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label

With 2,4-D

Use 1/10 oz ET-008 plus ¼ to ½ active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

In addition to the weeds listed in the Weeds Controlled chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marehail, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply ET-008 with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Roundup[®]

Use 1/10 oz ET-008 plus the locally recommended rate of Roundup[®] (See Roundup[®] label for maximum seasonal rate). ET-008 requires the use of adjuvant for optimum activity- Consult the Roundup[®] label or local recommendation for the amount of adjuvant to include.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow

ET-008 may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not mix the herbicide with ET-008.

Tank Mixtures in Pastures or Rangeland

ET-008 can be applied in a tank-mix combination with Grazon™ P+D, Tordon™ 22K, 2,4-D, Banvel®, or Weedmaster® in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

Annual marshelder	Common ragweed
Burclover	Giant ragweed
Carolina horsenettle	Prickly lettuce
Common cocklebur	Sunflower
Common milkweed	Western ragweed

For best results, apply ET-008 at 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre with one of the following products:

Product	Rate (oz/A)
Grazon™ P+D	8 to 32
Tordon™ 22K	4 to 16
2,4-D	16 to 32
Banvel®	4 to 32
Weedmaster®	8 to 32
Remedy™	8
Amber®	0.35*

* For suppression of Ragweed in Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing ET-008 in fertilizer solution.

ET-008 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g. 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the ET-008 is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ¼ pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Etigra representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with ET-008 and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using ET-008 in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN SORGHUM

Only for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas (North of I-20)

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WEED CONTROL, RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

Crop stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply ET-008 plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings and precautions on companion herbicide labels.

Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and Local County Extension Service for this information.

Application Rates: Apply ET-008 at 1/20 oz per acre plus ¼ lb active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. Do not use surfactant or crop oil.

Pest Stage: Application of ET-008 plus 2,4-D amine should be made when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Weeds Controlled With Tank Mix Of ET-008 plus 2,4-D amine:

Pigweed species
Puncture vine
Velvetleaf

APPLICATION INFORMATION

ET-008 herbicide may be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

Ground Application: Apply uniformly by ground with a properly calibrated low pressure (20-40 PSI) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Use 10-30 GPA with ground equipment.

Aerial Application: Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or drift.

ET-008 can be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation should not exceed 1".

Use cultivation prior to ET-008 + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

PRECAUTIONS

- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.
- Do not use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup. Do not use on forage sorghum.
- Do not use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- Do not include a surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- Do not apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- Do not apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- Do not exceed one (1) application per year.
- ET-008 must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, do not use ET-008 on grain sorghum.

ET-008 WITH MCPA, 2,4-D AND/OR DICAMBA FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO AND KANSAS

GENERAL INFORMATION

ET-008 can be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (such as henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, ET-008 at 0.05 (1/20) ounce per acre should be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at label rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds should be less than 1" tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add an Etigra recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

ET-008 can also be tank mixed at this rate with approved insecticides. This treatment can be applied by ground or air. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of ET-008 with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, "Di-Syston") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Do not use ET-008 plus Malathion as crop injury will result.

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of ET-008 at 0.05 (1/20) Ounces Per Acre on Wheat That Will be Grazed Out

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above following the use of ET-008 at 0.05 (1/20) ounces per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any crop not listed in the Rotation Intervals table above
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section on Field Bioassay in the EPA approved ET-008 label for further information.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out and will not be harvested for grain.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

ET-008 suppresses weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply ET-008 to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 1/20 ounce per acre may depend upon the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental condition at and following treatment.

Refer to the ET-008 and tank mix partner labels for additional use directions, restrictions, rotational crop intervals and precautions. The most restrictive provision on the applicable label shall apply. Read and follow all manufacturer label recommendations for the companion herbicides. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with ET-008.

CROP ROTATION

Before using ET-008, carefully consider your crop rotation plants and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, or rangeland acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotational intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of ET-008 applied. ET-008 breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase ET-008 breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow ET-008 breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

- The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

ET-008 should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, ET-008 could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ET-008.

Checking Soil pH

Before using ET-008, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult your local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

Rotational Intervals for Cereals

All Areas- Following Use of ET-008 at 1/10 oz per Acre

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter and Spring wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

Following Use of ET-008 at 1/10 oz per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow or Pasture

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally N. of I-70	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (west of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
	Central Kansas; generally E of Hwy. 183 and W of the Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6-7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
	of the Panhandle		7.6 – 7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restriction	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River.	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax Safflower Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas *	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.					
Washington	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Utah	Statewide	Flax Safflower Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above- The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range
- If the use rate applied is not specified in the table

- Or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals in Pasture or Rangeland for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop	Maximum ET-008 Rate on Pasture (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, fescue, timothy	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, Barley, Oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
ALL AREAS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE *	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, timothy	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10

Rotation Intervals not covered above- The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any major field crop or pasture crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals Table)
- If the use rate applied is not specified in the table

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with ET-008. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Etiga representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on ET-008.

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IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ full of water (if using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. *While agitating, add the required amount of ET-008.*
3. Continue agitation until the ET-008 is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the ET-008 is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. ET-008 should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply ET-008 spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If ET-008 and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the ET-008 in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of ET-008.

Do not use ET-008 with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shutoff spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep ET-008 in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before ET-008 is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying ET-008 section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of ET-008 herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying ET-008 and Before Spraying Crops Other than Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pasture, or Rangeland

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of ET-008 as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more

water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.

3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of alternate-strength ammonia solution or an Etigra-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Etigra representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. Attention: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gasses will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When ET-008 is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of ET-008 and applications of other pesticides to ET-008 sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to ET-008 to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (> 150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See, **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions** section of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size- General Techniques

- Volume- Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure- Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type- Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size- Aircraft

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

- Nozzle Orientation- Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type- Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length- The boom length should not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wing or rotor length- longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height- Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the applications and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended applications, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

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PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following.

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other 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 on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Etiga recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ET-008 to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ET-008 applications, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. ET-008 should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage or crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of ET-008 postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of ET-008. For increased crop safety, delay ET-008 treatment until crop tillering has begun.

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