



MOJAVE 70 EG

BAREGROUND VEGETATION CONTROL

SPECIMEN LABEL

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-

5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) . . . 7.78%

Diuron (3-[3,4-dichlorophenyl]-1, 1-dimethylurea) . . . 62.22%

INERT INGREDIENTS 30.00%

TOTAL 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 74477-9-81927 EPA Est No. 11603-ISR-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION! / ¡PRECAUCIÓN!

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

| FIRST AID | |
|--|---|
| IF SWALLOWED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person. |
| IF IN EYES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF ON SKIN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF INHALED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, call 800-434-9300. | |

In case of emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 800-434-9300.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS

CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All pilots, flaggers, and groundboom applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants and,
- Shoes plus socks

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of any waterproof material, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- A NIOSH-approved dust/mist filtering respirator with any N², R, P, or HE filter or a NIOSH approved dust/mist filtering respirator with approval number prefix TC-21C
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of Mojave 70 EG should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply Mojave 70 EG or spray solutions of Mojave 70 EG in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mojave 70 EG is a dispersible granule intended to be mixed with water and surfactant(s) for application to non-cropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, farmyards and around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditchbanks and other similar areas where bare ground is desired. Mojave 70 EG may also be used for weed control under paved surfaces.

When applied either preemergence or postemergence to weeds, Mojave 70 EG will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species and Mojave 70 EG will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated areas. For annual weed control, preferably apply Mojave 70 EG either at late preemergence-to-early postemergence for best results. For perennial weed control, Mojave 70 EG must be applied postemergence to the target weeds, since it will not control un-emerged perennial weeds. For maximum effect,

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weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence application and the spray solution should include a surfactant (See **ADJUVANTS** Section for recommendations.) Mojave 70 EG solutions may be broadcast by using ground or aerial equipment, or may be applied as a spot treatment by using low-volume techniques.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Mojave 70 EG can occasionally affect non-target or untreated plants by root uptake of the herbicide. Injury or loss of non-target plants may result if Mojave 70 EG is applied onto or near desirable plants, or to areas where their roots extend, or in areas where treated soil may be washed or moved within their drip line.

Mojave 70 EG may injure or kill most desirable plants and crops. Avoid applications of Mojave 70 EG to powdery-dry soil or sand soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, since subsequent off-target movement of treated soil by water and/or wind may cause damage to adjacent desirable plants or crops.

IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food or feed crops. **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic purposes. Keep away from fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved within their dripline. **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product. Exercise precautions to prevent spray drift onto desirable plants.

The maximum application rate per application in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation is 12.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 19.0 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre. For all other areas, the maximum application rate per acre is 8.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 13 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre. Apply a maximum of two applications per year. Allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

This product is NOT registered for use in California.

Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) 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.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the GENERAL INFORMATION section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The following information is provided as general guidance for managing spray drift. Specific use recommendations for Mojave 70 EG may differ, depending on the application technique used and the vegetation management objective.

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

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large 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**, below).

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 manufacturer's recommended 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 recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical 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 application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect 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: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversion. 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.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated areas and to avoid spray drift.

Managing spray drift from aerial applications: Applicators must follow these

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requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length – the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzle orientation – nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height – without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY MOJAVE 70 EG

When used as directed, Mojave 70 EG provides preemergence or postemergence control with residual control of the weed species listed below. Annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of Mojave 70 EG. For established biennial and perennial vegetation control, postemergence treatments of Mojave 70 EG are recommended.

The length of residual weed control is dependent upon the weed spectrum present, the rate applied, and weather conditions. Residual control can be extended in areas with susceptible weed species, higher Mojave 70 EG use rates, lower precipitation and cooler soil temperatures. Residual control may be diminished when higher than average rainfall occurs.

Resistant Biotypes: Some weeds listed below may have naturally-occurring biotypes (plants within a given species that have a slightly different but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of that species) that are not effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (Oust®) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. If naturally-occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in an area, Mojave 70 EG should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with a registered herbicide that depends on a different mode of action to ensure control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED¹

GRASSES

| COMMON NAME | SPECIES | GROWTH HABIT ² |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual bluegrass | (<i>Poa annua</i>) | A |
| Annual ryegrass | (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>) | A |
| Annual sweet vernalgrass | (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>) | A |
| Bahiagrass ⁷ | (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>) | P |
| Barnyardgrass | (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>) | A |
| Beardgrass | (<i>Andropogon</i> spp.) | P |
| Bermudagrass ^{7,8,9} | (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) | P |
| Big bluestem ⁷ | (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>) | P |
| Broadleaf signalgrass | (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>) | A |
| Canada bluegrass | (<i>Poa compressa</i>) | P |
| Cattail | (<i>Typha</i> spp.) | P |
| Cheat | (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>) | A |
| Cogongrass | (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>) | P |
| Crabgrass | (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.) | A |
| Dallisgrass ⁷ | (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>) | P |
| Downy brome | (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) | A |
| Fall panicum | (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>) | A |
| Feathertop | (<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>) | P |
| Fescue | (<i>Festuca</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Foxtail | (<i>Setaria</i> spp.) | A |
| Goosegrass | (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | A |
| Guineagrass | (<i>Panicum maximum</i>) | P |
| Italian ryegrass | (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>) | A |
| Johnsongrass | (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) | P |
| Kentucky bluegrass | (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) | P |
| Kyllinga | (<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>) | A |
| Lovegrass | (<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Maidencane | (<i>Arundinaria amabilis</i>) | P |
| Orchardgrass | (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) | P |
| Paragrass | (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>) | P |
| Peppergrass | (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>) | A |
| Phragmites | (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) | P |
| Prairie cordgrass | (<i>Spartina pectinata</i>) | P |
| Prairie threeawn | (<i>Aristida oligantha</i>) | P |
| Quackgrass | (<i>Agropyron repens</i>) | P |
| Rattail fescue | (<i>Vulpia myuros</i>) | A |
| Reed canarygrass | (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) | P |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Ricegrass | (<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>) | A |
| Saltgrass ^{7,8,9} | (<i>Distichlis stricta</i>) | P |
| Sand dropseed ⁷ | (<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>) | P |
| Sandbur | (<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.) | A |
| Smooth brome | (<i>Bromus inermis</i>) | P |
| Sprangletop ^{6,7} | (<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.) | A |
| Timothy | (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) | P |
| Torpedograss | (<i>Panicum repens</i>) | P |
| Vaseygrass | (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>) | P |
| Velvetgrass | (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) | A |
| Wild barley | (<i>Hordeum</i> spp.) | A |
| Wild oats | (<i>Avena fatua</i>) | A |
| Wirestem muhly | (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>) | P |
| Witchgrass | (<i>Panicum capillare</i>) | A |

BROADLEAF WEEDS¹

| COMMON NAME | SPECIES | GROWTH HABIT ² |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Arrowwood | (<i>Pluchea sericea</i>) | A |
| Ageratum | (<i>Asteraceae houstonianum</i>) | P |
| Broom snakeweed ³ | (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>) | P |
| Bull thistle | (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) | B |
| Burdock | (<i>Arctium</i> spp.) | B |
| Canada thistle ⁷ | (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) | P |
| Carolina geranium | (<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>) | A |
| Carpetweed | (<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>) | A |
| Clover | (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Cocklebur | (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>) | A |
| Common chickweed | (<i>Stellaria media</i>) | A |
| Common ragweed | (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) | A |
| Corn spurry | (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>) | P |
| Dandelion | (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>) | A/P |
| Dayflower | (<i>Commelina</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Desert Camelthorn | (<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>) | P |
| Diffuse knapweed | (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>) | A |
| Dock | (<i>Rumex</i> spp.) | P |
| Dogfennel | (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>) | A |
| Filaree | (<i>Erodium</i> spp.) | A |
| Fleabane | (<i>Erigeron</i> spp.) | A |
| Giant ragweed ⁷ | (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>) | A |
| Goldenrod | (<i>Solidago</i> spp.) | P |
| Grey rabbitbrush | (<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>) | P |
| Gromwell | (<i>Lithospermum</i> spp.) | A |
| Groundcherry | (<i>Physalis</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Hawksbeard | (<i>Crepis</i> spp.) | A |
| Hoary vervain | (<i>Verbena stricta</i>) | P |
| Horsenettle | (<i>Solanum carolinense</i>) | P |
| Horseweed | (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>) | A |
| Indian mustard | (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) | A |
| Japanese bamboo | (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>) | P |
| Knawel | (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>) | A |
| Kochia ² | (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) | A |
| Lambsquarters | (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) | A |
| Lespedeza | (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.) | P |
| Little mallow | (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) | B |
| Marigold | (<i>Tagetes</i> spp.) | P |
| Milkweed | (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) | P |
| Miners lettuce | (<i>Montia perfoliata</i>) | A |
| Morningglory | (<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Mullein | (<i>Verbascum</i> spp.) | B |
| Nettleleaf goosefoot | (<i>Chenopodium murale</i>) | A |
| Oxeye daisy | (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>) | P |
| Pennycress | (<i>Thlaspi</i> spp.) | A |
| Pepperweed | (<i>Lepidium</i> spp.) | A |
| Pigweed ⁶ | (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) | A |
| Pineapple weed | (<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>) | P |
| Plantain | (<i>Plantago</i> spp.) | P |
| Pokeweed | (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>) | P |
| Prickly sida | (<i>Sida spinosa</i>) | A |
| Primrose | (<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>) | P |
| Puncturevine | (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) | A |
| Purple loosestrife ³ | (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) | P |
| Purslane | (<i>Portulaca</i> spp.) | A |
| Ragweed | (<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.) | A |
| Rush skeletonweed ³ | (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>) | B |
| Russian knapweed | (<i>Centaurea repens</i>) | P |
| Russian thistle ³ | (<i>Salsola kali</i>) | A |
| Saltbush | (<i>Atriplex</i> spp.) | A |
| Sesbania | (<i>Sesbania</i> spp.) | A |

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| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Sicklepod | (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>) | A |
| Silverleaf nightshade | (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>) | P |
| Shepherd's-purse | (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>) | A |
| Smartweed | (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Sorrell | (<i>Rumex</i> spp.) | P |
| Sowthistle | (<i>Sonchus</i> spp.) | A |
| Speedwell | (<i>Veronica</i> spp.) | A |
| Stinging nettle ³ | (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) | P |
| Sunflower | (<i>Helianthus</i> spp.) | A |
| Sweet clover | (<i>Melilotus</i> spp.) | A/B |
| Tansymustard | (<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>) | A |
| Texas thistle | (<i>Cirsium texanum</i>) | P |
| Velvetleaf | (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) | A |
| Western ragweed | (<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>) | P |
| Wild buckwheat | (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>) | A |
| Wild carrot | (<i>Daucus carota</i>) | B |
| Wild lettuce | (<i>Lactuca</i> spp.) | A/B |
| Wild parsnip | (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>) | B |
| Wild radish | (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) | B |
| Wild turnip | (<i>Brassica campestris</i>) | B |
| Woollyleaf bursage | (<i>Franseria tomentosa</i>) | P |
| Yellow starthistle | (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>) | A |
| Yellow woodsorrel | (<i>Oxalis stricta</i>) | P |

VINES AND BRAMBLES¹

| COMMON NAME | SPECIES | GROWTH HABIT ² |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Blackberry ⁴ | (<i>Rubus</i> spp.) | P |
| Dewberry ⁴ | (<i>Rubus</i> spp.) | P |
| Field bindweed | (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>) | P |
| Greenbriar | (<i>Smilax</i> spp.) | P |
| Hedge bindweed | (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>) | A |
| Honeysuckle | (<i>Lonicera</i> spp.) | P |
| Kudzu ⁵ | (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) | P |
| Morningglory | (<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.) | A/P |
| Poison ivy | (<i>Rhus radicans</i>) | P |
| Redvine | (<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>) | P |
| Trumpet creeper ⁷ | (<i>Campsis radicans</i>) | P |
| Virginia creeper ⁷ | (<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>) | P |
| Wild buckwheat | (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>) | P |
| Wild grape | (<i>Vitis</i> spp.) | P |
| Wild rose | (<i>Rosa</i> spp.) | P |

BRUSH SPECIES¹

Mojave 70 EG controls more than 30 species of brush.

¹ The higher rates should be used where heavy or well established infestations occur.

² Growth Habit – A = Annual, B = Biennial, P – Perennial.

³ For best results, early postemergence applications are required.

⁴ Control is species dependent. Some *Rubus* species may not be completely controlled.

⁵ Use a minimum of 75 GPA – Control of established stands may require repeat applications.

⁶ Control is species dependent. A tank-mix with PENDULUM® herbicide for preemergence control and/or a postemergence application of a labeled herbicide may be required.

⁷ Use at least 13 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre.

⁸ For best results, tank-mix with Oust.

⁹ Control of established stands may require repeat applications.

ADJUVANTS

Always use a spray adjuvant for postemergence applications of Mojave 70 EG.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate 0.25% v/v or higher of the total spray volume (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons) in accordance with the surfactant labeling. For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product. Alcohols, fatty acids, horticultural spray oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet these requirements.

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates: To aid in Mojave 70 EG deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate may be used at 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, mix methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above.

Methylated seed oil is the adjuvant of choice for enhanced control of perennial weeds.

Silicone-Based Surfactants: Silicone-based surfactants allow greater spreading of the spray droplet on the leaf surface, compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake. Refer to the surfactant manufacturer's label for specific recommendations.

Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends: Nitrogen-based liquid fertilizers such as 28% N, 32% N, 10-34-0, or ammonium sulfate may be used with Mojave 70 EG at 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate. Tank mixes with nitrogen-based fertilizers without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate is not recommended.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Mojave 70 EG effectively controls many annual weeds when applied either preemergence or postemergence, as well as many perennial weeds when applied postemergence (See the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** Section for a list of susceptible weeds).

Mix Mojave 70 EG as described above and apply with properly calibrated equipment to uniformly deliver the desired spray volume to the treatment area. Maintain adequate agitation during application to keep Mojave 70 EG suspended in spray mixture.

Apply Mojave 70 EG at 7 to 19 pounds of product per acre. Rates as low as 5 pounds of Mojave 70 EG per acre may be used, but must be tank mixed with another herbicide (see **TANK MIXES** Section below). For retreatment within the same growing season, use less than 7 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 19 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre in a 12 month period.

The maximum application rate per application in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation is 12.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 19.0 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre. For all other areas, the maximum application rate per acre is 8.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 13 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre. Apply a maximum of two applications per year. Allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

The length of residual weed control achieved with Mojave 70 EG may be significantly affected by rainfall amounts. To achieve the desired residual control with increasing rainfall amounts, higher rates of Mojave 70 EG should be applied. As a general guideline the Mojave 70 EG rates listed below are recommended for different annual rainfall amounts. Actual use rates will vary depending upon the length of residual control desired, weed pressure and environmental conditions.

| Average Annual Rainfall in Inches | Rate of Mojave 70 EG / Acre |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Less than 15 inches | *7-10 pounds of product |
| Between 15 and 35 inches | 8-13 pounds of product |
| Greater than 35 inches | 13-19 pounds of product |

*For initial applications, apply Mojave 70 EG at 5 to 6 pounds per acre in combination with another herbicide (see **TANK MIXES** Section below).

Postemergence Applications: Always use a spray adjuvant (See ADJUVANTS Section of this label) in postemergence applications. For optimum performance on hard-to-control perennial weeds, apply 100 gallons per acre or less in combination with 1 quart per acre of methylated seed oil. For quicker burndown of target weeds, tank mix Mojave 70 EG with products such as Roundup or Finale® (See **TANK MIXES** Section below for other product recommendations).

Spot Treatments: Mojave 70 EG may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bareground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix 0.5 to 1 pound of Mojave 70 EG plus an adjuvant in each gallon of water. **DO NOT** exceed 19 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre in a 12 month period. For increased burndown, tank mix with Roundup®, Finale, or similar products (See **TANK MIXES** Section below for other product recommendations).

TANK MIXES

Mojave 70 EG may be tank-mixed with Roundup, Karmex® (Diuron), Oust, Garlon®, Finale, MSMA, Banvel®, Vanquish®, PENDULUM, PLATEAU® or ARSENAL®. Tank-mixes with 2,4-D or products that contain 2,4-D, may reduce

perennial weed control.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Mojave 70 EG can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas, but ONLY in industrial sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents encroachment of roots of desirable plants.

Mojave 70 EG should only be used where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. Before application of Mojave 70 EG, rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts should be removed from the treatment site by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

IMPORTANT: Paving should follow Mojave 70 EG applications as soon as possible. **DO NOT** apply where the chemical may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.

This product is not recommended for use under pavement on residential properties such as driveways or parking lots, nor in recreational areas such as under bike or jogging paths, golf cart paths, or tennis courts, or where landscape plantings could be anticipated. Injury or death of desirable plants may result if this product is applied where roots are present or where they may extend into the treated area. NOTE that roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considerable distance beyond the branch extremities; i.e., drip line.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR PAVED SURFACES:

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **DO NOT** move soil following Mojave 70 EG application.

The maximum application rate per application in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation is 12.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 19.0 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre. For all other areas, the maximum application rate per acre is 8.0 pounds diuron active ingredient per acre. This is equivalent to 13 pounds Mojave 70 EG per acre. Apply a maximum of two applications per year. Allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Apply Mojave 70 EG in at least 100 gal. water per acre to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Prepare spray solution by thoroughly mixing Mojave 70 EG into clean water in the spray tank and agitate solution to maintain product suspension.

If the soil is not moist before treatment, Mojave 70 EG should be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch will also provide adequate incorporation. **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move from treated areas into untreated areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT store below 10°F.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in an approved sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs. EPA, C01-132C (W.D. WA.) For information, please refer to www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:

Warranty: Alligare, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company's behalf.

Terms of Sale: The Company's directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company's control. All such risks are assumed by the user.

Limitation of Liability: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

Product Use Questions? Call 888-255-4427.

® Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.

® Finale is a registered trademark of Bayer.

® Karmex and Oust are registered trademarks of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.

® Garlon is a registered trademark of Dow AgroSciences Company.

® Arsenal, Banvel, Pendulum and Plateau are registered trademarks of BASF.

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