SPECIMEN BANGE STAR[®] X

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro- <u>o</u> -anisic acid)*	
2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid **	
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>40.50%</u>
TOTAL	

*This product contains 10.71% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba) or 1 pound per gallon (120 g/L) **This product contains 30.73% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 g/L). Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / MANTENER FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS **CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN**

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

EN CASO DE DERRAME, FUGA, INCENDIO O EXPOSICIÓN A PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS, LLAME A CHEMTREC AL (800) 424-9300

See inside label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

For use on Conservation Reserve Program Land, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications), General Farmstead, Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Corn (Preplant and Preemergence), Soybeans (Preplant), Cotton (Preplant), Pastures, Rangeland, Wheat, Rights-of-Way, Fence Rows and other Non-Crop Areas

2,4-D

DICAMBA

GROUP

GROUP

4

HERBICIDE

HERBICIDE

LABEL

Manufactured by: ALBAUGH, LLC 1525 NE 36th Street, Ankeny, IA 50021



EPA Reg. No. 42750-286 AD030425S

FIRST AID / PRIMEROS AUXILIOS					
IF SWALLOWED	 Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 				
, SI SE INGIERE:	 Llame inmediatamente a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. Si la persona puede tragar, haga que tome pequeños sorbos de agua. No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. No administre nada por vía oral a una persona inconsciente. 				
HOT LINE NUMBER / NÚMERO DE LA LÍNEA DIRECTA					

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center (1800-222-1222) or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

Tenga a mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto cuando llame a un centro de control de intoxicaciones (1800-222-1222), a un médico o cuando busque tratamiento. También puede llamar al 1-800-424-9300 para obtener información sobre tratamiento médico de emergencia.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC

ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of >14 mils butyl rubber, >14 mils natural rubber, >14 mils neoprene rubber or >14 mils nitrile rubber (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers)
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield).

See engineering controls for additional requirements and exceptions.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

DECLARACIONES DE PRECAUCIÓN

RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PRECAUCIÓN. Dañino si se ingiere. Lávese con abundante agua y jabón luego de manipular los pesticidas y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, usar tabaco, o ir al baño. Quítese y lave la ropa contaminada antes de reutilizarla.

EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL

Las personas que mezclan, cargan, aplican y otros manipuladores deben usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos,
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos hechos de goma de butilo (≥ 14 mils), goma de nitrilo (≥ 14 mils), goma de neopreno (≥ 14 mils), goma natural (≥ 14 mils) (excepto aplicadores que utilicen equipos de brazo de tierra, pilotos y abanderados)
- · Zapatos y calcetines (medias)
- Lentes o gafas protectoras (Gafas de seguridad o escudo protector de cara)

Consulte los controles de ingeniería para conocer requisitos y excepciones adicionales.

Deseche la ropa y otros materiales absorbentes que hayan sido empapados o muy contaminados con el concentrado de este producto. No vuelva a reutilizarlos. Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(e-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [(40 CFR 170.607(e-f)].

DECLARACIÓN DE CONTROLES DE INGENIERÍA

Cuando los manipuladores utilizan sistemas cerrados, cabinas cerradas o aeronaves que cumplen con los requisitos de la Norma de Protección al Trabajador (WPS) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR 170.607(e-f)], los requisitos de EPP para manipuladores pueden reducirse o modificarse según lo especificado en la WPS.

Los pilotos deben utilizar las cabinas de mando de acuerdo con los requisitos de la Norma de Protección al Trabajador (WPS) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR 170.607(e-f)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	RECOMENDACIONES DE SEGURIDAD PARA EL USUARIO
Users should:	Los usuarios deben:
Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the	Lávese las manos antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, utilizar tabaco o ir al
toilet.	baño.
Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly	Quitarse inmediatamente la ropa/equipo de protección personal (PPE) si el
and put on clean clothing.	pesticida penetra o ingresa a los mismos. Luego deben lavarse muy bien y ponerse
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves	ropa limpia. Quitarse inmediatamente el equipo de protección personal (PPE) luego
before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean	de manipular este producto. Lave el exterior de los guantes antes de quitárselos.
clothing.	Tan pronto sea posible, lávese muy bien y póngase ropa limpia.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with an oxidizing agent. A Hazardous Chemical Reaction may occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on label.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution must be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

PELIGROS FÍSICOS Y QUÍMICOS

No mezclar ni permitir el contacto con un agente oxidante. Podría producirse una reacción química peligrosa.

PELIGROS AMBIENTALES

Este pesticida es tóxico hacia peces e invertebrados acuáticos. No aplique directamente a cuerpos de agua, en áreas donde haya aguas superficiales, o en áreas intermareales que se encuentren bajo el nivel de altura máxima promedio del agua. No contamine cuerpos de agua cuando disponga de las aguas de lavado de equipo o aguas de enjuague. Aplique este producto solo como se indica en la etiqueta.

Este químico tiene propiedades y características asociadas con químicos detectados en aguas subterráneas. Este químico se puede filtrar a aguas subterráneas si es utilizado en áreas donde el suelo es permeable, especialmente en donde la tabla de agua está cercana a la superficie. La aplicación alrededor de una cisterna o pozo puede provocar la contaminación del agua potable o del agua subterránea.

La mayoría de los casos de contaminación de aguas subterráneas con herbicidas fenólicos, como el 2,4-D, se han asociado con sitios de mezcla, carga y eliminación. Se debe tener precaución al manipular pesticidas 2,4-D en dichos sitios para evitar la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas. El uso de sistemas cerrados para mezclar o transferir este pesticida reducirá la probabilidad de derrames. La colocación del equipo de mezcla y carga sobre una plataforma impermeable para contener los derrames ayudará a prevenir la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in <u>Washington Toxics</u> <u>Coalition, et al. v. EPA</u>, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <u>http://www.epa.gov/espp</u>.

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

Es una violación de la ley federal utilizar este producto de manera inconsistente con lo indicado en su etiqueta.

No aplique este producto de forma que entre en contacto con trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o por deriva. Solo se permite la presencia de manipuladores con protección en la zona durante la aplicación. Para conocer los requisitos específicos de su estado o tribu, consulte con la agencia responsable de la regulación de pesticidas. No aplique este producto mediante ningún tipo de sistema de riego.

El uso de este producto en ciertas zonas de California, Oregón y Washington está sujeto a la Orden de medidas cautelares del 22 de enero de 2004 en el caso Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. contra la EPA, C01-0132C (W.D. WA). Para obtener más información, consulte el sitio web de la EPA: <u>http://www.epa.gov/espp</u>.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS	REQUISITOS DE USO AGRICOLA	
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection	Use este producto únicamente de acuerdo con su etiquetado y con la Norma de	
Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection	Protección al Trabajador, Título 40 del Código de Reglamentos Federales, Parte	
of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers	170. Esta norma contiene requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas	
of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination,	en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, así como para quienes manipulan	
notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and	pesticidas agrícolas. Incluye requisitos de capacitación, descontaminación,	
exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective	notificación y asistencia en caso de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones	
equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only	especificas y excepciones relativas a las declaraciones de esta etiqueta sobre	
apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.	el equipo de protección personal (EPP) y el intervalo de entrada restringida.	
	Los requisitos de este recuadro solo se aplican a los usos de este producto	
	contemplados en la Norma de Protección al Trabajador.	
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry	No entre ni permita la entrada de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el	
interval (REI) of 48 hours.	intervalo de entrada restringida (IR) de 48 horas.	
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker	El EPP requerido para la entrada temprana a las áreas tratadas, permitida por la	l
Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated,	Norma de Protección al Trabajador y que implique contacto con cualquier elemento	
such as plants, soil, or water is:	tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es:	
 Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants. 	1. Overol (mameluco) llevado sobre camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos.	l
2. Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.	2. Calcetines y zapatos resistentes a productos químicos	
3. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.	3. Guantes resistentes a productos químicos hechos de cualquier material	
4. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.	impermeable.	
	4. Para la exposición por encima de la cabeza, utilice equipo de protección para la	l
	cabeza resistente a productos químicos	
Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning	Notificar a los trabajadores sobre la aplicación advirtiéndoles oralmente y	I
signs at entrances to treated areas.	colocando señales de advertencia en las entradas de las áreas tratadas.	

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS	REQUISITOS DE USO NO AGRÍCOLA
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.	Los requisitos de este recuadro se aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están dentro del alcance de la Norma de Protección al Trabajador para plaguicidas agrícolas (40 CFR Parte 170). La Norma de Protección al Trabajador (WPS) se aplica cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.
Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.	No entre ni permita que personas (ni mascotas) entren en el área tratada hasta que los aerosoles se hayan secado.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

RANGE STAR[®] XLT is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops. RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be used in/on Conservation Reserve Program Land^{*}, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)^{*}, General Farmstead^{*}, Grain Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, and Wheat.

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as non-Food/Feed uses.

MODE OF ACTION: RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains dicamba and 2,4-D as the active ingredients. RANGE STAR[®] XLT is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. RANGE STAR[®] XLT interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANING: Spray equipment may be cleaned by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572 and S641).
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

• Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:

• Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply RANGE STAR[®] XLT at the labelled rates and growth stages in the Annual Weeds and the Biennial and Perennial Weeds rate tables unless instructed differently in the Food/Feed Crop Specific Information or Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information sections of this label. Make applications of RANGE STAR[®] XLT to actively growing weeds using aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. For preplant or pre-emergence uses, sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence applications with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species. In mixed weed populations, the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Inadequate control may be observed if application is delayed since weeds may exceed the maximum size stated on this label.

IRRIGATION: In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application of RANGE STAR[®] XLT to ensure active weed growth.

SPRAY COVERAGE: Ensure weeds are thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies may shield smaller weeds and prevent adequate coverage.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Water Volume: Use 3-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

When applying RANGE STAR® XLT by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

Band width in inches Row width in inches	х	Broadcast rate per acre	=	Banding herbicide rate per acre
Band width in inches Row width in inches	х	Broadcast volume per acre	=	Banding water volume per acre

GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)

For optimal performance, use 5-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

RANGE STAR[®] XLT may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to RANGE STAR[®] XLT during their development or growing stage.

Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of RANGE STAR[®] XLT with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Drift reducing additives approved for that use may be used.

Do not use aerial equipment to apply RANGE STAR® XLT when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION

RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be applied to individual clumps or small areas (SPOT TREATMENT) of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, utilize the table below to calculate material needed. (The table below is based on the assumption that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.)

•	
Sprayer Capacity (Gallons of water)	Fluid Ounces* of RANGE STAR [®] XLT to add per filled tank
1.0 gallon	1.0 oz
2.5 gallons	2.5 oz
3.0 gallons	3.0 oz
5.0 gallons	5.0 oz

Knapsack Sprayer Dilution Instructions

The addition of a surfactant can help improve control. Add ½% (0.005) by volume. For example, 5 gallons (40 pt/640 fl oz) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pt (3.2 fl oz) of surfactant.

*1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons and 1 cup (liquid) = 16 tablespoons

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods)., cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rats; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, consult an Albaugh LLC representative at 1-800-247-8013.

ANNUAL WEEDS

Application Rate and Timing

(Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label)

Weeds Controlled (including	RANGE STAR [®] XLT Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)							
ALS- and triazine-resistant	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints		
Beebalm, Spotted				pre-bloom	post-bloom			
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching		branching		after branching		
Buckwheat, Wild		1-6"						
Buffalobur				1-6"		flowering		
Burdock		pre-flower						
Buttercup		pre-flower		early bloom	late bloom			
Chickweed, Common		seedling	1-3"					
Cockle, Cow		< 3"						
Cocklebur, Common		1-6"	6-12"	12-18"				
Coreopsis, Plains		1-6"						
Croton, Woolly	1-4"	4-12"	12-30"					
Devilsclaw				< 8"				
Dogfennel				10-15"				
Evening Primrose		< 2"		2-6"				
Falseflax, Smallseed		< 2"						
Fleabane, Annual		1-4"	4-8"	8"				
Flixweed		< 3"						
Henbit			pre-flower		flower			
Knotweed, Spp.		< 3" runners		> 3" runners		actively growing		
Kochia		1-6"	6-10"	10-20"		actively growing		
Lambsquarters, Common		1-6"	6-10"	10-20"		actively growing		
Mallow, Common		< 3"						
Morningglory, Ivyleaf		pre-flower						
, Tall		pre-flower		post-flower				
Mustards, Annual		rosette		early bolt				
, Tansy		< 3"						
Pennycress, Field				rosette				
Pepperweed, Virginia			1-3"	3-6"	after branching			
Pigweed, Prostrate		< 3"						
, Redroot		< 3"	3-10"					
, Smooth		< 3"						
, Tumble		< 3"		mature				
Poorjoe		prior to flower				actively growing		

(continued)

ANNUAL WEEDS (cont.)

Application Rate and Timing

(Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label)

Weeds Controlled (including	RANGE STAR [®] XLT Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)						
ALS- and triazine-resistant	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	
Purslane, Common		< 3"	3-8"				
Ragweed, Common							
, Lanceleaf	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	> 10"			
, Western							
Sedge ¹				actively growing			
Shepherdspurse		rosette					
Smartweed, Pennsylvania		< 4"			4-12"		
Sneezeweed, Bitter		1-4"	prior to flower	flower			
Sowthistle		rosette		bolting			
Sunflower		1-3"	3-6"	6-24"			
Thistle, Russian				rosette			
Velvetleaf		< 6"	6-20"	> 20"			
For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.							

BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS

Application Rate and Timing

(Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label)

	RANGE STAR [®] XLT Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
Weeds Controlled	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
Bindweed, Field						actively growing
Bittercress ⁵		2-3"				
Buckeye, species ¹					full leaf	
Bullnettle ^{2, 5}				flower		
Chicory					early bolting	
Clover, bur			pre-flower			
Dandelion, Common		rosette		bolting		
Dewberry, Southern ¹						spring or fall
Dock, Curly			prior to bolting		after bolting	
Elderberry ²						actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri				3-15"	flower	
Goldenweed, Common						actively growing
Groundsel, Texas		rosette	post-bolting			
Honeysuckle, Hairy					spring or fall	
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹						flower or berry

(continued)

BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS (cont.)

Application Rate and Timing

(Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label)

	RANGE STAR [®] XLT Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
Weeds Controlled	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
Ivy, Poison				after bloom		
Knapweed, Black ²						actively growing
, Russian ²						actively growing
, Spotted						actively growing
Marshelder⁵				< 12"	12"/prebloom	
Mesquite						45-90 days after bud-break
Milkweed ^{1, 5}				pre-flower		flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹				full flower		
, Black ¹				full flower		actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³						actively growing
Prickly Lettuce				rosette		actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²						actively growing
Ragwort, Tansy				rosette		actively growing
Redvine ²						actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²						actively growing
Smartweed						actively growing
Sorrel, Red			rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²						actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²						full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ^{4, 5, 6}						full leaf
Thistle, Bull			rosette	bolting		actively growing
, Canada²						actively growing
, Musk				rosette/ bolting		
, Plumeless			rosette	bolting		
Vetch, Hairy		1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower		
Yankeeweed				10-18"		rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹						rosette

¹May require repeat applications.

²Labeled rate provides top growth suppression only.

³For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be tank mixed with metsulfuron-methyl herbicide, if labeled for the use site (see metsulfuron-methyl product labels for application rates).

⁴A second application may be required the following growing season under dense populations.

⁵Not for use in California.

⁶Treat with 4 pints of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre after full leaf but before leaves develop a heavy cuticle (waxy covering) in periods of extreme heat or drought stress.

ADDITIVES

For improved burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with RANGE STAR[®] XLT or RANGE STAR[®] XLT tank mixes applied after weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply to tank mixes that include ammonium sulfate or crop oil concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain ammonium sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local Albaugh, LLC representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section of this label.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria: be nonphytotoxic, contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality in the jar test and be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section of this label.

Mix Components

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i.e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, and wheat).

Nitrogen Source

Sprayable liquid fertilizers: Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label rate is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*
*Refer to the manufacturer's label for specific rates.	

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with RANGE STAR[®] XLT according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and the respective product labels for each herbicide.

carfentrazone-ethyl	chlorsulfuron
metsulfuron-methyl	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl premix
triasulfuron	diuron
asulam	pronamide
atrazine	bentazon + atrazine premix
dicamba DMA salts	glyphosate + 2,4-D ⁽¹⁾ premix
bentazon	MCPA
bromoxynil + MCPA	quinclorac
bromoxynil	prosulfuron
thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron premix	halosulfuron-methyl
clorpyralid + 2,4-D) ⁽¹⁾ premix	dicamba + triasulfuron premix

(continued)

TANK MIXING INFORMATION (cont.)

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with RANGE STAR[®] XLT according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and the respective product labels for each herbicide.

paraquat	glyphosate
fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA premix	metribuzin
diflufenzopyr	terbacil
ametryn	clopyralid
thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl premix	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA ⁽¹⁾ premix
glyphosate + dicamba premix	picloram
chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl premix	sulfosate

⁽¹⁾ RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year. RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per application.

Refer to the Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information section for additional information. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Crop injury, reduced weed control, or physical incompatibility may result when mixing RANGE STAR[®] XLT with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Albaugh, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on this labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using tank mix components other than those recommended on this label.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in the tank mixture. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Always perform a compatibility test before mixing components. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature. Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

- 1. Water* Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- 2. Agitation Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3. Products in PVA bags Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 4. Water-dispersible products (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- 5. Water-soluble products (such as RANGE STAR® XLT).
- 6. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
- 7. Water-soluble additives (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
- 8. Remaining quantity of water.

*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, RANGE STAR[®] XLT must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part RANGE STAR[®] XLT. Then add 0.25-0.05% volume/volume of a nonionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always

perform the Compatibility Test before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

LIMITATIONS

Сгор	Livestock Grazing or Feeding ¹	Aircraft Application	
Between Crop Applications	Yes	Yes	
Pasture, Hay, Silage	Yes	Yes	
Sorghum Yes Yes			
Wheat Yes Yes		Yes	
¹ Refer to the Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information section of this label for grazing and feeding restrictions.			

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to the Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information section of this label.
- Crop Rotational Restrictions: The interval between application and planting rotational crop is provided below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.
- Planting/replanting restrictions for RANGE STAR[®] XLT applications of 6 pints per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including sorghum, follow the preplant use directions in the Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information section of this label. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and planting is 10 days per pint per acre.
- Planting/replanting restrictions for application of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 10 days per pint per acre east of the Mississippi River and 15 days per pint per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.
- Rainfast period: The effectiveness of RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be reduced if rainfall or irrigation occurs within 4 hours after postemergence applications.
- Stress: Unsatisfactory control may result if RANGE STAR[®] XLT is applied to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to crops that exhibit injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged by applying RANGE STAR[®] XLT.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

USE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (Hay, Silage)

RANGE STAR® XLT is labeled for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage.

Refer to the ANNUAL WEEDS and BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing tables for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

PASTURE & RANGELAND USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence:
- For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Do not exceed 2 ¾ pints (44 fl. oz.) (0.34 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.99 lb. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Do not exceed 2 ³/₄ to 5 ¹/₂ pints (44 to 88 fl. oz.) (0.34 to 0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.99 to 1.97 lb. 2,4-D acid) per acre per applications.
- For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Do not exceed 5 ½ pints (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Spot treatment: Do not exceed 5 ½ pints (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre.
- Rates above 4 pints (64 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.44 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR® XLT per acre are for spot treatments only.
- Maximum of 11 pints (1.38 lbs. Dicamba acid; 3.95 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per year.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- Dry hay and silage Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 7 days of treatment.
- Grazing and feeding restrictions Non-lactating animals
- Remove meat animals from treated areas 30 days prior to slaughter. There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals.
- Grazing and feeding restrictions Lactating animals
- Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.
- RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.
- RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

RANGE STAR[®] XLT uses described in this situation also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of RANGE STAR[®] XLT greater than 2 pints (32 fl. oz.) (0.25 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.72 lb. 2,4-D acid) per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (Cynodon spp.), use up to 4 pints (64 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.44 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre broadcast to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propogules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS tables, this rate of RANGE STAR[®] XLT will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if RANGE STAR[®] XLT is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat application.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart per acre of RANGE STAR® XLT used before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND Tank Mixes: RANGE STAR® XLT may be applied in tank mixes with herbicides registered for use on pasture and rangeland.

SORGHUM

RATES AND TIMINGS

Apply 1 pint (16 fl. oz.) (0.13 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.36 lb. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre to sorghum in the 3-5 leaf stage (4-8" tall). Apply RANGE STAR[®] XLT when weeds are small (less than 3" tall) for best performance.

Applications of RANGE STAR[®] XLT to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility, and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of RANGE STAR[®] XLT.

RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint.

RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint.

SORGHUM USE PRECAUTION:

• Do not use RANGE STAR[®] XLT if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay or silage, refer to the Pasture and Rangeland section of the Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information section of this label for livestock grazing and feeding restrictions.

SORGHUM Tank Mixes:

RANGE STAR® XLT may be applied in tank mixes with herbicides registered for use on sorghum.,

When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

SORGHUM USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of RANGE STAR® XLT on sorghum crops.
- Maximum of 2.7 pints (43.2 fl. oz.) (0.34 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.97 lb. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than one post emergence application per year.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage.
- Do not apply RANGE STAR[®] XLT to sorghum grown for seed production.
- Pre-Harvest interval is 30 days.

WHEAT (Fall and Spring-seeded)

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to the Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage) section of this label.

Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity. Do not use RANGE STAR® XLT in wheat underseeded to legumes.

EARLY SEASON POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS (Fall and Spring-seeded):

Apply 0.5-1 pint (8 – 16 fl. oz.) (0.06 – 0.13 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.18 – 0.36 lb. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

Up to 1 1/3 pints (21.33 fl. oz) (0.17 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.48 lb. 2,4-D) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre may be applied post-emergent on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extending stresses such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

RANGE STAR[®] XLT can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 1 1/3 pints (21.33 fl. oz) (0.17 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.48 lb. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

WHEAT Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be tank mixed with other herbicides approved for this use. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, geographic and other restrictions.

WHEAT USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence: Make no more than one application per year.
- Postemergence: Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pints (21.3 fl. oz) (0.17 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.48 lb. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Preharvest: Make no more than one application per year.
- Preharvest: Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pints (21.3 fl. oz) (0.17 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.48 lb. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Pre-Harvest interval is 14 days.
- RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D:
- Do not exceed a combined total of 1.25 pounds of a.e. per acre per year of 2,4-D for post emergent use.
- Do not exceed 0.5 pounds of a.e. per acre per year of 2,4-D for pre-harvest application.
- Do not exceed a total of 1.75 pounds of a.e. per acre per year for all uses.
- RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba:
- Do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

PREPLANT APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF CONTROL IN CROPLAND

ROTATED TO WHEAT (POST-HARVEST/FALLOW/STUBBLE/SET-ASIDE)

WEEDS CONTROLLED

RANGE STAR® XLT, when applied at the labeled rates, will control the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL weeds and suppress the PERENNIAL weeds listed below.

ANNUALS			
Buckwheat, Wild	Mustards	Salsify, Western	
Cockle, Cow	Nightshade, Black	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	
Cocklebur, Common	Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)	Sowthistle, Annual	
Knotweed	Pigweed, Rough	Sunflower	
Kochia	Purslane, Common	Tansymustard	
Lambsquarters, Common	Ragweed, Common	Thistle, Russian	
Mallow, Common	Sage, Lanceleaf	Velvetleaf	
BIENNIALS			
Carrot, Wild	Starthistle, Yellow	Thistle, Musk	
Ragwort, Tansy	Thistle, Bull	Thistle, Plumeless	
PERENNIALS			
Bindweed, Field	Dock, Curly	Thistle, Canada	

RATES AND TIMINGS

Application may be made to fallow land, wheat stubble or land to be rotated to wheat. Make application to emerged and actively growing weeds. Use higher rate when treating dense vegetative growth. Avoid disturbing treated areas for seven days following application.

Wheat injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than 10 days for each pint per acre of RANGE STAR® XLT used. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

Weed Type & Stage	Broadcast rate per Treated Acre Amount	
Annual		
Small, actively growing (less than 4 inches) Established weed growth (greater than 4 inches)	1.0 – 1.5 pints (16 – 24 fl. oz.) (0.13 – 0.19 lbs. dicamba acid, 0.36 – 0.54 lbs. 2,4-D acid) 1.5 – 3.0 pints (24 – 48 fl. oz.) (0.19 – 0.38 lbs. dicamba acid, 0.54 – 1.08 lbs. 2,4-D acid)	
(3 inches or less)	1.5 – 2.0 pints (24 – 32 fl. oz.) (0.19 – 0.25 lb. dicamba acid, 0.54 – 0.72 lb. 2,4-D acid)	
	2.0 – 4.0 pints (32 – 64 fl. oz.) (0.25 – 0.5 lb. dicamba acid, 0.72 – 1.44 lb. 2,4-D acid)	
(3 inches or more)		
Greater than 4 inches, tillering bolted or flowering	4.0 pints (64 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. dicamba acid; 1.44. lb. 2,4-D acid)	
Perennial		
Suppression or top growth control	2.0 – 4.0 pints (32 – 64 fl. oz.) (0.25 – 0.5 lb. dicamba acid; 0.72 – 1.44 lb. 2,4-D acid)	
Seasonal Control	4.0 – 5.5 pints (64 – 88 fl. oz.) (0.5 – 0.69 lb. dicamba acid; 1.44 – 1.97 lb. 2,4-D acid)	

Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to RANGE STAR[®] XLT when used alone or in a tank mix. The addition of a surfactant will enhance spray coverage and the herbicide's penetration of weed foliage.

TANK MIX TREATMENTS

RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be tank mixed with other approved herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, weeds controlled, geographic or other restrictions. Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to all tank mixes.

WHEAT PRE-PLANT USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 5 ½ pints (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.97 lb. 2,4-D acid) per acre per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

CORN (PREPLANT and PREEMERGENCE ONLY) (Field, Popcorn, Seed)

Sonn (i her EART and i heemende oner) (i leid, i opeoin, deed)			
	Amount of RANGE STAR® XLT per Acre	Directions	
Preplant	1.25 to 2.5 pints (20 to 40 fl. oz.) (0.16 to 0.31 lb. dicamba acid;	To control actively growing emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Preplant application may be used with no-tillage, conventional tillage or reduced tillage practices.	
Corn (Prenlant) Restrictions			
 Do not use more than 2.0 Limited to one preplant approximation 	pints of this product per acre if the soil organic matter is lepplication per year.	ess than 2%.	
See Corn (Preplant and Preeme	ergence} Restrictions for additional restrictions.		
Preemergence	2.0 to 2.5 pints (32 to 40 fl. oz.)	Apply 3 to 5 days* after planting but before corn emerges. Preemergence application may be used with no-tillage, conventional tillage or reduced tillage practices.	
 Do not use this product if Do not use this product if Limited to one preemerger See Corn (Preplant and Preemerger) 	corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface. the soil organic matter is less than 2%. nce application per year. ergence) Restrictions for additional restrictions.		
 Corn (Preplant and Preement Do not use more than 2.5 p Do not use on light, sandy s Do not apply this product the Do not use this product on Do not replant fields treated Limited to one preplant or of If applying a spring preplant exceed 5 pints (80 fl. oz.) (Limited to 2 application A minimum of 30 days* i 	rgence) Restrictions: bints (40 fl. oz.) (0.31 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.9 lb. 2,4-D acid) p soil (sand, sandy loam, and loamy sand), or where soil mo o popcorn or seed corn without first verifying the selectivit sweet corn. d with this product in the same growing season with crops one preemergence application. Int treatment following application of a fall post-harvest app (0.63 lb. dcamba acid; 1.8 lb. 2,4-D acid) of this product. per year. s required between applications.	per acre per application. isture is inadequate for normal weed growth. ay of this product on the variety with your local seed corn company (supplier). a other than those labeled for 2,4-D and Dicamba pre-plant use. dication to the previous crop, then the combination of both treatments may not	
 Notes: Refer to the Weeds Tables to Use high rate for less suscep For applications applied 30 or USE of the container label. Best results will be obtained word the container label. For best control of legume so Certain tillage equipment (e.g. Corn may be harvested or gr 	determine use rates for specific targeted weed species, b otible weeds, larger weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. or more days* before planting, follow the directions and pre when product is mixed with additives or tank mixed with ad od (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply this product after 4 to 6 inc g., drags, harrows) which concentrates treated soil over se razed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (mill udes days when ground is frozen.	but do not exceed rate stated for corn preplant and preemergence. Ecautions for Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble listed in the NON-FOOD/FEED Iditional herbicides see ADDITIVES and TANK MIXING INFORMATION sections ches of legume regrowth has occurred. ed furrow may increase the risk of crop injury. k) stage or later in maturity.	

SOYBEAN* (PREPLANT ONLY)

	Amount of RANGE STAR [®] XLT per Acre	Minimum Waiting Interval Before Planting Soybeans	Directions
	1.0 to 2.0 pints (16 to 32 fl. oz.)	15 Dougt	Apply before planting soybeans to control actively growing emerged
Proplant	(0.13 to 0.25 lb. dicamba acid; 0.36 to 0.72 lb. 2,4-D acid)	broadleaf weed seedlings.	
	2.0 to 2.5 pints (32 to 40 fl. oz.)	20 Devet	Apply to control actively growing emerged broadloof woods
	(0.25 to 0.31 lb. dicamba acid; 0.72 to 0.9 lb. 2,4-D acid)		Apply to control actively growing emerged broadlear weeds.

Soybean Restrictions:

- For use only preplant to soybeans.
- Following application, a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, followed by the specified minimum waiting interval, is required before planting soybeans.
- Do not apply more than 2.5 pints (40 fl. oz.) (0.31 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.9 lb. 2,4-D acid) of this product per acre per year under these directions for preplant application to soybeans.
- Only one application of this product may be made per year under these directions for preplant application to soybeans.
- Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D and dicamba pre-plant use.
- Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result.
- Do not apply this product pre-plant to soybean in fields having a coarse-textured soil where the organic matter is less than 1%.
- Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops. Do not cut treated cover crops for hay or feed.
- The minimum waiting intervals must be observed prior to planting soybean or crop injury may occur.
- Do not make preplant applications of this product to soybean in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

* Not for use in California.

Notes:

- Refer to WEEDS TABLES to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species, but do not exceed rate stated for soybeans preplant.
- For applications applied 60 or more days[†] before planting soybeans, follow the directions and precautions for Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble section of the container label.
- Best results will be obtained when product is mixed with additives or tank mixed with additional herbicides; see Additives and Tank Mixing Information sections of label.

† Minimum waiting interval excludes days when ground is frozen.

COTTON* (PREPLANT ONLY)

	Amount of RANGE STAR [®] XLT per Acre	Minimum Waiting Interval Before Planting Cotton	Directions
Preplant	2.0 pints (32 fl. oz.) (0.25 lb. dicamba acid; 0.72 lb. 2,4-D acid)	30 Days†	Apply to control actively growing emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton. For best performance, apply when weeds are in the 2- to 4- leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Cotton Restrictions:

- For use only preplant to cotton.
- Following application, a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, followed by the specified minimum waiting interval, is required before planting cotton.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (32 fl. oz.) (0.25 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.72 lb. 2,4-D acid) of this product per application per acre in one season prior to planting cotton.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply this product prior to planting cotton if you are not prepared to accept the results of cotton injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D and dicamba pre-plant use.
- Mowing or cultivating weeds prior to treatment with this product may result in poor weed control.
- Do not apply this product pre-plant to cotton in fields having a coarse-textured soil where the organic matter is less than 1%.
- Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder. Livestock should be restricted from feeding or grazing of treated cover crops.
- Do not cut treated crop for feed, hay, forage, fodder or graze treated cotton to livestock.
- The minimum waiting intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton or crop injury may occur.
- Do not make preplant applications of this product to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

*Not for use in California.

Notes:

- Refer to the WEEDS TABLES to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species, but do not exceed rate stated for cotton preplant.
- For applications applied 75 or more days† before planting, follow the directions and precautions for Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble section of the container label.
- Best results will be obtained when product is mixed with additives or tank mixed with additional herbicides see Additives and Tank Mixing Information sections of label.

†Minimum waiting interval excludes days when ground is frozen.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE)

FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL:

RANGE STAR[®] XLT can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply RANGE STAR[®] XLT as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

Refer to the Crop Rotational Restrictions and Restrictions and Limitations for the required interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

RATES AND TIMINGS:

Apply 0.5 - 5 ½ pints (8 – 88 fl. oz.) (0.06 – 0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.18 – 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR® XLT per acre. Refer to the ANNUAL WEEDS and BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing tables to determine the use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply RANGE STAR® XLT when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if RANGE STAR® XLT is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for RANGE STAR[®] XLT. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

BETWEEN CROP TANK MIXES

Apply 0.5-2 pints (8 – 32 fl. oz.) (0.06 – 0.25 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.18 – 0.72 lb. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides for control of annual weeds, or 2 – 5 ½ pints (32 – 88 fl. oz.) (0.25 – 0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.72 – 1.97 lb. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

Carfentrazone-ethyl Metsulfuron-methyl Triasulfuron Atrazine Clorpyralid + 2,4-D Paraquat Diflufenzopyr Glyphosate + dicamba Chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methylGlyphosate Pronamide Glyphosate + 2,4-D Quinclorac Metribuzin Picloram Sulfosate

BETWEEN CROP USE APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 5 ½ pints (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.

RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD

RANGE STAR[®] XLT is labeled for use for Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP), general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland areas).

Refer to the ANNUAL WEEDS and BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing tables for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of RANGE STAR[®] XLT (64 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.44 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints (128 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. Dicamba acid; 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT per treated acre per year.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) AREAS

Annual Broadleaf Weeds – Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established.

Biennial and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds – RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be used to suppress or control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS (CRP) USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 5.5 pints (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. dicamba acid; 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Rates above 4 pints (64 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. dicamba acid; 1.44 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR® XLT per acre are for spot treatments only.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.

Consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

• RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

• RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

FARMSTEAD AND FENCEROW TREATMENT

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in the ANNUAL WEEDS and BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing tables, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed below.

The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Dogwood	Kudzu	Rose, McCartney
Ash	Elm	Locust, Black	Rose, Multiflora
Aspen	Grape	Maple	Sagebrush, Fringe
Basswood	Greenbriar	Mesquite	Sassafras
Beech	Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Oak	Spruce
Blackberry	Hemlock	Oak, Poison	Sumac
Blackgum	Hickory	Olive, Russian	Sweetgum
Cedar	Honeylocust	Persimmon, Eastern	Sycamore
Cherry	Honeysuckle	Pine	Tarbrush
Chinquapin	Hornbeam	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	Willow
Cottonwood	Huckleberry	Poplar	Witchhazel
Creosotebush	Huisache	Rabbitbrush	Yaupon
Dewberry	Ivy, Poison	Redcedar, Eastern	Yucca

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below. The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

- 1. Water: Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
- 2. Emulsifier: Add 0.5% volume to volume
- 3. RANGE STAR[®] XLT: Add 2.5 gallons (320 fl. oz.) (2.5 lb. Dicamba; 7.18 lbs. 2,4-D) per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
- 4. Diesel Oil: Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oily layer on top. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 30 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Thirty gallons of spray solution contains 0.75 lb. a.e. dicamba and 2.0 lbs. a.e. 2,4-D. Spray individual plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mixture to come into contact with desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% RANGE STAR[®] XLT, 87.5% water, 10% diesel fuel, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

For Spraying Foliar Applications

- 1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity.
- 2. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
- 3. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
- 4. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

For Dormant Basal Applications

- 1. Increase diesel content to 15% or 15 gallons/100 gallons of total mixture.
- 2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
- 3. Spray the bottom 24" of stem to wet on all sides.
- 4. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species, direct spray solution to base of stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
- 5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FARMSTEAD AND FENCEROW USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Do not apply more than 5 ½ pints (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Postemergence (woody plants): Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- Postemergence (woody plants): Do not apply more than 11 pints (1.38 lbs. Dicamba acid; 3.95 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 6.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

RANGE STAR® XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees. Use RANGE STAR[®] XLT in an undiluted state.

FRILL OR GIRDLE TREATMENTS: Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint cut surface with RANGE STAR® XLT

STUMP TREATMENTS: Spray or paint freshly cut surface with RANGE STAR® XLT. The cambium layer (the layer adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

CUT SURFACE USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than one cut surface application per year.
- Do not use more than 22 pints (2.75 lbs. Dicamba acid; 7.9 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY (Roadways, Utility, Railroad, Highway, Pipeline)

APPLICATION RATES:

When used as directed, RANGE STAR[®] XLT will control or suppress many herbaceous broadleaf weeds (annual, biennial and perennial) as well as many unwanted woody plant and vine species. Regardless of the species to be controlled, spray volumes should be high enough to allow for good spray coverage. Make applications when weeds and brush are actively growing.

Refer to container label for complete list of weed species controlled.

The addition of surfactants can increase control. Biennials are best controlled in the rosette stage. Regrowth may occur on resistant species.

HERBACEOUS BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL - Apply 2 to 5 ½ pints (32 to 88 fl. oz.) (0.25 to 0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.72 – 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre. When using low volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Apply 2 to 4 pints (32 to 64 fl. oz.) (0.25 to 0.5 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.72 to 1.44 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre of RANGE STAR[®] XLT for annuals, 3 to 5 pints per acre (48 to 80 fl. oz.) (0.38 to 0.63 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.08 to 1.8 lbs. 2,4-D acid) for biennials, and 5 ½ pints per acre (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) for established perennials.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL – **High Volume Foliar Spot Applications**: Mix 6 to 8 pints (96 to 128 fl. oz.) (0.75 to 1.0 lb. Dicamba acid; 2.15 to 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR® XLT in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mix. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 8 pints of product (128 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. Dicamba acid; 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per treated acre. Direct the spray to treat all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL – **Broadcast applications with Ground Equipment**: Apply 6 to 8 pints (96 to 128 fl. oz.) (0.75 to lb. Dicamba acid; 2.15 to 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR® XLT in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 8 pints of product (128 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. Dicamba acid; 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per treated acre. Spray all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: Aerial applications may be made to control either herbaceous or woody plants. Apply 1 to 3 quarts (32 to 96 fl. oz.) (0.25 to 0.75 lb. Dicamba acid; 0.72 to 2.15 lbs. 2,4-D acid) of RANGE STAR[®] XLT for herbaceous weeds or 6 to 8 pints (96 to 128 fl. oz.) (0.75 to 1.0 lb. Dicamba acid; 2.15 to 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) for woody brush and vines in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Coverage is important, so increase spray volume when treating dense stands of brush or weeds. Do not apply more than 8 pints of product (128 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. Dicamba acid; 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per treated acre.

TANK MIX TREATMENTS

READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL OF EACH TANK MIX PRODUCT USED FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS. For broader spectrum control. RANGE STAR[®] XLT may be tank mixed with other herbicides approved for non-cropland use (e.g. railroad, highway, pipeline, etc.).

Due to variations in formulated products and water supplies, a compatibility test is recommended prior to actual tank mixing.

All intended tank mix combinations must be used only in labeled areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Do not apply more than 5 ½ pints (88 fl. oz.) (0.69 lb. Dicamba acid; 1.97 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Postemergence (woody plants): Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- Postemergence (woody plants): Do not apply more than 8 pints (128 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. Dicamba acid; 2.87 lbs. 2,4-D acid) per acre per application.
- RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.
- RANGE STAR[®] XLT contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Open dumping is prohibited. Avoid contamination of fertilizers, seeds, plants, insecticides and fungicides in storage. It is preferable to store all pesticides in a locked area. Containers with screw caps should be closed tightly when not in use. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of new container. If label is damaged or missing, contact dealer or manufacturer. Absorb spills with granular clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under Pesticide Disposal. If this product is stored below freezing, it is suggested that it be allowed to warm to at least 40°F and agitated before use.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

For Non-refillable containers < 5 Gallons: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

No contamine agua, comida, ni forrajes mediante el almacenamiento o desecho. **ALMACENAMIENTO DE PESTICIDAS**: Se prohíbe el vertido a cielo abierto. Evite la contaminación de fertilizantes, semillas, plantas, insecticidas y fungicidas almacenados. Es preferible almacenar todos los pesticidas en un área cerrada con llave. Los envases con tapa de rosca deben cerrarse herméticamente cuando no se utilicen. Si es necesario transferir el producto a otro envase debido a fugas o daños, marque e identifique cuidadosamente el contenido del nuevo envase. Si la etiqueta está dañada o falta, contacte al distribuidor o al fabricante. Absorba los derrames con absorbente de arcilla granular y deséchelos como se indica en la sección "Eliminación de pesticidas". Si este producto se almacena por debajo del punto de congelación, se recomienda dejarlo calentar al menos a 40°F y agitarlo antes de usarlo.

DESECHO DE PESTICIDAS: Los residuos de pesticidas son tóxicos. La eliminación inadecuada de pesticida sobrante, mezclas de aplicación, o aguas de enjuague o lavado de envases, constituye una violación de la Ley Federal y puede contaminar las aguas subterráneas. Si estos residuos no pueden ser eliminados de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, contacte la agencia para el manejo de pesticidas o control ambiental de su estado, o el representante para el Manejo de Residuos Peligrosos de la Oficina Regional de la EPA más cercana para obtener indicaciones del proceso a seguir para su eliminación.

MANIPULACIÓN DE RECIPIENTES:

Para Recipiente no rellenable < 5 Galones. No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión el recipiente (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo.

Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar. Llene el recipiente 1/4 lleno con agua y tape de nuevo. Agite por 10 segundos. Eche el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezclar, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más.

Enjuague a presión siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Mantenga el recipiente boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar, o recolecte el enjuague para uso más tarde o la eliminación. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lado del recipiente y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI por al menos 30 segundos. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear.

Ofrezca para el reciclaje si está o perfore y o deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios, o por la incineración, o si está permitido por las autoridades locales y estatales, por quemar. Si se quema, manténgase alejado del humo.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

<u>Non-refillable containers (>5 gallon):</u> Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¹/₄ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

<u>Refillable containers</u> Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been made during usage and return the container to the point of purchase, or to an alternate location designated by the manufacturer at the time of purchase of this product. If not returned, clean the empty container and offer for recycling, if available. Cleaning the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or re-circulate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing process two more times.

If the container cannot be refilled, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO (cont.)

Para Recipiente no rellenable > 5 Galones. No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión el recipiente (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo.

Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar. Llene el recipiente 1/4 lleno con agua. Reemplace y asegure los cierres. Vuelque el recipiente al lado y hágalo rodar por 30 segundos, asegurando por lo menos una revolución completa. Ponga el recipiente vertical e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dé vuelta al recipiente hacia el lado opuesto e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Eche el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezclar, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más.

Enjuague a presión siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Mantenga el recipiente boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar, o recolecte el enjuague para uso más tarde o la eliminación. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lado del recipiente y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI por al menos 30 segundos. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear.

Ofrezca para el reciclaje si está o perfore y o deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios, o por la incineración, o si está permitido por las autoridades locales y estatales, por quemar. Si se quema, manténgase alejado del humo.

Recipiente rellenable. Rellene este recipiente únicamente con pesticida. No reutilice este recipiente para ningún otro propósito. Cuando este envase esté vacío, vuelva a colocar la tapa y selle todas las aberturas realizadas durante el uso. Devuélvalo al punto de compra o a un lugar alternativo designado por el fabricante al momento de la compra. Si no lo devuelve, limpie el envase vacío y ofrézcalo para reciclaje, si está disponible. La limpieza del recipiente antes de su eliminación final es la responsabilidad de la persona que se deshace del recipiente. La limpieza antes de rellenar es la responsabilidad de la persona que lo va a rellenar. Limpiar el recipiente antes de su eliminación final. Vacíe los contenidos restantes de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar. Llene el envase hasta 10 por ciento lleno con agua. Agite vigorosamente o recircular el agua con la bomba por 2 minutos. Eche o bombee el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o sistema de recolección de enjuaque. Repita este procedimiento por dos veces más. Si no se puede rellenar el contenedor, ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios, o por la incineración, o si está permitido por las autoridades locales y estatales, por quemar. Si se quema, manténgase alejado del humo.

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