Pesticide Label Exercise

A Supplement for Pesticide Applicators

Understanding The Details
Label Exercise Questions

Instructions

Complete the questions using the label for Milestone herbicide included in this exercise. These herbicide label questions are not specific to the Milestone herbicide label and can be applied to any label of your choosing. So, for further practice reading pesticide labels, choose another label and complete the questions. For more information on pesticide safety refer to the other publications in your folder.

1. What is the signal word on this label and what does it indicate?

2. What should you do if the concentrated product comes in contact with your skin or clothing?

3. List the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that must be worn when applying and/or handling this product.

4. What potential hazards to the environment exist when using this pesticide?

5. What are the storage requirements for this product?

6. If a restricted-entry interval (REI) is present, what is the REI?

7. How do the empty pesticide containers need to be cleaned and disposed?

8. List the different methods of application that can be used.

9. What pest(s) does this product aim to control? List at least three pests controlled.

10. Describe the sites where this pesticide can be used. List two sites that are allowed by this label and one site that is not allowed.

11. What problems may arise from feeding cattle hay that has been treated with Milestone?

See Educator for Answer Key.
Specimen Label

Specialty Herbicide

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- For control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas (such as roadsides), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

**IMPORTANT ADVISORY TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS**
- It is mandatory to follow the “Use Precautions and Restrictions” section of this product label.
- Carefully read the section “Plant Residues or Manure.”
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or hay may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Inform the recipient of hay or manure from animals grazing pastures or feeding on hay from areas treated with aminopyralid of the label use precautions and restrictions.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the “Use Precautions and Restrictions”. Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.

**Hay and Manure Management**

- Rangeland, Pasture, Hayfield, CRP
- Manure, Compost, Hay, Bedding
- Rangeland, Pasture, Wheat
- Potato, Lettuce, Beans, Tomato
GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
Trisopropylammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro- .................................................. 40.6%
Other Ingredients ............................................................... 59.4%
Total .............................................................................. 100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under “Agricultural Use Requirements” in the “Directions for Use” section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Container Use Directions

1 - Tip

Tilt container to angle as shown and tilt head to desired amount – use vertical scale for measuring. Container should be closed.

2 - Level

Hold container upright and check the amount for accuracy. Add or subtract as needed, using pour-back scale as guide.

3 - Dispense

Remove cap on head and pour into sprayer or other devices. No fluid will pour from the main container. Replace cap for storage in sealed condition.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washer or rinsate.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

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 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- 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 does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Assembly and Disposal:

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washer or rinsate.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

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If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Assembly and Disposal:
Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by closing treated areas and moving livestock or equipment to non-treate areas. Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by closing treated areas and moving livestock or equipment to non-treated areas.

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: Do not apply Milestone to areas growing other susceptible broadleaf crops, such as asparagus, onions, or leeks. Do not apply Milestone to areas where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift to cause injury. Do not apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

- Preemergence: Do not apply Milestone in the spring or early summer, depending on the target weed species, and grass planted in the fall when conditions are favorable for grass growth and development.
- Postemergence: During the season of establishment, Milestone should be applied only after perennial grasses have emerged and when grass growth is good. Most perennial grasses are tolerant to Milestone at this stage of development. Milestone may suppress certain establishes grasses, such as smooth bromegrass (Bromus inermis), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and development.
- Seeding Legumes: Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- Grazing and Haying Restrictions: There are no restrictions on grazing or hay harvest after application of Milestone at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Milestone to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Grazing Poisonous Plants: Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- Plant Residues or Manure:
  - Do not use aminopyralid-treated plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost or mulch that will be applied to areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
  - Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.

Use Precautions and Restrictions Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the “Use Precautions and Restrictions.” Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.
Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat.

Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.

To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

**Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

**Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

**Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions**
It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Milestone for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide has been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Milestone should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:
1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use.
2. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.

**Application Methods**

**Spray Application:**

- High-Volume Foliar Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent spray volume to the broadcast rate. Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.
- Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply more than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.
- Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.) Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

Note: Table 1 below shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gallons per acre</th>
<th>Milestone amount (in mL) to mix with various application rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPA</td>
<td>5 fl oz/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2:** Amount of Milestone per 1000 sq ft to Equal Broadcast Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Rate (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Amount of Milestone per 1000 sq ft (fl oz)</th>
<th>(Milliliters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.161</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1 fluid ounce (fl oz) = 29.6 milliliters (mL) = 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons

**Specimen Label Revised 08-10-10**
To calculate the amount of Milestone for areas larger than 1000 sq ft:  
Multiply the table value (fl oz or milliliters) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet. For example, if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (3500 sq ft divided by 1000 sq ft = 3.5).

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of Milestone and other registered tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as surfactants or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25 to 0.5 % volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Milestone at rates of up to 7 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on all labeled use sites. Milestone may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Milestone and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitation and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Milestone is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Milestone will not require a compatibility aid for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mix ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Milestone is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. Mixing Milestone and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Use Rates and Timing

Milestone may be applied post emergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages, or under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. For optimum uptake and translocation of Milestone, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Milestone also provides preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds, and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Milestone can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Milestone can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Milestone, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Weeds Controlled

The following weeds will be controlled with the rates of Milestone indicated below (table 3). For best results, most weeds should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when residual control is desired. Milestone also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Rate Range (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Plant Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amaranth, spiny</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedstraw</td>
<td>Galium spp.</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beggar-ticks</td>
<td>Bidens spp.</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broomweed, annual</td>
<td>Amphiachyris dracunculoides</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burdock, common</td>
<td>Arctium minus</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttercup, hairy</td>
<td>Ranunculus sardous</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttercup, tall</td>
<td>Ranunculus acris</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornstover</td>
<td>Achiagr pseudathagi</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamomile, scentless</td>
<td>Matricaria inodora</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicory</td>
<td>Cichorium intybus</td>
<td>4 to 6</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chickweed</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Caryophyllaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinquefoil, sulfur (1)*, **</td>
<td>Potentilla recta</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocklebur</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Rate Range (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Plant Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clover</td>
<td>Trifolium spp.</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>croton, tropic</td>
<td>Croton gloriosus</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
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<td>crownvetch</td>
<td>Securigera varia</td>
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<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>cudweed, purple</td>
<td>Gamochaeta purpurea</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daisy, oxeye (1)*,**</td>
<td>Leucanthemum vulgare</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>dock, curly*</td>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>evening primrose, cutleaf</td>
<td>Oenothera laciniata</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiddleneck, common</td>
<td>Amsinckia intermedia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Boraginaceae</td>
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<td>fireweed</td>
<td>Epilobium angustifolium</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleabane, flax-leaf</td>
<td>Conyza bonariensis</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
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<td>hawkweed, orange (2)*,**</td>
<td>Hieracium aurantiacum</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>hawkweed, yellow (2)*,**</td>
<td>Hieracium caespitosum</td>
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<td>henbit</td>
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<td>Lamiaeae</td>
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<td>horseweed, Carolina**</td>
<td>Solanum carolinense</td>
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<td>Solanaceae</td>
</tr>
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<td>horseweed (marestail)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
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<td>ironweed, tall</td>
<td>Vernonia gigantea</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>ironweed, western</td>
<td>Vernonia baldwinii</td>
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<tr>
<td>knapweed, diffuse (3)*,**</td>
<td>Centaurea diffusa</td>
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<td>biennial/ perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>knapweed, Russian (4)*,**</td>
<td>Acriont repens</td>
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<td>Centaurea stoebes</td>
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<tr>
<td>knapweeds</td>
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<td>biennial/ perennial</td>
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<td>kudzu*, **</td>
<td>Pueraia montana</td>
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<td>lady's thumb*</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
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<td>lambquarters</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
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<td>Chenopodiaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>locust, black</td>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
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<td>woody perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>locust, honey</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos</td>
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<td>woody perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>mayweed, scentless*</td>
<td>Tripleurospermum perforata</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>mimosa</td>
<td>Albizia julibrissin</td>
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<td>Verbascum spp.</td>
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<td>Picris echioides</td>
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<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>Ambrosia artemisiafolia</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
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<td>ragweed, western</td>
<td>Ambrosia psilostachya</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>ragwort, tansy*, **</td>
<td>Senecio jacobae</td>
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<td>redbud</td>
<td>Cercis Canadensis</td>
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<td>rush skeletonweed</td>
<td>Chondrilla juncea</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
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<td>sneezeweed, bitter</td>
<td>Helianthus amarum</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>soda apple, tropical (6)*,**</td>
<td>Solanum viarum</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
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<td>sowthistle, perennial*, **</td>
<td>Sunchus arvensis</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>spanishneedles</td>
<td>Bidens bipinnata</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>St. Johnswort, common</td>
<td>Hypericum perforatum</td>
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<td>Clusiaceae</td>
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<td>star-thistle, Malta (7)*,**</td>
<td>Centaurea melitensis</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>starthistle, purple (7)*,**</td>
<td>Centaurea calcitrapa</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>star thistle, yellow (7)*,**</td>
<td>Centaurea solstitialis</td>
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<td>sunflower, common</td>
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<td>Dipsacaceae</td>
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<td>Cynara cardunculus</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistle, bull (8)*,**</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistle, Canada (9)*,**</td>
<td>Cirsium arvensae</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistle, woolly distaff</td>
<td>Cardhamus lanatus</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistle, Italian</td>
<td>Carduus pycnocephalus</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistle, musk (8)*,**</td>
<td>Carduus nutans</td>
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<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistle, plumless (8)*,**</td>
<td>Carduus acanthoides</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistle, Scotch*, **</td>
<td>Onopordum acanthium</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid
factors when making decisions—potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these
vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray
state regulations) Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive
manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow
nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that will
operate uniform coverage.
Nozzle Orientation - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other
orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce
greater droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

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

**Boom Length**: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the
boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.

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

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

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

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

**Temperature Inversions**: Applications should not occur during a
local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high.
Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud
can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common
during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing
temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud
cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often
continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground
grog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the
movement of the 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.

State regulations must be followed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the
information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory
label requirements.

### Table 3: Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Rate Range (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Plant Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vetch</td>
<td>Vicia spp.</td>
<td>3 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria</td>
<td>Wisteria brachybotrys</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>woody perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wormwood, absinth (10), **</td>
<td>Artemisia absinthium</td>
<td>6 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow, common</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Invasive plants are introduced species that are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov/index.html). Plants designated as noxious weeds in at least one state (PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).*

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Rate Range (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Plant Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium heterophyllum</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium occidentale</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium variabile</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare var. arvense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare var. heterophyllum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare var. occidentale</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare var. variabile</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare var. vulgare</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Malta, purple, and Yellow starthistle**: This product should be applied when the
plant is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is
effective in the fall before a killing frost. Apply 6 to 7 fl oz per acre
in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants to plants at the late bolt through early flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.

**Mullein**: Apply to the rosette stage.

**Tropical soda apple**: Apply to plants at the late bolt through early flowering stage.

**Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles**: Apply to plants at the late bolt through early flowering stage.

**Canada thistle**: Apply to plants at the late bolt through early flowering stage.

**Absinth wormwood**: Apply to plants at the late bolt through early flowering stage.

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Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very
small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should only be applied when the
potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of
water, non-target crops and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is
blowing away from the sensitive areas. A drift control aid may be
added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a
drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the
manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-
Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate
thickened spray solutions.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons
or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at
the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle
type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment
manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow
state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target
vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray
droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The
interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the
potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these
factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid
off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must
   not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not
   pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: D02-879-003
Replaces Label: D02-879-002
LOES Number: 010-02112
EPA accepted 11/19/09

Revisions:
1. Added advisory to prevent injury to desirable plants
2. Added restrictions on grasses grown for hay intended for export, grasses grown for seed, turf, and poisonous plants
3. Increased REI to 48 hours
4. Modified boom length language
5. Revised Storage and Disposal

Specimen Label Revised 08-10-10