



Makaze

Registrant: Loveland Products, Inc.

GENERAL

EPA Registration Number	34704-890	Signal Word	CAUTION
CA Registration Number	34704-890-ZA		
Active Ingredient	41 - Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	Application Methods	Ground, Air
Label Version	051215 V1D 05G15	Mode of Action	WSSA 9
Physical State	Liquid (9.83 lb / ga)	Toxic To	None
Product Type	Herbicide	Rainfastness	
Formulation Type			

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

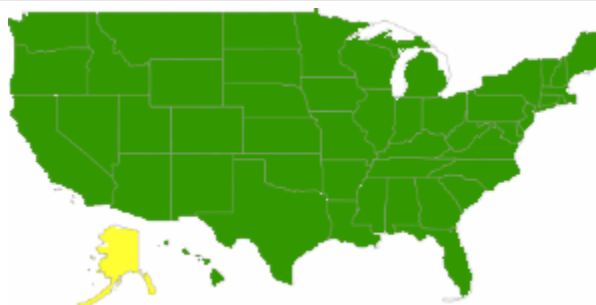
Federally Restricted	No	Organic Certifications	None
Posting Required	No	Closed Mixing System Required	
Avoid Grazing	See Label		

CALIFORNIA

Registration #	34704-890-ZA	CA Restricted	No
CA NOI Required	No		

REGISTERED FOR USE IN

AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY



PACKAGE TYPES

Bulk TOTE (300 / Case)	Bulk CARGOTK	2.5 GA Package(s) (2 / Case)
15 GA Package(s)	30 GA Package(s)	55 GA Package(s)
60 GA Package(s)	110 GA Package(s)	120 GA Package(s)
150 GA Package(s)	215 GA Package(s)	230 GA Package(s)
250 GA Package(s)	260 GA Package(s)	275 GA Package(s)
350 GA Package(s)		

****Specific Notices will not be shown until a pest is selected.**

SAFETY

PPE Information	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: (PPE) Applicators and other handlers must wear: - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, - Shoes plus socks, - Waterproof gloves. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.
Re-Entry PPE Information	PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: - Coveralls - Waterproof gloves - Shoes plus sock
Transport Information	LAND TRANSPORT DOT Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED BY USDOT U.S. Surface Freight Classification: COMPOUND, TREE OR WEED KILLING, NOI (NMFC 50320, SUB 2: CLASS 60)
Response Number	800-424-9300
Medical Number	866-944-8565
SDS Hazard ID Signal Word	

GENERAL NOTICE 1

Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment The rate of this product applied per acre by vehicle-mounted CDA equipment must not be less than the amount labeled in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 3.0 to 20.0 gallons of water per acre. For the control of annual weeds with hand-held CDA units, apply a 20% solution of this product at a flow rate of 2.0 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 1.5 mph (1.0 quart per acre). For the control of perennial weeds, apply a 20 to 40% solution of this product at a flow rate of 2.0 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 0.75 mph (2.0 to 4.0 quarts per acre). Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern which is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

GENERAL NOTICE 2

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

GENERAL NOTICE 3

Ground Broadcast Equipment Use the specified rates of this product in 3.0 to 40.0 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the labeled range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

GENERAL NOTICE 4

Hand-held or High-volume Equipment Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage must be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only. For labeled rates and timing refer to Annual Weeds - Hand-held or Highvolume Equipment, Section 14.3.

GENERAL NOTICE 5

Selective Equipment This product may be applied through shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any non-crop site specified on this label. In cropping systems, hooded sprayers, shielded sprayers, and wipers may be used in row middles (in between rows of crop plants) where any dripping or leaking will not contact crop foliage. Such equipment must be capable of preventing all crop contact with herbicide solutions and operated without leakage of spray mists or dripping onto crop. Wipers over the top of crops may be used only when specifically labeled in this product's labeling.

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desirable vegetation must be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction. Applications made above the crops should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and Hooded Applicators When applied under the conditions described in the following paragraphs for shielded and hooded applications, this product at labeled rates will control those weeds listed in the Annual Weeds and Perennial Weeds tables, Sections 14.0 and 15.0. A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator where the spray pattern is fully enclosed including top, sides, front and back, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. When applying to crops grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray solution. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows. **EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.** This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. Use hoods designed to minimize excessive dripping or run off down the insides of the hoods. Use a single, low pressure/low drift flatfan nozzle with an 80 to 95 Degrees spray angle positioned at the top center of the hood. Minimum spray volume must be 20.0 to 30.0 gallons per acre. These procedures will reduce the potential for crop injury: - The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimmed across the ground. - Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches. - Maximum tractor speed: 5 miles per hour to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. - Maximum wind speed: 10 miles per hour. - Use low-drift nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes into direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or destruction. **EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.**

Wiper Applicators When applied under the conditions described in the following paragraphs, this product **CONTROLS** many weeds, including Bristly starbur, Common rye, Shattercane, Sicklepod, Spanish needles, Texas panicum, and Volunteer corn; and **SUPPRESSES** many weeds including Bermuda grass, Canada thistle, Dogfennel, Florida beggarweed, Giant ragweed, Guineagrass, Hemp dogbane, Johnsongrass, Milkweed, Musk thistle, Redroot pigweed, Silverleaf nightshade, Smutgrass, Sunflower, Vaseygrass, and Velvetleaf. Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed. Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions. Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that on sloping ground the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator. Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet. Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water. Do not add surfactant to the herbicide solution. For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators - Mix 1.0 gallon of this product in 2.0 gallons of water to prepare a 33% solution. Apply this solution to weeds listed above in this section. For Panel Applicators - Solutions ranging from 33 to 100% of this product in water may be used in panel wiper applicators.

GENERAL NOTICE 6

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product is a Group 9 herbicide. Target site resistance to Group 9 herbicides is rare. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 9 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 9 herbicides may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group or using other cultural practices or mechanical practices.

5.1 Weed Management Directions To minimize the occurrence of glyphosate resistant biotypes, observe the following weed management recommendations: - Scout your fields before and after herbicide applications. - Start with a clean field, use either a burndown herbicide application or tillage. - Control weeds early when they are relatively small. - Add other herbicides (e.g. a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g. tillage or crop rotation) where appropriate. - One method of adding other herbicides into a continuous Roundup Ready(R) system is to rotate to other Roundup Ready crops. - Utilize the labeled rate for the most difficult to control weed in your field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism), or tank mixture recommendations that encourage application rates of this product below the labeled rate. - Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds. - Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts. - Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible. - Report any incidence of repeated non performance of this product on a particular weed to your Loveland Products, Inc. representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

5.2 Management Directions for Glyphosate Resistance Biotypes Note: Appropriate testing is critical in order to determine if a weed is resistant to glyphosate. Contact your Loveland Products, Inc. representative to determine if resistance has been confirmed to any particular weed biotype in your area, or visit on the internet www.weedresistancemangement.com or www.weedscience.org. For more information see the Annual Weeds and Perennial Weeds tables, Sections 14.0 and 15.0. Control directions for biotypes confirmed as resistant to glyphosate are made available on separately published supplemental labeling or fact sheets for this product and can be obtained from your local retailer or Loveland Products, Inc. representative. Since the occurrence of new glyphosate-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, Loveland Products, Inc. is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate resistant weed biotypes. The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes: - If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control. - Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g., crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate. - One method for adding other herbicides into a continuous Roundup Ready system is to rotate to other Roundup Ready crops. - Scout treated fields after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed. - Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

GENERAL NOTICE 7

Mixing for Hand-Held Sprayers Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table: Please see the table located on page 8 of the Makaze label.

GENERAL NOTICE 8

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the labeled amount of this product be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

6.4 Surfactants Optional Statements No additional surfactant in the spray solution is needed or recommended. This includes additives containing surfactants, buffering agents or pH adjusting agents when Makaze is the only pesticide used unless otherwise directed. OR Additional surfactants labeled for use with herbicides may be used. Do not reduce application rates of this herbicide when adding surfactants. Read and carefully observe cautionary statements and other information appearing on the additives label. Enhanced product performance may be obtained with use of Loveland Products, Inc. Leci-Tech(R) adjuvants. Consult with your local Loveland Products, Inc. representative for advice on specific product selection.

6.5 Ammonium Sulfate The addition of 1.0 to 2.0% dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17.0 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of this product particularly when tank mixed with certain residual herbicides on annual and perennial weeds. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion. Note: When using ammonium sulfate, apply this product at rates specified in this label. Lower rates will result in reduced performance.

6.6 Colorants or Dyes Agriculturally approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's specifications.

6.7 Drift Control Additives Drift control additives may be used with all equipment types, except wiper applicators, sponge bars and CDA equipment. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label. Enhanced product performance may be obtained with use of Loveland Products, Inc. Leci-Tech adjuvants. Consult with your local Loveland Products, Inc. representative for advice on specific product selection. Note: The use of drift control additives can affect spray coverage which may result in reduced performance.

GENERAL NOTICE 9

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES This product may be applied with the following application equipment: - Aerial - Fixed wing and helicopter. - Ground Broadcast Spray - Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment. - Hand-held or High-volume Spray Equipment - Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, handwands, mistblowers*, lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage. - Selective Equipment - Shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars. - Injection Systems - Aerial or ground injection sprayers. - Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA) - Hand-held or boom-mounted applicators which produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes. *This product is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers. **APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.**

GENERAL NOTICE 10

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

GENERAL NOTICE 11

Aerial Equipment DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS AS SPECIFIED WITHIN THIS LABEL. FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA AND ARKANSAS, REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS SPECIFIC TO THOSE STATES. Use the specified rates of this herbicide in 3.0 to 15.0 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on this label. Unless otherwise specified, do not exceed 1.0 quart per acre. Aerial applications of this product may be made in annual cropping conventional tillage systems, fallow and reduced tillage systems and preharvest applications. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for labeled volumes and application rates. Ensure uniform application - To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices. **Aerial Spray Drift Management AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.** The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations. 1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor. 2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Information on Droplet Size The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label). Controlling Droplet Size - Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. - Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturers specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. - Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. - Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. - Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. - Boom Length- For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width. - Application Height - Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. Swath Adjustment When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance must increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.). Wind Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. Temperature and Humidity When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Temperature Inversions Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Sensitive Areas The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not apply directly to any body of water. Aircraft Maintenance - Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

GENERAL NOTICE 12

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

GENERAL NOTICE 13

USE INFORMATION Product Description: This product is a post-emergent, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity. It is generally non-selective and gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field-type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to label instructions. Ammonium sulfate, drift control additives, or dyes and colorants may be used. See Mixing, Section 6.0, for instructions. Time to Symptoms: This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of aboveground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts. Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the Annual Weeds, Perennial Weeds, and Woody Brush and Trees rate tables, Sections 14.0, 15.0 and 16.0, for use directions for specific weeds. Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the labeled rate range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area. Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust. Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment. Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control. Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff. Mode of Action: The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme found only in plants that is essential to formation of specific amino acids. No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by this product. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow. Biological Degradation: Degradation of this product is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes. Tank Mixing: This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture. Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance. Annual Maximum Use Rate: Except as otherwise specified in a food crop section of this label, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 8.0 quarts of this product per acre per year. For non-food/non-crop uses, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 10.6 quarts of this product per acre per year. The maximum use rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated maximum use rate. Note: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

GENERAL NOTICE 14

Seed Potato Precaution Potatoes grown for seed are very sensitive to glyphosate at extremely low concentrations. Exposure of the seed potato crop can cause germination failure or deformities. Daughter tuber damage may occur at levels where mother crop symptoms are not visible. Multiple sprouting from eyes, weak and distorted stems, little potato syndrome, cauliflower sprouts, root distortions, excessive root growth, suppressed tuber initiation and bulking, failure or delay in opening of eyes, and rotting of tubers in the field or store can result. Subsequent plantings of seed pieces from the exposed mother crop can result in delayed or no emergence or produce lower than normal yields. Glyphosate can contaminate seed potato crops through carryover residue in application equipment or drift from applying glyphosate to nearby crops. Always follow good wash-out procedures using detergents or other suitable cleaning agents to remove all residual traces of glyphosate from application equipment that may be used to apply other products to seed potato crops. To avoid contamination from spray drift follow the directions and precautions in the Spray Drift Management, Section 7.1.

GENERAL NOTICE 15

CUT STUMPS Suitable Hand-held Equipment This product will control regrowth of cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100% solution of this product to the freshly-cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion. Alder Reed, giant Eucalyptus Salt cedar Madrone Sweetgum Oak Tan oak Pepper, Brazilian Willow Pine, Austrian Sprouts, stems, or trees may share the same root system. Adjacent trees having a similar age, height and spacing may signal shared roots. Whether grafted or shared, injury is likely to occur to non-treated stems/trees when one or more trees sharing common roots are treated.

GENERAL NOTICE 16

INJECTION AND FRILL (Woody Brush and Trees) Injection or Frill applications Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1.0 mL of this product per each 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100% concentration of Makaze either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. For best results, application should be made during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion. This product will control many species, some of which are listed below: Control Partial Control Oak Black gum Poplar Dogwood Sweetgum Hickory Sycamore Maple, red Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100% concentration of this product.

GENERAL NOTICE 17

HOLLOW STEM INJECTION LABELED SITES: Hollow-stem plants growing in any non-crop site specified on this label. Hand-held injection devices that deliver labeled amounts of this product For control of the following hollow stem plants, use the application rates below: - Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) Inject 5.0 mL/stem Makaze between 2nd and 3rd internode. - Bohemian Knotweed (*Polygonum bohemicum*) Inject 5.0 mL/stem Makaze between 2nd and 3rd internode. - Giant Hogweed (*Hercleum mantegazzianum*) Inject 1 leaf cane/plant 12 inches above the root crown with 5.0 mL of a 5% v/v solution of Makaze. - Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) Inject 1 leaf cane/plant 10 to 12 inches above the root crown with 5.0 mL of a 5% v/v solution of Makaze. - Field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) Inject 1 segment above the root crown with 0.5 mL/stem of Makaze. Use a small syringe that calibrates to this rate. - Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) Cut 8 to 9 of the tallest plants at bud stage in a clump with clippers. Use a cavity needle that is pushed into the stem center and then slowly removed as 0.5 mL/stem of this product is injected into the stem. The combined total for all treatments must not exceed 7.0 qt of Makaze/A. At 5.0 mL/stem, 7.0 qt will treat approximately 1300 stems/A.

GENERAL NOTICE 18

7.1 Drift Precaution Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray with foliage, green stems or fruit of desirable crops, plants, trees or other desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was NOT intended. Examples of, but not limited to, crop types that may be sensitive to glyphosate exposure include rice, small grain cereals, peanuts, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and ornamentals. Applicators should be aware of any potentially sensitive crops near application zone before making application. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained. 1. Do not apply within 100 feet of any desirable vegetation or crops. 2. If wind up to 5 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crops, do not apply within 500 feet upwind of the desirable vegetation or crops. 3. Winds blowing from 5 to 10 miles per hour toward desirable vegetation or crops will likely require buffer zones in excess of 500 feet. If unsure of appropriate buffer zone, contact your local Extension Agent for advice.

TANK MIX INFORMATION

Tank Mixing Procedure

Mix labeled tank mixtures of this product with water as follows:

1. Place a 20- to 35-mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank 1/2 full with water and start agitation.
3. If ammonium sulfate is used, add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation. Ensure that dry ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding other products.
4. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier and add it SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
5. If a flowable formulation is used, premix 1 part flowable with 1 part water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix 1 part emulsifiable concentrate with 2 parts water. Add diluted mixture slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
7. Continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of this product near the end of the filling process.
8. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, emulsifiable concentrate, drift control additive and water soluble liquid.

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

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

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

Refer to Tank Mixing, Section 4.0, for additional precautions.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

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

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

6.1 Mixing with Water

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the labeled amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or de-foaming agent.