

GROUP 9 HERBICIDE

# LESCO<sup>®</sup> PROSECUTOR<sup>®</sup> PRO

Non-Selective Herbicide

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## Complete Directions for Use

The complete broad-spectrum postemergence herbicide for industrial, turf and ornamental weed control.

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**AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION IS LIKELY TO RESULT.**

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

\*Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt ..... 41.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** .....  
59.0%

100.0%

\*Contains 480 grams per liter or 4 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 356 grams per liter or 3 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate. Read the entire label before using this product.

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## FIRST AID

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### IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
  - Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
  - Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice.
  - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.
  - This product is identified as LESCO<sup>®</sup> Prosecutor<sup>®</sup> PRO Non-Selective Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 524-536-10404.
  - In case of an emergency involving this product, or for medical assistance, call collect, day or night, **(314) 694-4000**.
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**Keep out of reach of children.**

## **CAUTION!**

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Read the "CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" statement at the end of the label before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

**THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. LESCO, INC. DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION.**

**EPA Reg. No. 524-536-10404 2018-1**

Distributed by:

**LESCO, INC.**

1385 East 36th Street

Cleveland, OH 44114-4114 U.S.A.

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#069289 2.5 Gal. #069290 2 x 2.5 Gal. #069291 30 Gal.

This product is protected by U.S. Patent Nos. 5,683,958; 5,703,015; 6,063,733; 6,121,199; 6,121,200. No license granted under any non-U.S. patent(s).

Not all products listed on this label are registered for use in California. Check the registration status of each product in California before using.

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## 1.0 INGREDIENTS

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### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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This product is protected by U.S. Patent Nos. 5,683,958; 5,703,015; 6,063,733; 6,121,199; 6,121,200. No license granted under any non-U.S. patent(s).

**FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL  
YOUR NEAREST LESCO, INC. REPRESENTATIVE.**

## 2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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### 2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**Keep out of reach of children.**

**CAUTION!  
CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION.**

Avoid contact with eyes or 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 eye.
- Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice.
- Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.
- This product is identified as LESCO<sup>®</sup> Prosecutor<sup>®</sup> PRO Non-Selective Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 524-536-10404.
- In case of an emergency involving this product, or for medical assistance, call collect, day or night, **(314) 694-4000**.

**DOMESTIC ANIMALS:** This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

### 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 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

### **User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### **2.2 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

### **2.3 Physical or Chemical Hazards**

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

**DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.**

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## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any 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 responsible for pesticide regulations.

### **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 to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber, and 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 (40 CFR Part 170) for agricultural pesticides. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried to prevent transfer of this product onto desirable vegetation.

## **3.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

**CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL:** See container label for container handling and disposal instructions and refilling limitations.

## **4.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION**

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**Product Description:** This product is a postemergence, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity. It gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid containing surfactant.

**Time to Symptoms:** This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

**Mode of Action in Plants:** The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme found only in plants that is essential to formation of specific amino acids.

**Cultural Considerations:** Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the specified stage for treatment.

**Rainfastness:** Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

**No Soil Activity:** Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by this product. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials that have not yet emerged at the time of application will not be affected by this herbicide and will continue to grow.

**Tank Mixing:** This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly listed in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not identified on this label may result in reduced performance.

**Maximum Application Rates:** The maximum application or use rates stated throughout this label are given in units of volume (fluid ounces or quarts) of this product per acre. However, the maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing the active ingredient glyphosate, whether applied separately or as tank mixtures, on a basis of total pounds of glyphosate (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one glyphosate-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, you must ensure that the total use of glyphosate (pounds acid equivalents) does not exceed the maximum allowed.

**The combined total of all treatments must not exceed 10.6 quarts of this product per acre per year.**

#### **ATTENTION**

**AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE**

## **INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.**

### **AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.**

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.**

**NOTE:** Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

#### **4.1 Weed Resistance Management**

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 9 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 9 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 9 herbicides may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group or using other cultural or mechanical practices.

To minimize the occurrence of glyphosate-resistant biotypes observe the following weed management practices:

- Scout your application site before and after herbicides application.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Incorporate other herbicides and cultural or mechanical practices as part of your weed control system where appropriate.
- Use the application rate for the most difficult to control weed on the site. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce the efficacy of this product (through antagonism) or with ones that encourage application rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Clean equipment before moving from site to site to minimize spread of weed seed.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Use new commercial seed as free of weed seed as possible.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your LESCO, Inc. representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

#### **4.2 Management of Glyphosate-Resistant Weed Biotypes**

**NOTE:** Appropriate testing is critical in order to confirm weed resistance to glyphosate. Contact your LESCO, Inc. representative to determine if resistance in any particular weed

biotype has been confirmed in your area. Directions for the control of biotypes confirmed to be resistant to glyphosate are made available on separately published supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets for this product and may be obtained from your local retailer or LESCO, Inc. representative.

Since the occurrence of new glyphosate-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, LESCO, Inc. is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes.

The following good weed management practices can reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present at your site, this product may be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated sites after herbicide application and control escapes of resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving sites known to contain resistant biotypes.

## 5.0 MIXING

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Clean sprayer parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

**NOTE: REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS VISIBLY MUDDY WATER OR WATER FROM PONDS AND DITCHES THAT IS NOT CLEAR.**

### 5.1 Mixing with Water

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the required amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations.

During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

### 5.2 Surfactant

Nonionic surfactants which are labeled for use with herbicides may be used. Do not reduce rates of this product when adding surfactant. When adding additional surfactant, use 0.5 percent surfactant concentration (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) when using surfactants which contain at least 70 percent active ingredient or a 1 percent surfactant concentration (4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) for those surfactants containing less than 70 percent active ingredient. Read and carefully observe surfactant cautionary

statements and other information appearing on the surfactant label.

### 5.3 Tank Mixing Procedure

When tank mixing, read and carefully observe label directions, cautionary statements and all information on the labels of all products used. Add the tank-mix product to the tank as directed by the label. Maintain agitation and add the required amount of this product.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation may be required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh.

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of this product with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Refer to the "Tank Mixing" section of "PRODUCT INFORMATION" for additional precautions.

### 5.4 Mixing for Hand-Held Sprayers

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table:

| Desired Volume | Amount of LESCO Prosecutor PRO Non-Selective Herbicide |          |           |          |          |        |
|----------------|--|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
|                | 1/2%   | 1%       | 1-1/2%    | 2%       | 5%       | 10%    |
| 1 Gal          | 2/3 oz   | 1-1/3 oz | 2 oz      | 2-2/3 oz | 6-1/2 oz | 13 oz  |
| 25 Gal         | 1 pt   | 1 qt     | 1-1/2 qt  | 2 qt     | 5 qt     | 10 qt  |
| 100 Gal        | 2 qt   | 1 gal    | 1-1/2 gal | 2 gal    | 5 gal    | 10 gal |

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in backpack, knapsack or pump-up sprayers, consider mixing the appropriate amount of this product with water in a larger container and then fill the sprayer from the larger container.

### 5.5 Colorants or Dyes

Colorants or marking dyes may be added to spray solutions of this product; however, they may reduce product performance, especially at lower rates or dilution. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's directions.

## 6.0 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

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Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

**APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.**

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

### **AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.**

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended.

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

## AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications or to public health uses.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

### **Importance of droplet size**

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

### **Controlling droplet size**

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures listed for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other

nozzle types.

- **Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height:** Applications must 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 the exposure of the 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 path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

### **Wind**

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

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

### **Sensitive areas**

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

## **6.1 Aerial Equipment**

**DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS AS SPECIFIED WITHIN THIS LABEL.**

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA, REFER TO THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS IN THAT STATE FOR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS. This product plus Banvel and 2,4-D tank mixtures may not be applied by air in California.

**AVOID DRIFT. DO NOT APPLY DURING LOW-LEVEL INVERSION CONDITIONS, WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH FAVORS DRIFT. DRIFT IS LIKELY TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.**

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

Use the specified rates of this herbicide in 3 to 25 gallons of water per acre.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Ensure uniform application—To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion. To prevent corrosion of exposed parts, thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. Landing gear are most susceptible.

## **6.2 Ground Broadcast Equipment**

Use the labeled rates of this product in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the specified range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat-fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

## **6.3 Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment**

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only.

For control of weeds listed in the "Annual Weeds" section of "WEEDS CONTROLLED", apply a 0.5 percent solution of this product to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 1 percent solution. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds.

For best results, use a 2 percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, such as bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

For low volume directed spray applications, use a 5 to 10 percent solution of this product for control or partial control of annual weeds, perennial weeds, or woody brush and trees. Spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. Coverage of the top one half of the plant is important for best results. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sprouts.

#### **6.4 Selective Equipment**

This product may be applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any non-crop site specified on this label.

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds, while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide.

A wiper or sponge applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

#### **AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION AS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH IS LIKELY TO OCCUR.**

Applicators used above desired vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation is likely to result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

#### **Shielded and hooded applicators**

Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. **EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.**

## Wiper applicators and sponge bars

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 miles per hour. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators—Solutions ranging from 33 to 75 percent of this product in water may be used.

For Porous-Plastic Applicators and Pressure-Feed Systems—Solutions ranging from 33 to 100 percent of this product in water may be used.

When applied as directed, this product **CONTROLS** the following weeds:

- Corn, volunteer
- Panicum, Texas
- Rye, common
- Shattercane
- Sicklepod
- Spanishneedles
- Starbur, bristly
- 

When applied as directed, this product **SUPPRESSES** the following weeds:

- Beggarweed, Florida
- Bermudagrass
- Dogbane, hemp
- Dogfennel
- Guineagrass
- Johnsongrass
- Milkweed
- Nightshade, silverleaf
- Pigweed, redroot
- Ragweed, common
- Ragweed, giant
- Smutgrass
- Sunflower
- Thistle, Canada
- Thistle, musk
- Vaseygrass
- Velvetleaf
- 

## 6.5 Injection Systems

This product may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the undiluted concentrate of other products when using injection systems unless

specifically directed.

## 6.6 CDA Equipment

The rate of this product applied per acre by controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment must not be less than the amount specified in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

CDA equipment produces a spray pattern which is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction is likely to result.

## 7.0 SITE AND USE INSTRUCTIONS

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This product may be used in non-crop areas such as airports, apartment complexes, commercial sites, ditch banks, driveways, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, greenhouses, industrial sites, landscape areas, lumber yards, manufacturing sites, municipal sites, natural areas, office complexes, ornamentals, parks, parking areas, pastures, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, public areas, railroads, rangeland, recreation areas, residential areas, rights-of-way, roadsides, schools, shadehouses, sports complexes, storage areas, substations, turfgrass areas, utility sites, warehouse areas and wildlife management areas.

This product may also be used in non-food crops sites such as Christmas tree farms, plant nurseries, sod or turf seed farms.

Detailed instructions follow alphabetically, by site.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made to control any weeds listed in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables. Refer also to the "Selective Equipment" section.

### 7.1 Cut Stumps

Cut stump treatments may be made on any site listed on this label. This product will control many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to the freshly-cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

Alder

Eucalyptus

Madrone

Oak

Reed, giant

Saltcedar

Sweetgum

Tan oak

Willow

**DO NOT MAKE CUT STUMP APPLICATIONS WHEN THE ROOTS OF DESIRABLE WOODY BRUSH OR TREES MAY BE GRAFTED TO THE ROOTS OF THE CUT STUMP. INJURY RESULTING FROM ROOT GRAFTING IS LIKELY TO OCCUR IN ADJACENT WOODY BRUSH OR TREES.**

## **7.2 Non-crop Areas and Industrial Sites**

Use in areas such as airports, apartment complexes, ditch banks, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, industrial sites, lumber yards, manufacturing sites, office complexes, parks, parking areas, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, railroads, recreational areas, residential areas, roadsides, sod or turf seed farms, schools, storage areas, utility substations, and warehouse areas.

### **Weed control, Trim-and-edge and Bare ground**

This product may be used in non-crop areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. This product may be used to trim-and-edge around objects in non-crop sites, for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. This product may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

Repeated applications of this product may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground.

This product may be tank-mixed with the following products. Refer to these products' labels for approved non-crop sites and application rates.

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>ARSENAL</b>         | <b>PENDULUM 3.3 EC</b> |
| <b>BANVEL</b>          | <b>PENDULUM WDG</b>    |
| <b>BARRICADE 65 WG</b> | <b>PLATEAU</b>         |
| <b>DIURON</b>          | <b>PRINCEP DF</b>      |
| <b>ENDURANCE</b>       | <b>PRINCEP LIQUID</b>  |
| <b>ESCORT</b>          | <b>RONSTAR 50WP</b>    |
| <b>GARLON 3A</b>       | <b>SAHARA</b>          |
| <b>GARLON 4</b>        | <b>SIMAZINE</b>        |
| <b>KARMEX DF</b>       | <b>SURFLAN</b>         |
| <b>KROVAR I DF</b>     | <b>TELAR</b>           |
| <b>MANAGE</b>          | <b>VANQUISH</b>        |
| <b>OUST</b>            | <b>2,4-D</b>           |

This product plus dicamba tank mixtures may not be applied by air in California.

When applied as a tank mixture for bare ground, this product provides control of the emerged annual weeds and control or partial control of emerged perennial weeds, woody brush and trees.

For control or partial control of the following perennial weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product plus 2 to 4 ounces of Oust per acre.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| Bahiagrass   | Fescue, tall  |
| Bermudagrass | Johnsongrass  |
| Broomsedge   | Poorjoe       |
| Dallisgrass  | Quackgrass    |
| Dock, curly  | Vaseygrass    |
| Dogfennel    | Vervain, blue |

### **Chemical mowing - Perennials**

This product will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Use 8 fluid ounces of this product per acre when treating tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass or quackgrass covers. Use 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

### **Chemical mowing - Annuals**

For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 4 to 5 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

### **Dormant turfgrass**

This product may be used to control or suppress many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup.

Apply 8 to 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Apply the labeled rates in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Treatments in excess of 16 fluid ounces per acre may result in injury or delayed green-up in highly maintained areas, such as golf courses and lawns. DO NOT apply tank mixtures of this product plus Oust in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses, refer to the "Roadsides" section of this label, which gives rates for dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass treatments.

### **Actively growing bermudagrass**

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. DO NOT apply more than 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre in highly maintained turfgrass areas. DO NOT apply tank mixtures of this product plus OUST in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses,

refer to the "Roadsides" section of this label, which gives rates for actively growing bermudagrass treatments. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

### **Turfgrass renovation, seed, or sod production**

This product controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. Where repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses such as bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide the best control. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray.

Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Desirable turfgrasses may be planted following the above procedures.

Hand-held equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Broadcast or hand-held equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Do not feed or graze turfgrass grown for seed or sod production for 8 weeks following application.

## **7.3 Habitat Management**

### **Habitat restoration and management**

This product may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat management and enhancement.

### **Wildlife food plots**

This product may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

## **7.4 Injection and Frill (Woody Brush and Trees)**

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees by injection or frill applications. Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of this product per each 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100 percent concentration of this product

either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent concentration of this product. For best results, application should be made during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion. This product will control many species, some of which are listed below:

| <b>Control</b> | <b>Partial Control</b> |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Oak            | Black gum              |
| Poplar         | Dogwood                |
| Sweetgum       | Hickory                |
| Sycamore       | Maple, red             |

## **7.5 Ornamentals and Plant Nurseries, Christmas Trees**

### **Post-directed, Trim-and-edge**

This product may be used as a post-directed spray around established woody ornamental species such as arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, euonymus, fir, douglas fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, privet, pine, spruce and yew. This product may also be used to trim and edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks and roads, potted plants and other objects in a nursery setting.

Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. **THIS PRODUCT IS NOT FOR USE AS AN OVER-THE-TOP BROADCAST SPRAY IN ORNAMENTALS AND CHRISTMAS TREES.** Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established ornamental species.

### **Site preparation**

This product may be used prior to planting any ornamental, nursery or Christmas tree species.

### **Greenhouse/Shadehouse**

This product may be used to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses. Desirable vegetation must not be present during application and air circulation fans must be turned off.

## **7.6 Parks, Recreational and Residential Areas**

This product may be used in parks, recreational and residential areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. This product may be used to trim-and-edge around trees, fences, paths, around buildings, sidewalks, and other objects in these areas. This product may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation. This product may be used to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or

ornamental plantings. This product may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

All of the instructions in the "Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites" section apply to park and recreational areas.

### 7.7 Railroads

All of the instructions in the "Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites" section apply to railroads.

#### **Bare ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot treatment**

This product may be used to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications of this product may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground. This product may be used to control tall-growing weeds to improve line-of-sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way. For crossing applications, up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used. This product may be tank mixed with the following products for ballast, shoulder, spot, bare ground and crossing treatments:

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ARSENAL</b>   | <b>KROVAR I DF</b> |
| <b>BANVEL</b>    | <b>OUST</b>        |
| <b>DIURON</b>    | <b>SAHARA</b>      |
| <b>ESCORT</b>    | <b>SPIKE</b>       |
| <b>GARLON 3A</b> | <b>TELAR</b>       |
| <b>GARLON 4</b>  | <b>VANQUISH</b>    |
| <b>HYVAR X</b>   | <b>2,4-D</b>       |

#### **Brush control**

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees on railroad rights-of-way. Apply 4 to 10 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boomless nozzles. Up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used. Apply a 3/4 to 2 percent solution of this product when using high-volume spray-to-wet applications. Apply a 5 to 10 percent solution of this product when using low volume directed sprays for spot treatment. This product may be mixed with the following products for enhanced control of woody brush and trees:

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>ARSENAL</b>   | <b>GARLON 4</b> |
| <b>ESCORT</b>    | <b>TORDON K</b> |
| <b>GARLON 3A</b> |                 |

#### **Bermudagrass release**

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Apply 1 to 3 pints of this product in up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the

following perennial species:

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Bahiagrass       | Johnsongrass   |
| Bluestem, silver | Trumpetcreeper |
| Fescue, tall     | Vaseygrass     |

This product may be tank-mixed with Oust. If tank-mixed, use no more than 1 to 3 pints of this product with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Bahiagrass       | Fescue, tall   |
| Blackberry       | Johnsongrass   |
| Bluestem, silver | Poorjoe        |
| Broomsedge       | Raspberry      |
| Dallisgrass      | Trumpetcreeper |
| Dewberry         | Vaseygrass     |
| Dock, curly      | Vervain, blue  |
| Dogfennel        |                |

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Avoid repeat applications in the same season since severe injury may occur.

## **7.8 Roadsides**

All of the instructions in the "Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites" section apply to roadsides.

### **Shoulder treatments**

This product may be used on road shoulders. It may be applied with boom sprayers, shielded boom sprayers, high-volume off-center nozzles, hand-held equipment, and similar equipment.

### **Guardrails and other obstacles to mowing**

This product may be used to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the roadside.

### **Spot treatment**

This product may be used as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

### **Tank mixtures**

This product may be tank-mixed with the following products for shoulder, guardrail, spot and bare ground treatments:

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>BANVEL</b>          | <b>PRINCEP DF</b>     |
| <b>DIURON</b>          | <b>PRINCEP LIQUID</b> |
| <b>ENDURANCE</b>       | <b>RONSTAR 50WP</b>   |
| <b>ESCORT</b>          | <b>SAHARA</b>         |
| <b>KROVAR I DF</b>     | <b>SIMAZINE</b>       |
| <b>OUST</b>            | <b>SURFLAN</b>        |
| <b>OUTRIDER®</b>       | <b>TELAR</b>          |
| <b>PENDULUM 3.3 EC</b> | <b>VANQUISH</b>       |
| <b>PENDULUM WDG</b>    | <b>2,4-D</b>          |

See the "Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites" section of this label for general instructions for tank mixing.

### **Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass**

#### **Dormant applications**

This product may be used to control or partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup. This product may also be tank-mixed with Outrider herbicide or Oust for residual control. Tank mixtures of this product with Oust may delay greenup.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is at or beyond the 4- to 6-leaf stage.

Apply 8 to 64 fluid ounces of this product in a tank mixture with 3/4 to 1 1/3 ounces Outrider herbicide per acre. Read and follow all label directions for Outrider herbicide.

Apply 8 to 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre alone or in a tank mixture with 1/4 to 1 ounce per acre of Oust. Apply the labeled rates in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. To avoid delays in greenup and minimize injury, add no more than 1 ounce of Oust per acre on bermudagrass and no more than 0.5 ounce of Oust per acre on bahiagrass and avoid treatments when these grasses are in a semi-dormant condition.

#### **Actively growing bermudagrass**

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Apply 1 to 3 pints of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass  
Bluestem, silver  
Fescue, tall

Johnsongrass  
Trumpet creeper  
Vaseygrass

This product may be tank-mixed with Outrider herbicide for control or partial control of Johnsongrass and other weeds listed in the Outrider herbicide label. Use 8 to 32 fluid ounces of this product with 3/4 to 1-1/3 ounces of Outrider herbicide. Use the higher rates of both products for control of perennial weeds or annual weeds greater than 6 inches in height.

This product may be tank-mixed with Oust. If tank-mixed, use no more than 1 to 2 pints of this product with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass  
Bluestem, silver  
Broomsedge  
Dallisgrass  
Dock, curly  
Dogfennel

Fescue, tall  
Johnsongrass  
Poorjoe  
Trumpet creeper  
Vaseygrass  
Vervain, blue

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Avoid repeat applications of the tank mix in the same season since severe injury may occur.

### **Actively growing bahiagrass**

For suppression of vegetative growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 6 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Apply 1 to 2 weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. This application must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

For suppression up to 120 days, apply 4 fluid ounces of this product per acre, followed by an application of 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than 2 applications per year.

This product may be used for control or partial control of Johnsongrass and other weeds listed on the Outrider herbicide label in actively growing bahiagrass. Apply 1 1/2 to 4 3/4 fluid ounces of this product with 3/4 to 1 1/3 ounces of Outrider herbicide per acre. Use the higher rates for control of perennial weeds or annual weeds greater than 6 inches in height. Use only on well established bahiagrass.

A tank mixture of this product plus Oust may be used. Apply 6 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.25 ounce of Oust per acre 1 to 2 weeks following an initial spring mowing. Make only one application per year.

## 8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED

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Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the specified range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (noncultivated) area.

Reduced results may occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust. For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.

Refer to the following label sections for specific rates for the control of annual and perennial weeds and woody brush and trees. For difficult to control perennial weeds and woody brush and trees, where plants are growing under stressed conditions, or where infestations are dense, this product may be used at 5 to 10 quarts per acre for enhanced results.

### 8.1 Annual Weeds

Use 1 quart per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches in height or runner length and 1.5 quarts to 4 quarts per acre if weeds are over 6 inches in height or runner length or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions.

For spray-to-wet applications, apply a 0.5 percent solution of this product to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or for smaller weeds growing under stressed conditions, use a 1 to 2 percent solution. Use the higher rate for tough-to-control species or for weeds over 24 inches tall.

#### WEED SPECIES

|                               |   |                          |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Anoda, spurred                | Goatgrass, jointed*                     | Signalgrass, broadleaf*  |
| Barley*                       | Goosegrass                              | Smartweed, ladysthumb*   |
| Barnyardgrass*                | Grain sorghum (milo)*                   | Smartweed, Pennsylvania* |
| Bassia, fivehook              | Groundsel, common*                      | Sowthistle, annual       |
| Bittercress*                  | Hemp sesbania                           | Spanishneedles           |
| Black nightshade*             | Henbit                                  | Speedwell, purslane*     |
| Bluegrass, annual*            | Horseweed/Marestail (Conyza canadensis) | Spangletop*              |
| Bluegrass, bulbous*           | Itchgrass*                              | Spurge, annual           |
| Brome, downy*                 | Johnsongrass, seedling                  | Spurge, prostrate*       |
| Brome, Japanese*              | Junglerice                              | Spurge, spotted*         |
| Browntop panicum*             | Knotweed                                | Spurry, umbrella*        |
| Buttercup*                    | Kochia                                  | Starthistle, yellow      |
| Carolina foxtail*             | Lambsquarters*                          | Stinkgrass*              |
| Carolina geranium             | Little barley*                          | Sunflower*               |
| Castor bean                   | London rocket*                          | Teaweed/Prickly sida     |
| Cheatgrass*                   | Mayweed                                 | Texas panicum*           |
| Cheeseweed (Malva parviflora) | Medusahead*                             | Velvetleaf               |
| Chervil*                      | Morningglory (Ipomoea spp.)             | Virginia copperleaf      |
| Chickweed*                    | Mustard, blue*                          | Virginia pepperweed*     |

|                                      |                            |                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Cocklebur*                           | Mustard, tansy*            | Wheat*           |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam              | Mustard, tumble*           | Wild oats*       |
| Corn*                                | Mustard, wild*             | Witchgrass*      |
| Corn speedwell*                      | Oats                       | Woolly cupgrass* |
| Crabgrass*                           | Pigweed*                   | Yellow rocket    |
| Dwarf dandelion*                     | Plains/Tickseed coreopsis* |                  |
| Eastern manna grass*                 | Prickly lettuce*           |                  |
| Eclipta*                             | Puncturevine               |                  |
| Fall panicum*                        | Purslane, common           |                  |
| Falsedandelion*                      | Ragweed, common*           |                  |
| Falseflax, smallseed*                | Ragweed, giant             |                  |
| Fiddleneck                           | Red rice                   |                  |
| Field pennycress*                    | Russian thistle            |                  |
| Filaree                              | Rye*                       |                  |
| Fleabane, annual*                    | Ryegrass*                  |                  |
| Fleabane, hairy (Conyza bonariensis) | Sandbur, field*            |                  |
| Fleabane, rough*                     | Shattercane*               |                  |
| Florida pusley                       | Shepherd's-purse*          |                  |
| Foxtail*                             | Sicklepod                  |                  |

\*When using field broadcast equipment (aerial applications or boom sprayers using flat-fan nozzles) these species will be controlled or partially controlled using 1 pint of this product per acre. Applications must be made using 3 to 10 gallons of carrier volume per acre. Use nozzles that ensure thorough coverage of foliage and treat when weeds are in an early growth stage.

## 8.2 Perennial Weeds

Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated after they reach the reproductive stage of growth (seedhead initiation in grasses and bud formation in broadleaves). For non-flowering plants, best results are obtained when the plants reach a mature stage of growth. In many situations, treatments are required prior to these growth stages. Under these conditions, use the higher application rate within the specified range.

Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using handheld equipment. When using hand-held equipment for low volume directed spot treatments, apply a 5 to 10 percent solution of this product.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

| Weed Species   | Rate (QT/A) | Hand-Held % Solution |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Alfalfa*       | 1           | 2                    |
| Alligatorweed* | 4           | 1.5                  |
| Anise (fennel) | 2-4         | 1-2                  |
| Bahiagrass     | 3-5         | 2                    |

|  |     |        |
|--|-----|--------|
| Beachgrass, European ( <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ) | –   | 5      |
| Bentgrass*   | 1.5 | 2      |
| Bermudagrass                                       | 5   | 2      |
| Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)                    | 1.5 | 2      |
| Bindweed, field                                    | 4-5 | 2      |
| Bluegrass, Kentucky                                | 2   | 2      |
| Blueweed, Texas                                    | 4-5 | 2      |
| Brackenfern  | 3-4 | 1-1.5  |
| Bromegrass, smooth                                 | 2   | 2      |
| Bursage, woolly-leaf                               | –   | 2      |
| Canarygrass, reed                                  | 2-3 | 2      |
| Cattail  | 3-5 | 2      |
| Clover; red, white                                 | 3-5 | 2      |
| Cogongrass   | 3-5 | 2      |
| Dallisgrass  | 3-5 | 2      |
| Dandelion  | 3-5 | 2      |
| Dock, curly  | 3-5 | 2      |
| Dogbane, hemp                                      | 4   | 2      |
| Fescue (except tall)                               | 3-5 | 2      |
| Fescue, tall                                       | 1-3 | 2      |
| German ivy   | 2-4 | 1-2    |
| Guineagrass  | 3   | 1      |
| Horsenettle  | 3-5 | 2      |
| Horseradish  | 4   | 2      |
| Iceplant   | 2   | 1.5-2  |
| Jerusalem artichoke                                | 3-5 | 2      |
| Johnsongrass                                       | 2-3 | 1      |
| Kikuyugrass  | 2-3 | 2      |
| Knapweed   | 4   | 2      |
| Lantana  | –   | 1-1.25 |
| Lespedeza  | 3-5 | 2      |
| Milkweed, common                                   | 3   | 2      |
| Muhly, wirestem                                    | 2   | 2      |
| Mullein, common                                    | 3-5 | 2      |
| Napiergrass  | 3-5 | 2      |
| Nightshade, silverleaf                             | 2   | 2      |
| Nutsedge; purple, yellow                           | 3   | 1-2    |

|                       |     |       |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| Orchardgrass          | 2   | 2     |
| Pampasgrass           | 3-5 | 1.5-2 |
| Paragrass             | 3-5 | 2     |
| Pepperweed, perennial | 4   | 2     |
| Phragmites*           | 3-5 | 1-2   |
| Poison hemlock        | 2-4 | 1-2   |
| Quackgrass            | 2-3 | 2     |
| Redvine*              | 2   | 2     |
| Reed, giant           | 4-5 | 2     |
| Ryegrass, perennial   | 2-3 | 1     |
| Smartweed, swamp      | 3-5 | 2     |
| Spurge, leafy*        | –   | 2     |
| Sweet potato, wild*   | –   | 2     |
| Thistle, artichoke    | 2-3 | 1-2   |
| Thistle, Canada       | 2-3 | 2     |
| Timothy               | 2-3 | 2     |
| Torpedograss*         | 4-5 | 2     |
| Trumpetcreeper*       | 2-3 | 2     |
| Vaseygrass            | 3-5 | 2     |
| Velvetgrass           | 3-5 | 2     |
| Wheatgrass, western   | 2-3 | 2     |

\*Partial control

### 8.3 Woody Brush and Trees

Apply this product after full leaf expansion, unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using hand-held equipment. When using hand-held equipment for low volume directed-spray spot treatments, apply a 5 to 10 percent solution of this product.

Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

| Weed Species               | Broadcast Rate (qt/ha) | Hand-Held Spray-to-Wet % Solution |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Alder                      | 3-4                    | 1-1.5                             |
| Ash*                       | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Aspen, quaking             | 2-3                    | 1-1.5                             |
| Bearclover (Bearmat)*      | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Beech*                     | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Birch                      | 2                      | 1                                 |
| Blackberry                 | 3-4                    | 1-1.5                             |
| Blackgum                   | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Bracken                    | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Broom; French, Scotch      | 2-5                    | 1.5-2                             |
| Buckwheat, California*     | 2-4                    | 1-2                               |
| Cascara*                   | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Catsclaw*                  | –                      | 1-1.5                             |
| Ceanothus*                 | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Chamise*                   | 2-5                    | 1                                 |
| Cherry; bitter, black, pin | 2-3                    | 1-1.5                             |
| Coyote brush               | 3-4                    | 1.5-2                             |
| Deerweed                   | 2-5                    | 1                                 |
| Dogwood*                   | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Elderberry                 | 2                      | 1                                 |
| Elm*                       | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Eucalyptus                 | –                      | 2                                 |
| Gorse*                     | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Hasardia*                  | 2-4                    | 1-2                               |
| Hawthorn                   | 2-3                    | 1-1.5                             |
| Hazel                      | 2                      | 1                                 |
| Hickory*                   | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Honeysuckle                | 3-4                    | 1-1.5                             |
| Hornbeam, American*        | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Kudzu                      | 4                      | 2                                 |
| Locust, black*             | 2-4                    | 1-2                               |
| Madrone resprouts*         | –                      | 2                                 |
| Manzanita*                 | 2-5                    | 1-2                               |
| Maple, red                 | 2-4                    | 1-1.5                             |
| Maple, sugar               | –                      | 1-1.5                             |
| Monkey flower*             | 2-4                    | 1-2                               |

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| Oak; black, white*                                | 2-4 | 1-2   |
| Oak, post   | 3-4 | 1-1.5 |
| Oak; northern, pin                                | 2-4 | 1-1.5 |
| Oak, scrub*                                       | 2-4 | 1-1.5 |
| Oak, southern red                                 | 2-3 | 1-1.5 |
| Peppertree, Brazilian (Florida holly)*            | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Persimmon*  | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Pine  | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Poison ivy  | 4-5 | 2     |
| Poison oak  | 4-5 | 2     |
| Poplar, yellow*                                   | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Redbud, eastern                                   | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Rose, multiflora                                  | 2   | 1     |
| Russian olive*                                    | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Sage, black                                       | 2-4 | 1     |
| Sage, white*                                      | 2-4 | 1-2   |
| Sage brush, California                            | 2-4 | 1     |
| Salmonberry                                       | 2   | 1     |
| Saltcedar*  | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Sassafras*  | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Sourwood*   | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Sumac; laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged* | 2-4 | 1-2   |
| Sweetgum  | 2-3 | 1-1.5 |
| Swordfern*  | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Tallowtree, Chinese                               | –   | 1     |
| Tan oak resprouts*                                | –   | 2     |
| Thimbleberry                                      | 2   | 1     |
| Tobacco, tree*                                    | 2-4 | 1-2   |
| Toyon*  | –   | 2     |
| Trumpetcreeper                                    | 2-3 | 1-1.5 |
| Vine maple*                                       | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Virginia creeper                                  | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Waxmyrtle, southern*                              | 2-5 | 1-2   |
| Willow  | 3   | 1     |
| Yerba Santa*                                      | –   | 2     |

\*Partial control

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