

SPECIMEN LABEL

Agri Star®

OXYFLUORFEN	Group	14	Herbicide
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OXYSTAR® 2E

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Oxyfluorfen: 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)4-(trifluoromethyl) 22.3%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 77.7%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 2 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No. 42750-136

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- 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 SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have a 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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Contact CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300 day or night, for emergency information.

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS and complete DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Manufactured for:

ALBAUGH, LLC

1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

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



Albaugh®
Your Alternative™

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury. Causes Skin Irritation. Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through The Skin. Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders and applicators using engineering controls (see engineering controls requirements below), must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves when mixing and loading
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing and loading

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant headgear when exposed overhead
- Chemical-resistant apron when exposed to the concentrate
- Goggles or face shield

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.

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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

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

Mixer and loaders supporting aerial applications to fallow land or ground applications to corn, cotton, or soybeans must use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides[40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], and must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required above for mixers/loaders using engineering controls,
- Wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure, and
- Be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown: coveralls, and chemical-resistant footwear.

Handlers performing applications to corn 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, such applicators must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required above for applicators using engineering controls,
- Be provided and must have immediately available for use in an emergency when they must exit the cab in the treated area: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, and chemical-resistant headgear, if overhead exposure,
- Take off any PPE that was worn in the treated area before reentering the cab, and
- Store all such PPE in a chemical-resistant container, such as a plastic bag, to prevent contamination of the inside of the cab.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. See **Directions for Use** for additional restrictions. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all **Directions for Use** carefully before applying.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS:

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours, except for the following:

- Onions, garlic and horseradish: The REI is 48 hours.
- Conifer seedlings: The REI is three (3) days.
- Conifer trees: The REI is six (6) days.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS:

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 40 F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide Wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. 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 DISPOSAL:

Non-refillable containers (1, 2.5, 30 & 55 gallon): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(non-refillable ≤5 gallons): 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.

(non-refillable >5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 (all sizes): 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.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

Refillable container (>55 gallons): Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean 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 recirculate 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.

Steps to be Taken In Case Material is Released or Spilled: Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Use MSHA/NIOSH self-contained breathing apparatus or airline respirator for large spills in confined areas. Dike the soil with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer the liquid or solid diking material to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep spill out of all sewers and bodies of water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

OxyStar® 2E herbicide may be applied for preemergence and postemergence weed control in labeled crops as indicated in this label. All use directions as provided in the Product Use Information section and crop-specific sections of this label, must be followed.

RESTRICTIONS - THE FOLLOWING USE RESTRICTIONS APPLY TO ALL REGISTERED USES OF THIS PRODUCT:

(NOTE: SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE FOR INDIVIDUAL CROPS FOR CROP-SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS.)

- Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- The annual maximum application rate for all food/feed crops is 1.5 lbs ai/Acre.
- Do not contaminate irrigation water or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not use any plants treated with OxyStar® 2E for feed or forage.
- Do not feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with OxyStar® 2E.
- OxyStar® 2E must be applied only by ground application equipment except as otherwise allowed or directed in specific use directions.
- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to all non-target areas. OxyStar® 2E is phytotoxic to plant foliage.
- Do not treat ditch banks or waterways with OxyStar® 2E.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

- A 25 ft. vegetative buffer strip must be maintained between all areas treated with this product and lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.
- Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.
- For ground boom application, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy and when wind speed is 10 mph or less at the application site as measured by an anemometer.
- Use coarse spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD of 475 microns for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- The applicator also must use all other necessary to control drift.

ROTATION CROP RESTRICTIONS

Do not rotate to small-grain crops (includes barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, wild rice) within 10 months following an OxyStar® 2E treatment.

Do not direct seed any crops, other than OxyStar® 2E- labeled crops, within 60 days following a treatment with OxyStar® 2E.

Do not transplant seedling crops, other than OxyStar® 2E-labeled crops, within 30 days following treatment with OxyStar® 2E

IMPORTANT: TREATED SOIL MUST BE THOROUGHLY INCORPORATED TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES AFTER HARVEST (OR ABANDONING) OF THE TREATED CROP BUT PRIOR TO PLANTING OF THE ROTATIONAL CROP. FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THIS THOROUGH AND COMPLETE INCORPORATION OR TO FOLLOW THE REQUIRED MINIMUM PLANT-BACK INTERVAL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, STAND REDUCTION AND/OR VIGOR REDUCTION OF THE PLANT-BACK CROP. See specific fallow bed labeling regarding crop planting information for applicators of OxyStar® 2E that are made to a fallow bed or fallow field.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Oxyfluorfen is a Group 14 herbicide that inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO). Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Albaugh, LLC representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing year unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Contact your local Albaugh, LLC sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

WEEDS LISTED

AGERATUM	Ageratum conyzoides
AMARANTH SPINY	Amaranthus spinosus
BALSAMAPPLE	Momordica charantia
BARNYARD GRASS (WATERGRASS)+	Echinonola crus-galli
BEDSTRAW CATCHWEED	Galium aparine
BITTERCRESS/LESSER	Cardamine oligosperma
BLUEGRASS (ANNUAL)+	Poa annua
BUCKWHEAT WILD	Polygonum convolvulus
BURCLOVER	Medicago hispida
BUTTERCUP SMALLFLOWER	Ranunculus abortivus
BUTTONWEED	Borreria laevis
CAMPHORWEED	Heterotheca subaxillaris
CANARYGRASS/ANNUAL	Phalaris canariensis
CARPETWEED	Mollugo verticillate
CHEESEWEED (MALVA)	Malva parviflora
CLOVER, RED+	Trifolium pratense
CLOVER, WHITE+	Trifolium repens
COCKLEBUR, COMMON	Xanthium pensylvanicum
CRABGRASS, LARGE (HAIRY)	Digitaria sanguinalis
CROTALARIA	Crotalaria species
CROTON, TROPIC	Croton glandulosus
CUDWEED, NARROWLEAF	Gnaphalium falcatum
EVENINGPRIMROSE, CUTLEAF	Oenothera laciniata
FIDDLENECK, COAST+	Amsinckia intermedia
FILAREE, BROADLEAF	Erodium botrys
FILAREE, REDSTEM	Erodium cicutarium
FILAREE, WHITESTEM	Erodium moschatum

(continued)

WEEDS LISTED (cont.)

FIREWEED (FROM SEED)	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
FLIXWEED	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
FOXTAIL, GIANT+	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
FOXTAIL, GREEN	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
FOXTAIL, YELLOW	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
GERANIUM, CAROLINA	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
GOOSEGRASS+	<i>Eleusine ndica</i>
GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
GROUNDCHERRY, WRIGHT	<i>Physalis wrightii</i>
GROUNDSEED, COMMON	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
HENBIT	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
HORSEWEED (MARESTAIL)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
JIMSONWEED	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
JOHNSONGRASS, SEEDLING	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
LADYSTHUMB (SMARTWEED)	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
LETTUCE, PRICKLY (CHINA LETTUCE)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
MALLOW, LITTLE (MALVA)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
MAYWEED (DOG FENNEL)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
MINERSLETTUCE	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
MORNINGGLORY SPECIES, ANNUAL	<i>Ipomoea species</i>
MORNINGGLORY, IVYLEAF+	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
MORNINGGLORY, TALL+	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
MUSTARD, BLACK	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
MUSTARD, BLUE (PURPLE MUSTARD)	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
MUSTARD, COMMON YELLOW	<i>Brassica campestris</i>
MUSTARD, HEDGE	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
MUSTARD, TUMBLE (JIM HILL MUSTARD)	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
MUSTARD, WILD	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
NETTLE, BURNING	<i>Urtica urens</i>
NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN BLACK	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
NIGHTSHADE, BLACK	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
NIGHTSHADE, HAIRY	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
OATS, WILD	<i>Avena fatua</i>
ORACH, RED	<i>Atriplex rosea</i>
OXALIS (BERMUDA BUTTERCUP)	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
PANICUM, FALL	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
PEPPERWEED, VIRGINIA	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
PEPPERWEED, YELLOWFLOWER	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>
PIGWEED, PROSTRATE	<i>Amaranthus biltoides</i>
PIGWEED, REDROOT	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
PIMPERNEL, SCARLET	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
POINSETTIA, WILD	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
PUNCTUREVINE	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
PURSLANE, COMMON	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
PUSLEY, FLORIDA	<i>Richardia scarbra</i>
RAGWEED, COMMON	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
REDMAIDS	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
ROCKET, LONDON	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
RYEGRASS, ITALIAN	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
SAGE, LANCELEAF	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
SANDBUR, FIELD	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
SANDSPURRY, RED	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>
SESBANIA, HEMP	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
SHEPHERDSPURSE+	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
SICKLEPOD	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
SIDA, PRICKLY (TEAWEED)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>

(continued)

WEEDS LISTED (cont.)

SIGNALGRASS, BROADLEAF	Brachiaria platyphylla
SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA	Polygonum pensylvanicum
SORREL, RED (FROM SEED)	Rumex acetosella
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL	Sonchus oleraceus
SPEEDWELL, BIRDSEYE	Veronica persica
SPURGE, GARDEN	Euphorbia hirta
SPURGE, PROSTRATE++	Euphorbia supina
SPURGE, SPOTTED++	Euphorbia maculata
SPURRY, CORN	Spergula arvensis
TANSYMUSTARD	Descurainia pinnata
THISTLE, BULL++	Cirsium vulgare
THISTLE, RUSSIAN	Salsola kali
VELVETLEAF	Abutilon theophrasti
WITCHGRASS	Panicum capillare
WITCHWEED	Striga asiatica
WOODSORREL, COMMON YELLOW	Oxalis stricta

+ Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.
++Preemergence control only.

APPLICATION METHODS AND CULTURAL PRACTICES

PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Apply the specified rate in a broadcast spray volume of 15 or more gallons of water per acre using calibrated spray equipment capable of uniform application to the soil surface. Seeding weeds are controlled as they come in contact with the soil-applied herbicide during emergence. Preemergence weed control is most effective when OxyStar® 2E is applied to soil surfaces that are clean (free of crop or weed residues or clippings) and weed-free. Prior to application, weed or crop residues must be removed by thorough incorporation into the soil using tillage equipment or by blowing the area to be treated. At least 0.25 inch of irrigation or rainfall is required to activate OxyStar® 2E and must occur within 3 to 4 weeks after application. For optimum results, OxyStar® 2E should be applied to prepared beds or soil surfaces that will be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that disturb or redistribute surface soil following treatment with OxyStar® 2E including cutting water furrows will reduce weed control effectiveness.

Application Rates and Rate Ranges: Where rate ranges are given, use the lower rate in the rate range on coarse texture soils with less than 1% organic matter and lighter weed infestations. Use higher rates in the rate range on medium to fine texture soils, soils containing greater than 1% organic matter, heavy weed infestations, or for extended residual preemergence weed control.

POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Apply the specified rate in a broadcast spray volume of 20 or more gallons of water per acre (a minimum 10 gallons if applying OxyStar® 2E in tank mix with glyphosate). Because OxyStar® 2E is a contact herbicide, complete and uniform coverage of weed foliage is essential for optimum postemergence control. Increase the spray volume to ensure complete and uniform coverage as weed height and density increases or in the presence of heavy trash (weed or crop residue). Postemergence applications of OxyStar® 2E are most effective when made to weeds at the seedling stage. Applications made later than the 4-inch or 4 leaf stage may result in partial control or suppression. Postemergence applications must be made to seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage. The addition of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray) of an 80% active nonionic surfactant, labeled for application to growing crops, will enhance herbicidal effectiveness in controlling emerged weeds.

Postemergence Application Rates: Where a rate range is given, use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in advanced stages of growth or for extended residual preemergence weed control following control of existing emerged weeds.

GROUND APPLICATION

Ground Broadcast: Apply OxyStar® 2E using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan nozzles. Follow manufacturer's requirements for spraying pressure and boom height. An off-center (OC) nozzle positioned at the end of the boom may be desired. Check calibration of spray equipment before each use.

Directed Sprays: Apply OxyStar® 2E as a coarse low-pressure spray in a spray volume of 20 or more gallons of spray per acre (broadcast basis). Follow manufacturer's requirements for nozzle spacing and operating pressure. Direct spray toward the soil at the base of the crop. In row crops, use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row (one on each side) and for optimum spray coverage use 4 flat fan nozzles per row (two on each side). Point the two forward nozzles forward and downward while the rear nozzles point to the rear and downward. With either sprayer system, adjust nozzles to cover the weed foliage but minimize contact with the crop. Do not apply with hollow cone nozzles.

IMPORTANT: OxyStar® 2E is a contact herbicide. Contact of sprays or drift with foliage or green stems can cause severe crop injury. Use directed sprays and spray shields and/or leaf lifters as necessary to minimize contact of spray or drift with crop foliage or stems. Young green stems of woody plants are also susceptible to injury from spray contact. Potential for injury to woody stems diminishes with loss of green color and the development of relatively impervious non-living corky tissue (bark) on the surface of the stem.

Band Application: Application rates listed in this label are for broadcast application. For band application the rate per broadcast acre must be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application}$$

SPOT APPLICATION

For spot application, apply sprays uniformly to soil for preemergence weed control or on a spray-to-wet basis for postemergence weed control. Mix the required amount of OxyStar® 2E with the specified amount of water. For preemergence weed control, use one-half to one gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft. for postemergence weed control use a minimum of 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft and add an 80% nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.5 fl oz (1 Tbs) per gallon of spray. If making spot applications within an established crop, use coarse low-pressure sprays and direct the spray to the soil beneath the plants. To avoid crop injury, do not allow sprays to contact leaves and stems of herbaceous plants or leaves or green stems of woody plants.

Amount of OxyStar® 2E Required to Treat 1000 sq ft at Specified Application Rate					
0.5 pt/acre	1.0 pt/acre	2.0 pt/acre	3.0 pt/acre	4.0 pt/acre	8.0 pt/acre
0.2 fl oz (5.5 ml)	0.4 fl oz (11 ml)	0.75 fl oz (22 ml)	1.1 fl oz (33 ml)	1.5 fl oz (44 ml)	3.0 fl oz (88 ml)

1 pint = 16 fl oz; 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use aerial boom equipment designed for use with herbicides and a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre (5 gallons per acre if tank mixed with glyphosate). Do not aerially apply OxyStar® 2E unless crop-specific use directions specifically allow and provide directions for aerial application.

AVOID DRIFT: Exercise extreme care to void herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant, tree or vegetation as severe injury may result. Extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift that could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Adhere to the following guidelines when aerial applications are to be made.

Spray Drift Management (Aerial Application): Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is controlled by the interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications 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 nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan of 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.

The applicator must adhere to the following requirements when OxyStar® 2E is aerially applied:

1. Do not apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
2. When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except the following:
 - 150 feet from dormant treefruit/nut/vine crops and overwintering sugar beets.
 - 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets, and non-targeted vegetable fallow beds.
3. When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
4. For upwind and side borders, maintain buffer zone of 150 feet from any non-targeted vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

The use of drift control agent may be required by local regulations. However, the drift control agent may decrease the weed control effectiveness.

Important: Aerial applicators must be familiar with the label for OxyStar® 2E and follow all applicable use precautions. Applying OxyStar® 2E in a manner other than specified in this label is done at the user's risk. In addition, aerial applicators must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, the most restrictive limitations apply.

CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the instructions for chemigation are followed. If application by chemigation is not specifically listed under the specific crop use instructions, OxyStar® 2E herbicide may not be applied to that crop through an irrigation system.

Apply this product only through sprinkler (center pivot, solid set, portable lateral, or low-volume (micro sprinkler), drip (trickle), or flood (basin) irrigation systems. Refer to use directions for specific crops for instructions as to which type of irrigation system may be used. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION (FOLIAR SPRAY USES)

For sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied at the beginning of the irrigation period to ensure uniform wetting of the plant and/or soil surfaces. Meter OxyStar® 2E at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to the vegetation and/or soil surface. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system. During sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied to ensure water penetration to a depth of two inches.

AVOID DRIFT: Extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift that could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. Use the following guidelines when applications of OxyStar® 2E are made through sprinkler irrigation:

- Do not apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
- When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least ½ mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except for the following:
 - Maintain a minimum downwind buffer of:
 - 150 feet from dormant treefruit, dormant vines and overwintering sugar beets.
 - 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets and vegetable fallow beds.
 - When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
 - For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

FLOOD (BASIN) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)

OxyStar® 2E must be continuously metered into the water during the entire irrigation period. Agitation in the pesticide supply tank is suggested. Best weed control results from OxyStar® 2E applied through flood (basin) irrigation systems are obtained when a uniform distribution and flow of irrigation water is maintained over level land.

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)

Meter OxyStar® 2E at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to the soil surface. For best results, OxyStar® 2E should be uniformly positioned across the wetted area to help reduce the “ring effect” of weed escapes, as other products begin to break down around the emitter. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system.

To apply a pesticide using drip (trickle) chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pipe and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or (water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

CHEMIGATION CALIBRATION: FOR LOW-VOLUME SPRINKLERS (MICROSPRINKLERS) AND DRIP (TRICKLE) IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters - NOT on grove acres. To determine correct amount of OxyStar® 2E, use the following formula:

1. Treated area per each emitter = A

$$A = 3.14 \times (\text{radius} \times \text{radius})$$

Example: If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area measured at the soil surface is 13 inches, then

$$A = 3.14 \times (13'' \times 13'')$$

$$A = 3.14 \times (169)$$

$$A = 530.7 \text{ square inches}$$

2. The area in square feet wet in each acre = B

$$B = \frac{A \times \text{emitters/acre}}{144}$$

Example: If there are 300 emitters per acre, then

$$B = \frac{530.7 \times 300}{144} = B = 1105.6 \text{ square feet wetted per acre}$$

3. The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = C

$$C = B \times \text{acres covered by system}$$

Example: If the system covers 20 acres, then

$$C = 1105.6 \text{ square feet per acre} \times 20 \text{ acres}$$

$$C = 22,112 \text{ square feet wetted by system}$$

4. Amount of OxyStar® 2E to inject = S

$$\text{Rate per treated acre of OxyStar® 2E} = R$$

$$S = \frac{C \times R}{43,560} = \text{quarts of OxyStar® 2E}$$

Example: If the desired application rate per treated acre is 1 quart of OxyStar® 2E, then

$$S = \frac{22,112 \times 1.0}{43,560} = S = 0.507 \text{ quarts of OxyStar® 2E must be injected into system.}$$

NOTE: Select the proper rate based on weed spectrum and desired length of control (See **RATE RANGES** section below).

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

In order for OxyStar® 2E to provide maximum preemergence activity:

Prior to application, the bed or soil surface should be smooth and free of crop and weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Leaves and trash may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application. After application, at least one-quarter inch (1/4 inch) of irrigation or rainfall should occur within 3 or 4 weeks after application. The best results from OxyStar® 2E are from applications to established beds or soil surfaces that are left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of OxyStar® 2E. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

RATE RANGES

Select proper application rates based on soil conditions, weed spectrum and desired period of residual weed control.

Preemergence Application: Where rate ranges are given, use the lower rate in the rate range on coarse texture soils with less than 1% organic matter. Use higher rates in the rate range on medium to fine texture soils, soils containing greater than 1% organic matter, or where a longer period of residual weed control is desired.

Postemergence Application: Where a rate range is given, use higher rate in rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in advanced stages of growth or where a longer period of residual weed control is desired.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Shake Well Before Using. Fill the spray tank at least one-third full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the specified amount of herbicides to the spray tank. The order of addition to the spray tank should be (1) wettable powders, (2) flowables and (3) soluble liquids. Complete filling of the spray tank with water.

Use of Surfactants: For all applications of OxyStar® 2E (except garlic and onions) where postemergence weed control is desired, add 2 to 4 pints of Latron AG-98 nonionic surfactant (or comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant cleared for application to growing crops) per each 100 gallons of spray. The addition of 4 pints of Latron AG-98 per 100 gallons of spray is specified to enhance postemergence activity when hard water (greater than 600 ppm) is used as carrier. Maintain agitation until spraying is completed.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as the product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour, if the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Sprayer Cleanup: Thoroughly flush spray equipment (tank, pump, hoses and boom) with clean water before and after each use. Residues of OxyStar® 2E remaining in spray equipment may damage other crops. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant to equipment flushing waters at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons is required to aid in removal of residues of OxyStar® 2E.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE INFORMATION

ARTICHOKE (GLOBE) Post-Directed Spray Application

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6	<p>Application Method: Apply as a directed spray to the soil surface between the rows and at the base of artichoke plants in a minimum spray volume of 40 gallons per acre.</p> <p>Timing to Crop: Apply after completion of ditching operations. Separate applications of up to 4 pt/acre may be made 8 to 10 weeks apart or a single application of up to 6 pt/acre may be made.</p> <p>Timing to Weeds: Preemergence up to 8 leaf stage.</p>

Precautions:

- Application of OxyStar® 2E to artichoke plantings must be delayed a minimum of 60 days after cutting back or transplanting.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre per year as a result of a single application or multiple applications.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) in a single application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not make second application within 8 weeks of first.
- Do not apply over-the-top. Contact with direct spray or drift will cause injury to artichoke fronds or severe injury to buds or flowers.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
cheeseweed (malva) groundsel, common lambsquarter, common mustard, common yellow oxalis (Bermuda buttercup) [†] shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	cheeseweed (malva) groundsel, common mustard, common yellow nettle, burning oxalis (Bermuda buttercup) [†] shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

[†] Suppression

BROCCOLI / CABBAGE / CAULIFLOWER

Pre-Transplant (Preplant) Application for Preemergence Broadleaf Weed Control

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1 – 2	<p>Pre-Transplant Application Only: Apply broadcast to final seedbed prior to transplanting. Use lower rate in the rate range on coarse textured soils with less than 1% organic matter. Use the highest rate in the rate range on medium to fine textured soils or soils containing greater than 1% organic matter.</p> <p>Transplanting should be accomplished with minimal soil disturbance and soil left undisturbed during the time weed control is desired.</p>

Precautions:

- Pre-transplant applications may result in initial, but temporary, crop injury (leaf cupping or crinkling) and is enhanced if crop leaves come in direct contact with treated soil. Crop will rapidly outgrow this condition and develop normally. Severe crop injury may result if transplants are under stress due to temperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides or storage conditions. The use of transplants less than 5 weeks old or use of extremely succulent transplants grown in containers less than 1 inch square may increase the severity of crop injury. Hardening off, increasing the age of transplants or increasing the size of the rooting containers will lessen the possibility and/or severity of potential crop injury.
- OxyStar® 2E will assist in early season annual grass control, however, a herbicide program for preemergence or postemergence control of annual grasses is recommended.
- Applications to muck soils may result in partial weed control or suppression
- Furrow and drip irrigation immediately after transplanting and under high temperatures can result in increased crop injury. Sprinkler irrigation is recommended during early establishment of transplants. If these conditions cannot be met, OxyStar® 2E herbicide must not be used.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs of active) of OxyStar® 2E per treated acre per year.
- Do not make more than one application per year.
- **Note:** Do not apply OxyStar® 2E if an acetanilide herbicide including Dual Magnum herbicide, Lasso herbicide, or Ramrod herbicide has been applied to the field during the current growing year as severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E as a preemergence treatment to direct-seeded broccoli, cabbage or cauliflower.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E post-transplant or over-the-top of broccoli, cabbage or cauliflower.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence
carpetweed pigweed, redroot purslane, common smartweed, Pennsylvania

CACAO (BEARING AND NONBEARING)

(For Use Only in Hawaii)

OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a pre-transplant treatment or to established or recently transplanted cacao.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	2 – 8	<p>Pre-transplant Application: Up to 4 pints per broadcast acre may be applied as a pre-transplant application.</p> <p>Application to Established Plantings: In established plantings, including recently transplanted cacao plants, apply as a directed spray to the orchard floor. Use higher rates in rate range and increase spray volume to control dense growth of existing weeds or for extended residual preemergence weed control.</p>

Precautions:

- OxyStar® 2E must be applied to only healthy growing trees/transplants of suitable size to allow directed sprays. Avoid spray contact with foliage.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre as a single application.
- Do not apply more than 24 pints (6.0 lbs of active) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not apply preplant or preemergence to direct-seeded cacao.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
ageratum buttonweed crotalaria purslane, common spurge, garden	purslane, common spurge, garden

CITRUS (NONBEARING)

Citrus, including Calamondin, Chironja, Citrus Citron, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, Sour Orange, Sweet Orange, Tangelo, Tangerine, Tangor

OxyStar® 2E may be applied only in non-bearing citrus orchards. Apply only as a directed spray to the orchard floor avoiding contact with citrus foliage.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	6	Preemergence Weed Control: Up to 6 pt/acre may be applied for residual preemergence weed control.
Postemergence	2 – 6	Postemergence Weed Control: The 6 pint/acre rate will control weeds up to 4 inches tall. Weeds greater than 4-leaf or 4 inches tall may be partially controlled. Use sufficient spray volume for complete and uniform coverage of weeds. Increase the spray volume with increased weed height and density to ensure complete coverage.

Tank Mixing: Refer to **Mixing Directions** section for **Tank Mixing Precautions.**

- **Preemergence Use:** For residual control of grass weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be tank mixed with grass herbicides labeled for use in citrus.
- **Postemergence Use:** For broader spectrum postemergence control of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be tank mixed with paraquat or glyphosate.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Apply OxyStar® 2E only to nonbearing citrus (trees that will not bear fruit for one year).
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre per year as a result of a single or multiple applications.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) in a single application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply during periods of new citrus foliage growth. Applications must be made after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Avoid direct spray contact with citrus foliage.

(continued)

Key Weeds Controlled:

(Arizona and California)		(Florida, Louisiana and Texas)	
Preemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence
burclover cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common henbit knotweed, prostrate lambsquarters, common lettuce, prickly pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted	cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf † filaree, redstem † filaree, whitestem † groundsel, common henbit minerslettuce nettle, burning pigweed, redroot redmaids shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	cutweed, narrowleaf eveningprimrose, cutleaf †† groundcherry, cutleaf lambsquarters, common nightshade, American black nightshade, black pepperweed, Virginia pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild pusley, florida sida, prickly (teaweed) smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted	balsamapple cudweed, narrowleaf ††† eveningprimrose, cutleaf †† groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright lambsquarters, common morningglory, annual nightshade, American black nightshade, black pepperweed, Virginia pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild purslane, common pusley, florida sida, prickly (teaweed) smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual

† OxyStar® 2E at the 6 pt/acre will provide control of filaree and other weeds up to 4-inch stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

†† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

††† Maximum 0.5-inch diameter.

CLARY SAGE

**Clary Sage (*Salvia sclarea*) Grown and Utilized in the Essence Industry
(For Use Only in North Carolina)**

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	0.5 - 1	OxyStar® 2E may be applied to established clary sage for control of henbit (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) and other winter annual broadleaf weeds during the winter and spring season. Apply shortly after the first flush of henbit is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth. Additional applications may be required to control subsequent weed flushes through the spring season. After treatment, henbit will stop growing and slowly die. Increase the spray volume if weed growth is dense.

Precautions:

- Clary sage may respond to the topical application of this product with some marginal leaf burn, but recovery is rapid.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) in a single application
- Do not make more than 6 applications per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not make last application within 5 days of harvest.

COFFEE (BEARING AND NONBEARING)

(For Use Only in Hawaii)

OxyStar® 2E may be applied to established coffee, recently transplanted coffee, or as a pre-transplant treatment. In established non-dormant coffee, apply as a directed spray avoiding contact with crop foliage. Newly established transplants should be healthy and well established and of sufficient size to allow use of directed sprays without contacting crop foliage.

OxyStar® 2E may be applied over-the-top of dormant coffee transplants. Transplants are considered to be dormant when active terminal growth has ceased and terminal buds have formed. Do not apply over-the-top of coffee plants after buds start to swell (a sign that new growth has resumed) may result in crop injury.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	2 – 8	<p>Preemergence Weed Control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a directed spray to the orchard floor beneath established coffee plants. • Up to 4 pints per acre may be applied as a pre-transplant application prior to transplanting coffee plants. <p>Postemergence Weed Control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the spray volume when weed growth is dense or trash is present; or use a higher rate within the rate range for extended residual preemergence weed control.

Tank Mixing: Refer to **Mixing Directions** section for **Tank Mixing Precautions**. Apply tank mixes only as directed sprays.

Precaution:

- To prevent foliar injury, do not apply during periods of rapid new growth or allow spray or drift to contact actively growing foliage.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply preplant or preemergence to direct-seeded coffee.
- Do not apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. of active) per broadcast acre of OxyStar® 2E in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 24 pints (6.0 lbs of active) per broadcast acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within one (1) day of harvest.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
ageratum buttonweed crotalaria purslane, common spurge, garden	purslane, common spurge, garden

CONIFER SEEDBEDS. TRANSPLANTS. CONTAINER STOCK AND SELECTED FIELD GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

Use Precautions

- Not for conifer release in forest management programs or for forest regeneration applications.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not graze or harvest livestock forage from treated areas.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E in an enclosed greenhouse structure as injury to plant foliage may result.
- Do not store or transport treated container stock in an enclosed structure until completion of 4 irrigations (minimum 21 days) as injury to non-labeled plants may occur.
- Apply OxyStar® 2E only to healthy conifer stock. Do not apply OxyStar® 2E to conifers that are under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.

(continued)

Key Weeds Controlled: When OxyStar® 2E is applied preemergence or postemergence at specified dosages and weed stages.

barnyardgrass † bedstraw, catchweed bittercress, lesser bluegrass, annual † buckwheat, wild burclover carpetweed clover, red † clover, white † cocklebur, common crabgrass, large † fiddleneck, coast † filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem fireweed (from seed) flixweed foxtail, giant † goosegrass † groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, wright groundsel, common henbit jimsonweed knotweed, prostrate ladythumb lambsquarters, common lettuce, prickly mallow, little mayweed minerslettuce morningglory, ivyleaf † morningglory, tall †	mustard, blue mustard, tumble mustard, wild nettle, burning nightshade, black nightshade, hairy oats, wild orach, red pepperweed, yellowflower pigweed, prostrate pigweed, redroot pimpernel, scarlet purslane, common redmaids rocket, London sandspurry, red shepherdspurse † sida, prickly smartweed, Pennsylvania sorrel, red (from seed) sowthistle, annual speedwell, birdseye spurge, prostrate †† spurge, spotted †† spurry, corn tansymustard thistle, bull †† thistle, Russian velvetleaf witchgrass woodsorrel, yellow ††
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† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

†† Preemergence control only.

CONIFER SEEDBEDS

Agricultural Use Requirements

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 3 days.

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

Coveralls

- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

OxyStar® 2E provides both postemergence and residual preemergence control of many broadleaf weeds and annual grass species.

Seeded conifers are tolerant to preemergence and postemergence applications of OxyStar® 2E. For weed control during the establishment of conifer seedlings, OxyStar® 2E can be applied after seeding of conifers, but prior to emergence. For weed control in emerged conifers, OxyStar® 2E may be applied over-the-top, but application must be delayed a minimum of 5 weeks after seedling emergence. If application is made during cool, cloudy weather, make certain that seedlings have hardened-off prior to spraying.

(continued)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1 – 4	Application after planting, but prior to emergence of conifer seedlings: Where grass weeds are present, apply 2 to 4 pints of OxyStar® 2E per acre. In known areas of high weed competition, apply 4 pints of OxyStar® 2E per acre. Broadcast to beds and irrigate with 1/2 to 3/4 inch of sprinkler irrigation before weed emergence. OxyStar® 2E is most effective on annual grasses when applied preemergence.
Postemergence	1 – 2	Application after emergence of conifer seedlings: Application must be made to seedling weeds less than 4 inches in height (seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage). Depending of subsequent weed flushes, multiple applications may be necessary to achieve year-long weed control.

Chemigation: OxyStar® 2E may be applied at labeled rates through sprinkler irrigation systems. For center pivot irrigation systems, apply the specified dosage of OxyStar® 2E per acre metered at a continuous uniform rate during the entire irrigation period, otherwise meter OxyStar® 2E at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period. When applying by sprinkler irrigation, follow directions given in the Chemigation Instructions section of this label.

Precautions:

- Occasionally spotting, crinkling, or flecking may appear on leaves of conifers. Leaves that receive direct spray or drift may be injured, but typically outgrow this condition rapidly and develop normally.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 4 pints/Acre (1.0 lbs of active) in a single application.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application

Important: When applied as directed, the conifer species listed on this label have shown tolerance to OxyStar® 2E. It is impossible, however, to evaluate this product on all varieties, biotypes and cultivars of listed species under all possible growing conditions. Until familiar with results under local growing conditions, the user must exercise reasonable judgement and caution with this product. Limit application of this product to a few plants in a small area to determine plant tolerance and extent of injury if such occurs, prior to initiating large-scale applications.

Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir	Fraser (<i>Abies fraseri</i>) Grand (<i>Abies grandis</i>) Noble (<i>Abies procera</i>)
Hemlock	Eastern hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)
Pine	Austrian (<i>Pinus nigra</i>) Eastern White (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) Himalayan (<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>) Jack (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>) Loblolly (<i>Pinus taeda</i>) Lodgepole (<i>Pinus contorta</i>) Longleaf (<i>Pinus palustris</i>) Monterey (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) Mugho (<i>Pinus mugo</i>) Ponderosa (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) Shortleaf (<i>Pinus echinata</i>) Slash (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>) Virginia (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)
Spruce	Blue (<i>Picea pungens</i>) Dwarf (<i>Picea glauca Conica</i>) Alberta (<i>Picea abies</i>) Norway (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)

CONIFER TRANSPLANTS AND CONTAINER STOCK (INCLUDES 2-0 SEEDLING AND CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 6 days.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Many container-grown conifers and conifer transplants are tolerant to preemergence and postemergence applications of OxyStar® 2E. Applied postemergence, OxyStar® 2E provides postemergence control of emerged weeds and preemergence residual control of many broadleaf weeds and grasses (see **Key Weeds Controlled**) at the beginning of this section.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 8	Transplanted and Container Grown Conifers: For best results, make preemergence applications immediately after transplanting seedlings or to weed-free container stock. Make postemergence applications to weeds less than 4 inches in height. Two applications may be necessary, in fall-transplanted conifer fields, for year-long weed control. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.25% v/v) labeled for application to growing crops, enhances the activity of OxyStar® 2E on emerged weeds.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre in a single application or more than 16 pints (4.0 lbs of active) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not make over-the-top applications during periods of active conifer growth. Apply only before bud break or after new terminal growth has hardened off.

In addition to those conifer species listed under the Conifer Seedbed section, the following conifer species have been shown to be tolerant to OxyStar® 2E:

Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> <i>Juniperus procumbens</i> <i>Juniperus sabina</i> <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuqa heterophylla</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus species</i>

SELECTED FIELD-GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

Listed field-grown deciduous trees are tolerant only to directed spray applications of OxyStar® 2E. OxyStar® 2E provides both preemergence and postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Timing to Crop: Apply OxyStar® 2E to established deciduous trees or after transplanting. For optimum weed control, applications should be made prior to weed germination. Apply only as a directed spray to soil beneath the trees.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Early postemergence	2 - 6	OxyStar® 2E may be applied to established deciduous trees or after transplanting as a single or split application. Apply as a directed spray to the soil surface. Use of spray shields to reduce exposure of foliage and bark is recommended. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.25% v/v) labeled for application to growing crops, will enhance herbicidal activity on emerged weeds. Spot Application: Spot treatments at specified rates may be used to control localized weed infestations. See use directions for Spot Application in the Application Methods and Cultural Practices section.

Tank Mixing: For broader spectrum control, OxyStar® 2E may be tank mixed with other preemergence or postemergence herbicides registered for this use in deciduous trees. Refer to **Mixing Directions** section for **Tank Mixing Precautions**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Precautions:

- For maximum crop safety, directed applications must be prior to budbreak in the spring or after trees have initiated dormancy in the fall. Avoid contact of spray or drift with foliage or stems with green bark. Application after bud swell may result in crop injury and is not recommended. If a non-dormant application is required due to weed competition, apply only after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Use only directed sprays and spray shields to prevent spray contact with stems with green bark or foliage.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E to trees that have been weakened or are under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, or winter injury as severe injury may result.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) per acre in one application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply to bearing tree fruit, nut and vine crops. For selected bearing tree fruit, nut and vine crops, refer to Tree Fruit/Nut/Vine section of this label for use directions.
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with OxyStar® 2E.

OxyStar® 2E may be applied to the following deciduous tree species:

Almond ††	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Apple ††	<i>Malus X domestica</i>
Apricot ††	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Ash, Green Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> <i>Fraxinus Americana</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Cherry ††	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Chestnut ††	<i>Castanea spp.</i>
Crabapple ††	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus spp.</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>

(continued)

OxyStar® 2E may be applied to the following deciduous tree species: (cont.)

Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
Filbert ††	<i>Corylus spp.</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Maple, Black † Maple, Red † Maple, Sugar †	<i>Acer nigrum</i> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Acer saccharum</i>
Myrtle, Crepe	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Nectarine ††	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Nut, Hickory ††	<i>Carya spp.</i>
Nut, Macadamia	<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>
Oak, Chestnut Oak, Cherrybark Oak, Nutt All Oak, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Water Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus prinus.</i> <i>Quercus pagoda</i> <i>Quercus nuttallii</i> <i>Quercus palustres</i> <i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Quercus nigra</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Poplar Poplar, Tulip	<i>Populus spp.</i> <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Peach ††	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear ††	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>
Pecan ††	<i>Carya spp.</i>
Pistachio ††	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Plum ††	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Prune ††	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentales</i>
Walnut, Black ††	<i>Juglans nigra</i>

† Do not apply to maple trees used for production of maple cap or maple syrup.

†† Apply only to nonbearing trees. For bearing trees fruit, nut and vine crops, refer to specific use directions in the Tree fruit/Nut/Vine section of this label.

CORN

FOR USE ONLY ON FIELD CORN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE USDA WITCHWEED ERADICATION PROGRAM IN NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Apply OxyStar® 2E only as a directed spray from May through August for preemergence and postemergence control of witchweed (*Striga asiatica*). Corn must be a minimum of 24 inches tall. Examine witchweed infested fields during the early part of the growing year to determine uniformity of corn stand and grass weed pressure. If necessary, cultivate weed-infested fields prior to initial application of OxyStar® 2E to allow for optimum soil coverage during the initial application. Inspect fields treated with OxyStar® 2E regularly for any break through of witchweed. If break through occurs, make a second application as soon as possible after appearance of witchweed. Repeat treatment prior to bloom stage to prevent seed set.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 – 3	Initial Application: Apply as a directed spray over the entire row surface at the rate of 2 pints per acre. Use up to 3 pints per acre in areas of heavy witchweed infestation. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and a non-ionic surfactant at the time of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray.
Postemergence	1 - 2	Repeat Applications: In case of witchweed breakthrough a repeat application may be made at 1 to 2 pints per acre.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 5 pints (1.25 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre during the year.
- Do not apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lbs of active) per acre in a single application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up application within 10 weeks of first application.
- Do not apply any application within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not use corn plants from a treated field for green chop, ensilage, forage, or fodder.
- Do not spray over the top of the corn, as this may result in severe corn injury. Spray must contact only the lower 3 to 8 inches of the corn stalk and any leaves in this zone. Spray droplets contacting the lower leaves will cause necrotic spotting or streaking of sprayed tissue.

COTTON

Application Methods and Equipment: OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a post-direct spray to cotton a minimum of 6 to 8 inches tall. Care must be exercised to avoid spray contact with the cotton leaves. Use rigid precision ground spray equipment and spray shields to prevent spray contact with cotton foliage. Use branch lifters or shields, as necessary, to avoid contact of directed sprays with cotton plant.

Accurate, placement of spray nozzles is essential for uniform coverage of weeds and to minimize injury to cotton plants. Use a minimum broadcast spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and operate the sprayer at the minimum spray pressure specified by the spray nozzle manufacturer. OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a post-direct spray with only 2 flat fan nozzles per row (1 nozzle on each side of the row). For optimum coverage, use 4 flat fan nozzles per row (2 nozzles on each side of the row). Point forward and downward the two forward nozzles while the rear nozzles are pointed to the rear and downward. With either sprayer setup, adjust the nozzles carefully to cover the weed foliage with minimum contact to cotton plants. OxyStar® 2E may also be applied as a band application. Do not use hollow cone nozzles.

Tank Mixing: For control of additional broadleaf and grass weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a postemergence directed spray in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence use in cotton (see **Tank Mixing Precautions** under **Mixing Directions**). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

(continued)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	1 – 2	<p>Apply as a post-directed spray. For optimum control, use the 2 pint per acre rate on actively growing weed seedlings with no more than 4 true leaves (not counting cotyledon leaves). Effective control of succulent weeds at the 2- to 3-leaf stage can usually be obtained at the 1 pint per acre rate. See Mixing Directions for surfactant specification.</p> <p>Where available, irrigation may be applied prior to application of OxyStar® 2E to encourage maximum weed emergence. Irrigation following application will improve preemergence activity of OxyStar® 2E against nightshade and groundcherry species.</p>

Precautions:

- Exercise care to avoid spray contact with cotton leaves. Leaves accidentally sprayed will exhibit necrotic (dead) spots and may be dropped from the plant. Crop injury may be enhanced if application is made when excessive soil moisture is present or rainfall occurs immediately after application, however, cotton will outgrow this condition and develop normally.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Western Cotton (AZ and CA): Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre in a single application, or more than a total of 4 pints (1 .0 lb. active) of OxyStar® 2E per broadcast acre per year as a result of multiple applications.
- Do not make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application.
- Do not apply within 75 days of harvest of Western Cotton.
- Do not apply to cotton less than 6 inches tall or severe crop injury will result
- Southern Cotton (All other states): Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre of per year as a result of a single application or multiple applications.
- Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs of active) per acre in a single application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application.
- Do not apply within 90 days of harvest of Southern Cotton.
- Do not apply to cotton less than 6 inches tall or severe crop injury will result.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Postemergence	
cocklebur, common croton, tropic groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright jimsonweed lambsquarter, common morningglory, annual (up to 6 leaf) nightshade, American black nightshade, black	nightshade, hairy pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild † purslane, common sesbania, hemp sicklepod †† sida, prickly (teaweed) † smartweed, Pennsylvania velvetleaf

† Multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

†† Post-direct applications of OxyStar® 2E will control or suppress seedlings not exceeding the one true leaf stage.

COTTONWOOD

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6	OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a single or split application. Apply as a directed spray to soil at the base of cottonwood trees. Use the higher rate in the rate range for extended preemergence weed control or for Postemergence control of weeds up to the 6 leaf stage. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray will enhance the Postemergence activity of OxyStar® 2E on emerged weeds.

Precautions:

- Apply OxyStar® 2E immediately after transplant only to dormant healthy cottonwood stock.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) per acre of OxyStar® 2E in a single application or more than 18 pints (4.5 lbs. active) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- In established stands, do not allow sprays of OxyStar® 2E to contact cottonwood foliage. In newly established cottonwood plantings, use spray shields, if necessary, to prevent exposure of green bark and foliage.

Key Weeds Controlled:

groundsel, common knotweed, prostrate lambsquarter	mustard, hedge shepherdspurse smartweed, Pennsylvania
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EUCALYPTUS

Apply OxyStar® 2E for preemergence and postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds in established eucalyptus plantings.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6	Directed Spray: OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a single or split application. Apply as a directed spray to soil at the base of eucalyptus trees. Use the higher rate in the rate range for extended preemergence weed control or for postemergence control of weeds up to the 6 leaf stage. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray will enhance the postemergence activity of OxyStar® 2E on emerged weeds. Over-the-Top Application: In new plantings, apply OxyStar® 2E just before or immediately after transplanting eucalyptus seedlings that are in a dormant condition (i.e., leaves may be present, but terminal growth has hardened off and terminal buds have formed). In established plantings, OxyStar® 2E may be applied as an over-the-top spray when plants are in a dormant condition.

Precautions:

- At transplant, apply OxyStar® 2E only to healthy "dormant" healthy eucalyptus stock. In established plantings, use spray shields, if needed, to prevent exposure of foliage and bark of small and/or actively growing plants.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 18 pints (4.5 lbs. active) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- To avoid phytotoxicity, make over-the-top applications only to eucalyptus trees in a dormant condition. Do not make over-the-top applications after bud break and resumption of active growth.

(continued)

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
burclover cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common lettuce, prickly pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted	cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf † filaree, redstem † filaree, whitestem † groundsel, common henbit minerslettuce nettle, burning pigweed, redroot redmaids shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

† At the 6-pint rate, OxyStar® 2E will provide control of filaree up to the 6-leaf stage.

USE ON FALLOW BEDS
(Not for use prior to planting soybeans in California)

Used alone or in tank mix combination with glyphosate, OxyStar® 2E provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds on land to be planted to crops.

Prior to planting, treated fallow beds should be thoroughly tilled (incorporated) to a depth of at least 2.5 inches. OxyStar® 2E is no longer herbicidally effective once the active layer in the soil surface is disrupted by soil incorporation.

Aerial Application: OxyStar® 2E may be aerially applied for weed control in fallow beds. Follow requirements for **Aerial Application** in the **Product Use Information** section of this label.

Minimum Treatment to Planting Intervals for listed crops:

Direct Seeded Crops	Minimum Treatment-to-Planting Interval	
	OxyStar® 2E (up to 1 pint/acre)	OxyStar® 2E (>1 to 2 pints/acre)
carrot	90 days	90 days
cotton	7 days	7 days
potato	60 days	60 days
sugar beet	60 days	90 days
other root/tuber crops	90 days	90 days
onions	180 days	180 days
other bulb vegetables	180 days	180 days
cabbage	90 days	90 days
cauliflower	90 days	90 days
other brassica crops	120 days	120 days
lettuce	90 days	120 days
other leafy vegetables (except brassica crops)	120 days	120 days
pepper	90 days	120 days

(continued)

Minimum Treatment to Planting Intervals for listed crops: (cont.)

Direct Seeded Crops	Minimum Treatment-to-Planting Interval	
	OxyStar® 2E (up to 1 pint/acre)	OxyStar® 2E (>1 to 2 pints/acre)
tomato	60 days	120 days
other fruiting vegetables	120 days	120 days
cantaloupe	60 days	90 days
squash	90 days	120 days
watermelon	60 days	60 days
other cucurbits	90 days	120 days
dry beans	60 days	60 days
Peanut	60 days	60 days
other legume vegetables	60 days	60 days
safflower	60 days	60 days
Soybeans (Except California)	7days	7 days
cereal grains: Including barley, buckwheat, corn, proso millet, pearl millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, and wild rice	10 months	10 months
cotton and soybean	(see specific labeling for fallow beds to be planted to cotton or soybeans)	

Transplanted Crops	Minimum Treatment-to-planting Interval	
	OxyStar® 2E (up to 1 pint/acre)	OxyStar® 2E (>1 to 2 pints/acre)
celery	30 days	30 days
conifer	0 days	0 days
garlic	0 days	30 days
grape/kiwi	0 days	0 days
onion	0 days	30 days
pepper	30 days	30 days
strawberries	30 days	30 days
tomato	30 days	30 days
Tree fruit/nut/citrus	0 days	0 days

(continued)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	1 – 2	<p>Use 20 or more gallons of spray volume per acre and increase spray volume for dense weed growth. Use the 1 pint per acre rate for up to 4 weeks of preemergence control and postemergence control of susceptible weeds up to 4-leaf stage. Use the 2 pint per acre rate for up to 8 weeks of preemergence control and postemergence control of susceptible weeds up to 6-leaf stage. Best preemergence control is achieved when irrigation or rainfall occurs within 3 or 4 weeks after application.</p> <p>A tank mix with glyphosate is recommended if the treatment area contains dense weed populations, oversized weed seedlings, volunteer grains, annual grasses or under unfavorable environmental conditions.</p> <p>Outside of California: For enhanced contact activity (burndown/suppression) tank mix 6.5 fl oz of OxyStar® 2E with the labeled rate of either glyphosate or paraquat. Apply at the application rate and weed growth stages specified in the respective tank mix product 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 and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.</p>

Precautions:

- Failure to achieve thorough and complete incorporation, or to follow the specified treatment-planting interval, may result in stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the planted crop.
- Crop injury may be enhanced if newly seeded crops or transplants are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, low soil temperatures, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.
- Exercise extreme care to avoid herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant, tree or vegetation as severe injury may result.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre per fallow year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make a follow up application within 10 weeks of first application

Key Weeds Controlled: OxyStar® 2E provides preemergence and postemergence control of the following weeds on fallow beds: †

buttercup, smallflower cheeseweed (malva) eveningprimrose, cutleaf †† fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem geranium, Carolina groundcherry, cutleaf groundsel, common henbit ladythumb minerslettuce	mustard species nettle, burning oxalis pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sida, prickly sowthistle, annual velvetleaf (wild common)
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† Thorough spray coverage is essential to maximize the postemergence activity of OxyStar® 2E. For postemergence control when applied by air, a tank mixture of OxyStar® 2E with either glyphosate or paraquat is specified.

†† Requires maximum rate and/or multiple applications for effective control.

GARBANZO BEANS

(For Use Only in Arizona and California)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1	Apply after planting but prior to weed or crop emergence as a single broadcast application using a spray volume of 20 or more gallons of water per acre.

Precautions:

- Garbanzo beans are tolerant to preemergence application of OxyStar® 2E, however, under certain conditions, severe but temporary crop injury may occur. A heavy splashing rain shortly after crop emergence or wet soil conditions during early growth stages can cause leaf cupping, crinkling, stunting or defoliation of the garbanzo seedlings. Injury, when it occurs, it is usually limited to the first few leaves that develop after plants emerge from the soil. Delays in crop development and/or maturity may result, but Garbanzo beans do recover with little to no impact on yield.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lbs. active) per acre of OxyStar® 2E in a single application.
- Make only one application per year.
- Do not use bean vines for livestock feed or hay.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence
groundsel, common mallow, little rocket, London Shepherdspurse

GARLIC

Agricultural Use Requirements

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

Coveralls

- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Cultural Considerations: For optimum preemergence weed control, the soil surface should be smooth and free of excessive trash (clippings, plant residues, etc.). Following application, treated beds should be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in soil disturbance or redistribution or untreated soil can result in reduced weed control.

(continued)

Direct Seeded Garlic (Postemergence Application):		
Weed Control	Rate (per acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	2 - 4 fl oz	Northeastern States Including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont: Apply OxyStar® 2E at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre to seeded garlic that has at least 3 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control.
Postemergence	0.5 - 1 pt	Western States Including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington: Apply OxyStar® 2E at 0.5 to 1 pt per acre to seeded garlic that has at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 to 1 pt per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2.0 pints per acre per year. For optimum postemergence weed control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control.
Postemergence	0.5 pt	All Other States: Apply OxyStar® 2E at 0.5 pt per acre to seeded garlic that has at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 pt per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control.

Direct Seeded Garlic (California Only)		
Weed Control	Rate (per/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	1 pt	<p>Application after planting but Prior to Garlic Emergence: Apply OxyStar® 2E after planting, but prior to crop emergence, for preemergence control of listed broadleaf and grass weeds using ground, air or sprinkler irrigation (chemigation). Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Follow Aerial Application instructions and precautions in the Product Use Information section of this label.</p> <p>Postemergence and Directed Application: Apply OxyStar® 2E as a directed or over-the-top spray to garlic that is at least 12 inches tall. Accurate, uniform placement of directed postemergence sprays is essential for effective weed control and to minimize injury to garlic. Use low-pressure sprays and a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. Adjust nozzles for minimum spray contact with garlic plants, directing the spray to the soil at the base of garlic plants and adjacent bed top and furrow area. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Application at later than 4-leaf growth stage may result in reduced weed control.</p> <p>Sprinkler Irrigation (Portable Lateral or Solid Set) Preemergence or Postemergence: Apply OxyStar® 2E at the specified broadcast application rate using sufficient irrigation to wet soil to a depth of 2 inches. Apply after planting but prior to garlic emergence or postemergence when garlic is at least 12 inches tall. Follow the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" given in the Chemigation section of this label.</p>

Precautions:

- **Garlic Response to Preemergence Applications of OxyStar® 2E:** Following a preemergence application of OxyStar® 2E, a chlorotic band around some of the leaves may be observed after the first irrigation (or rainfall) following garlic emergence.

Transplanted Garlic: Postemergence Application Immediately after Planting		
Weed Control	Rate (per/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	up to 2 pt	All States Except Northeastern States: Transplanted garlic is most tolerant of a postemergence application immediately after transplanting. An application of up to 2 pints per acre may be made within two days after transplanting. If less than 2 pints per acre is applied, a second application can be made two weeks or more after transplanting. Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 pints per acre of OxyStar® 2E per year as a result of multiple applications.
Postemergence	2 - 4 fl oz	Northeastern States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont: Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per year.

Key Weeds Controlled:

canarygrass (annual) eveningprimrose, cutleaf groundsel, common mallow, little (malva) nightshade, black pigweed, prostrate † pigweed, redroot †	puncturevine purslane, common † rocket, London sage, lanceleaf shepherdspurse † sowthistle, annual
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† Key weeds controlled at specified rates in Northeastern States.

Garlic - Crop-Specific Precaution (Postemergence Application):
Postemergence applications of OxyStar® 2E may cause chlorotic leaf banding, necrotic lesions, or stunting of the garlic plants. Symptoms may be more severe if garlic emerged under cool, wet, overcast, or foggy weather. These conditions are temporary and should not affect the vigor or development of garlic plants.

Garlic - Crop-Specific Restrictions (Applicable to All Methods of Application):

- In all states except Northeastern states, do not apply until direct seeded garlic plants have two (2) fully developed true leaves. In the Northeastern states, do not apply until direct seeded garlic plants have three (3) fully developed true leaves. Application made prior to the specified growth stage may result in serious crop injury.
- Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs of active) per acre in a single application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. active) per acre of OxyStar® 2E per year as a result of multiple applications.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- In direct seeded garlic (except in California), do not apply OxyStar® 2E as a preemergence treatment.
- Use only on dry bulb garlic.
- Do not apply to garlic grown for seed.
- For weed control in Garlic, do not mix OxyStar® 2E with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers.
- Do not apply to garlic plants that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes or diseases.

**GUAVA (Bearing and Non-bearing)
(For Use Only in Hawaii)**

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	5 – 8	<p>Preemergence or Postemergence: In established guava plantings, apply preemergence or postemergence to weeds. Increase the spray volume to ensure adequate coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Minimize contact with guava plants by directing the spray to the soil surface. Spray shields are suggested to minimize spray contact in young plantings.</p> <p>For broader spectrum postemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be applied in tank mix combination with paraquat or glyphosate. Follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the labels of the respective tank mix products.</p> <p>It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.</p>
Postemergence	2 – 8	

Precautions:

- Prevent direct spray or drift from contacting green stems, fruit or foliage, as injury may result.
- Alone or in tank mix combination, OxyStar® 2E must be applied to only healthy growing trees.
- Application of OxyStar® 2E must be made only after new foliage growth has hardened off.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. of active) per acre of OxyStar® 2E in a single application
- Do not apply more than 16 pints (4.0 lbs. of active) per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 1 day of harvest.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
ageratum buttonweed crotalaria purslane, common spurge, garden	purslane, common spurge, garden

HORSERADISH**Agricultural Use Requirements**

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2	Apply OxyStar® 2E after the horseradish roots have been planted but prior to emergence of new horseradish leaves. Emerged leaves that receive direct or indirect spray (drift) contact will be injured. If necessary, cultivate before application to destroy germinated weeds.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre per year.
- Do not make more than one application per year.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E to horseradish plantings that have been weakened or stressed due to unfavorable temperature conditions, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.

Key Weeds Controlled:

lambquarters, common pigweed, redroot purslane, common	shepherdspurse smartweed, pennsylvania
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JOJOBA

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6	<p>Initial application may be made when jojoba plants have reached a height of 6 inches or more. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of dense weed growth. Direct sprays to the base of jojoba plants to avoid possible phytotoxicity to foliage. Spray shields are suggested for use in young plantings. Use higher rate in rate range for extended residual preemergence weed control. Make follow-up applications as necessary to maintain weed control.</p> <p>For early postemergence control of susceptible seedling weeds (less than 8 inches tall) apply OxyStar® 2E at the rate of 4 pints per acre. OxyStar® 2E may be applied at the rate of 6 pints per acre for postemergence control of weeds up to 12 inches tall. For optimum residual control, apply during the fall or winter months. Control may be unsatisfactory for weeds greater than 12 inches tall.</p>

Precautions:

- Avoid direct spray or drift contact with jojoba flowers or buds as severe injury may result.
- Over-the-top applications may cause burning, crinkling or bronzing of jojoba foliage, particularly to the youngest leaves, flowers, or buds present at the time of application.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) per acre in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
burclover fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common henbit knotweed, prostrate lambsquarters, common lettuce, prickly mallow, little (malva, cheeseweed) pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf †† filaree, redstem †† filaree, whitestem † groundsel, common † henbit mallow, little (malva, cheeseweed) minerslettuce nettle, burning pigweed, redroot † redmaids shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

† Highest rate may be required for acceptable postemergence control.

†† OxyStar® 2E at the 6-pint rate will provide control of filaree not exceeding the 4-inch stage. Applications to filaree beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

MINT (SPEARMINT AND PEPPERMINT)

Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint) Grown on Mineral Soils

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6	<p>Oregon and Washington (East of Cascades), California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah: Apply from December through March when mint is dormant.</p> <p>When used postemergence (to weeds), add an 80% active ingredient nonionic surfactant at the rate of one quart per 100 gallons of spray volume and apply before weeds exceed a height of 4 inches.</p> <p>Late winter applications will provide maximum activity on summer weeds, but summer grass control may be inconsistent. For best results, fall-plowed fields should be harrowed to provide a smooth surface for application. In furrow-irrigated fields, corrugating must be done prior to application. Corrugating or harrowing will result in disturbance of treated soil or movement of untreated soil into treated areas, resulting in poor weed control.</p>
Preemergence	2 – 3	<p>Peppermint (Western Oregon Willamette Valley): Apply OxyStar® 2E from November through February to dormant peppermint only. Treatments in January or February generally provide better residual preemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds. Full season weed control should not be expected from this treatment.</p>

Precautions:

- Application must be made prior to emergence of new spring growth or severe crop injury may result.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not make more than one application of OxyStar® 2E per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) per acre per year.
- Apply OxyStar® 2E only to healthy stands of spearmint and peppermint. Do not apply to spearmint or peppermint weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.
- In the Willamette valley, do not apply OxyStar® 2E to mint that has been plowed.

Key Weeds Controlled:

bedstraw, catchweed † bluegrass, annual flixweed groundsel, common lambsquarter, common lettuce, prickly (china lettuce) mustard, blue (purple mustard) mustard, tumble (Jim hill mustard) nightshade, hairy	† oats, wild orach, red pepperweed, yellowflower pigweed, redroot † ryegrass, Italian shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual tansymustard thistle, Russian
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† Control of annual grasses is best obtained when OxyStar® 2E is applied prior to emergence. Postemergence control of winter annual grasses is generally unsatisfactory if applications are made after the 1 to 2-leaf stage.

Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint) Grown on Muck Soils: For Use Only on Mint Grown in Indiana, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6	<p>Note: Use directions in this section apply only to spearmint and peppermint grown on muck soils (organic matter content of 20% or greater). When used postemergence (to weeds), add an 80% active ingredient nonionic surfactant at the rate of one quart per 100 gallons of spray volume and apply before weeds exceed a height of 4 inches.</p>

Precautions:

- Application must be made prior to emergence of new spring growth or severe crop injury may result.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not make more than one application of OxyStar® 2E per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) per acre in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) per acre per year
- To avoid excessive crop injury, do not apply within 4 days of planting (sprigging) spearmint or peppermint.
- Apply OxyStar® 2E only to healthy spearmint or peppermint. Do not apply to spearmint or peppermint that has been weakened by disease, nematodes, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.

Key Weeds Controlled:

knotweed, prostrate
pigweed, redroot
purslane, common

NON-CROP USE

(Non-Food-Producing, Non-Cultivated Agricultural or Non-Agricultural Areas, including Highway and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Sites, Tank Farms, Storage Areas, Airports, Fencerows, and Farmsteads)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	5 – 8	Preemergence: Use higher rate in rate range for longer residual control. Postemergence: Use the lower rate in the rate range for control of susceptible weeds in the early postemergence stage, less than 4 inches tall. Use the higher rate for weeds up to 12 inches tall. Application to weeds beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.
Postemergence	2 – 8	

Tank Mixing: Refer to **Mixing Directions** section for **Tank Mixing Precautions**. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- **Preemergence:** For broader-spectrum residual preemergence weed control, OxyStar® 2E may be applied in tank mix combination diuron or simazine.
- **Postemergence:** For additional postemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be applied in tank mix combination with paraquat or glyphosate.

Site-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with OxyStar® 2E.
- Do not apply more than 16 pints (4.0 lbs of active) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lbs. of active) per acre in a single application.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application

Key Weeds Controlled:

Preemergence	Postemergence
burclover cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem groundsel, common henbit knotweed, prostrate lambquarters, common lettuce, prickly pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem groundsel, common henbit minerslettuce nettle, burning pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

ONIONS

Agricultural Use Requirements

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Cultural Considerations: For maximum preemergence activity, the soil surface should be smooth and free of excessive trash (clippings, plant residues, etc.). Following application, cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface or move untreated soil into treated areas will reduce weed control. For best results, make applications to established beds that are left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired.

Direct Seeded Onions: Postemergence Application

Weed Control	Rate (per acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	2 - 4 fl oz	Northeastern States Including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont: Apply OxyStar® 2E at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre to seeded onions that have at least 3 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing.
Postemergence	0.5 - 1 pt	Western States Including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington: Apply OxyStar® 2E at 0.5 to 1 pt per acre to seeded onions that have at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 to 1 pt per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2.5 pints per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing.
Postemergence	0.5 pt	All Other States: Apply OxyStar® 2E at 0.5 pt per acre to seeded onions that have at least 2 true leaves using ground equipment. Multiple treatments at 0.5 pt per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing.
Postemergence	(see above)	Sprinkler Irrigation - All Except Northeastern States (Center Pivot, Portable Lateral or Solid Set): Apply OxyStar® 2E at the specified broadcast application rate using sufficient irrigation to wet soil to a depth of 2 inches. Follow the application directions and precautions for "Sprinkler Chemigation" given in the Chemigation section of this label.

Transplanted Onions: Application Immediately before Planting

Weed Control	Rate (per/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	1 - 2 pt	Pre-transplant Application (Not for Use in Northeastern States or Western States: OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a broadcast or band application after completion of tillage operations, but before transplanting of onion plants. Transplanting should be accomplished with a minimum of soil disturbance and, for optimum weed control, soil surfaces should be left undisturbed after transplanting for the period for which weed control is desired. However, timely cultivation after weed emergence will assist in weed control. If less than 2 pt per acre was applied as a pre-transplant application, postemergence applications may be made as instructed for seeded onions. Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 pt per acre per year as a result of multiple applications.

(continued)

Transplanted Onions: Application Immediately after Planting

Application Timing for Target Weeds	Rate (per/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	up to 2 pt	All States Except Northeastern States: Transplanted onions are most tolerant of a postemergence application immediately after transplanting. An application of up to 2 pints per acre may be made within two days after transplanting. If less than 2 pints per acre is applied, a second application can be made two weeks or more after transplanting. Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 pints per acre of OxyStar® 2E per year as a result of multiple applications.
	2 - 4 fl oz	Northeastern States including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont: Multiple treatments at 2 to 4 fl oz per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre per year.

Onions - Use Precautions (Applicable to All Areas and Methods of Application):

- OxyStar® 2E can cause necrotic lesions, twisting, pigtailling or stunting of the onion plants. Injury will be more severe if applications are made immediately following or during cool, wet weather and/or if applications are made prior to the specified onion growth stage of the onion plants as specified in **Specific Use Directions**.

Onions - Crop-Specific Restrictions (Applicable to All Areas and Methods of Application):

- In all states except Northeastern states, do not apply until direct seeded onion plants have at least two (2) fully developed true leaves. In the Northeastern states, do not apply until direct seeded onion plants have at least three (3) fully developed true leaves. Application made prior to the specified growth stage may result in serious crop injury.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. of active) per acre of OxyStar® 2E per year as a result of multiple applications.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E as a preemergence treatment to direct seeded onions.
- Use only on dry bulb onions.
- Do not apply to onions grown for seed, except as instructed in separate use directions.
- For Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Washington only, tank mixtures of OxyStar® 2E with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides may be made but could result in unexpected results including enhanced crop response or injury.
- See the **Inherent Risks of Use** section of the **Terms and Conditions of Use** at the end of the label for more information.
- Do not apply to onion plants that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes or diseases.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Postemergence
canarygrass (annual) eveningprimrose, cutleaf (a) groundsel, common mallow, little (malva) nightshade, black pigweed, prostrate (b) pigweed, redroot (a, b) puncturevine purslane, common (a, b) rocket, London sage, lanceleaf shepherdspurse (b) sowthistle, annual

(a) Weeds controlled when applied as a pre-transplant application. In addition, OxyStar® 2E at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre will provide control/suppression of carpetweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, galinsoga, common lambsquarters, and wild mustard. Applications of OxyStar® 2E to muck soils may result in partial control or suppression of the weeds listed.

(b) Specific weeds controlled at rates specified for use in northeastern states (see DOSAGE section).

ONIONS GROWN FOR SEED

Agricultural Use Requirements

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Weed Control	Rate (per/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2 fl oz	Northeastern States including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont: Multiple treatments at 2 fl oz per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre pre year. Prior to initial treatment, seeded onions must have at least four (4) true leaves. Multiple treatments at the aforementioned rate may be applied.
Preemergence	up to 0.5 pt	All other States: Apply OxyStar® 2E at up to 0.5 pt per acre to seeded onions that have at least three (3) true leaves. Multiple treatments at 0.5 pt per acre may be applied up to a maximum of 2 pints per acre per year. For optimum postemergence control, apply when susceptible weeds are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage and actively growing. Sprinkler Irrigation - Portable Lateral or Solid Set: Apply OxyStar® 2E at the specified broadcast application rate using sufficient irrigation to wet soil to a depth of 2 inches. Follow the application directions and precautions for “ Sprinkler Chemigation ” given in the Chemigation section of this label.

Use Precautions:

- **Notice:** Some varieties or inbred lines of onions may be more susceptible to OxyStar® 2E. Care must be taken to ensure that the particular onion variety or line being grown is tolerant to OxyStar® 2E. It is suggested that all onion varieties or lines be tested in limited areas to ensure an adequate level of crop tolerance prior to an application for postemergence weed control.
- OxyStar® 2E can cause necrotic lesions, twisting, pigtailing or stunting of the onion plants. Injury will be more severe if applications are made immediately following or during cool, wet weather and/or if applications are made prior to the specified onion growth stage of the onion plants as specified in **Specific Use Directions**.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- In all states, do not apply OxyStar® 2E until the onions have reached the minimum leaf stage specified. Application prior to the specified stage of development may result in serious injury.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints (0.5 lbs. of active) per acre of OxyStar® 2E during one year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- For seeded onions, do not apply OxyStar® 2E with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides.
- Do not apply to onion plants that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.

Key Weeds Controlled:

Postemergence	
canarygrass (annual) eveningprimrose, cutleaf groundsel, common mallow, little (malva) nightshade, black pigweed, prostrate † pigweed, redroot †	puncturevine purslane, common † rocket, London sage, lanceleaf shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

† Specific weeds controlled at rates specified for use in northeastern states (see DOSAGE section).

PAPAYA (Hawaii Only)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4	The initial application must occur no sooner than 4 months after transplanting or 6 months after direct seeding, and after the papaya has reached a minimum height of 4 feet. Applications may be repeated at approximate 4-month intervals. Apply preemergence or postemergence to weeds. Increase the spray volume to assure adequate coverage of dense growth of emerged weeds. OxyStar® 2E must be applied as a directed spray to the orchard floor beneath the papaya plants. Accurate, uniform placement of OxyStar® 2E is essential for effective weed control and to minimize crop injury. OxyStar® 2E must be applied using rigid precision ground sprayer equipment. Postemergence applications may be made up to the 4 leaf stage of weed growth.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 4 pints (1.0 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per broadcast acre in a single directed spray
- Do not apply more than 12 pints (3.0 lbs. of active) per broadcast acre per year as a result of multiple applications.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not allow the herbicide solution, spray, drift or mist to contact green bark, stems, fruit or foliage as injury may result.
- Do not use OxyStar® 2E on papaya plantings that are weak, or under stress due to temperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.

Key Weeds Controlled:

amaranth, spiny purslane, common	spurge, garden
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SOYBEANS (Not for Use in California)

SOYBEANS - EARLY PREPLANT APPLICATION IN CONSERVATION TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5 – 3	Early Preplant Application: Surface apply OxyStar® 2E to the stale seedbed approximately 14 days before planting conservation tillage soybeans for postemergence and preemergence residual broadleaf control. Use a spray volume of 20 or more gallons per acre and increase the spray volume if growth of existing weed is dense. OxyStar® 2E at 2 to 3 pints provides early season suppression of annual grasses, but should not be relied upon as a basic grass herbicide. A planned program utilizing herbicides registered for early preplant, preemergence or postemergence grass control in soybeans is necessary. Use of ridge or slot planter or a similar planting implement that causes minimal soil disturbance is recommended. Movement or redistribution of surface soil will reduce herbicidal effectiveness.

(continued)

SOYBEANS: NO-TILL (Double-Crop)		
Application Timing For Target Weeds	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	0.5 – 2	Preemergence Application to Soybeans: Applied preemergence, OxyStar® 2E provides postemergence and residual preemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply OxyStar® 2E within one day after planting. Later applications may result in severe crop injury. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and increase spray volume if growth of existing weeds is dense.
Tank Mixing: For enhanced postemergence control of existing grass and broadleaf weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be tank mixed with paraquat or glyphosate. For extended residual control of annual grassed no-till soybeans, OxyStar® 2E may also be tank mixed with a residual grass herbicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.		
Postemergence	1	Postemergence Directed Application: OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a post-directed application. Optimum control is achieved when OxyStar® 2E is applied to seedling weeds not exceeding 4 true leaves (not counting cotyledon leaves) and actively growing. Use of an 80% nonionic surfactant cleared for application to growing crops at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray is required whenever postemergence weed control is desired. For Postemergence application, Soybeans must be a minimum 8 inches tall. Use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row. Use branch lifters or shields to prevent excessive spray contact to the soybean plants. Do not use hollow cone nozzles.

Soybeans: Grown Under Conventional Tillage Systems		
Application Timing For Target Weeds	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	1 – 1.5	Preemergence Application to Soybeans: OxyStar® 2E provides preemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply OxyStar® 2E within one day after planting. Later applications may result in severe crop injury. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre and increase spray volume if growth of existing weeds is dense. The 1.5 pint per acre rate will assist in early season annual grass control but should not be relied upon as a basic grass herbicide. OxyStar® 2E may also be applied as a preemergence application following a preplant incorporated grass herbicide treatment.
Preemergence Tank Mixes (To Control Additional Grass and Broadleaf Weeds): Apply preemergence tank mixes of OxyStar® 2E within one day after planting. Later applications may result in severe crop injury. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OxyStar® 2E at 0.6 to 1.5 pints per acre may be applied preemergence to soybeans in tank mix with Dual Magnum Herbicide or Lasso Herbicide. OxyStar® 2E may be applied alone as a preemergence application following a preplant incorporated grass herbicide application or as a tank mix in a preemergence application with herbicides. Refer to the label of tank mix product for additional weeds controlled. • OxyStar® 2E at 0.6 to 0.8 pints per acre may be applied preemergence to soybeans in tank mix with clomazone 		
Postemergence	1	Postemergence Directed Sprays: OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a post-directed application at 1 pint per acre. Optimum control is achieved when weeds not exceed 4 true leaves and are actively growing (do not count cotyledon leaves). Use of an 80% nonionic surfactant cleared for application to growing crops at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray is required whenever postemergence weed control is desired. For postemergence application, Soybeans must be a minimum 8 inches tall. Use a minimum of 2 flat fan nozzles per row. Use branch lifters or shields to prevent excessive spray contact to the soybean plants. Do not use hollow cone nozzles.
Postemergence Tank Mixes: For broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be applied in tank mix with 2,4-DB herbicide. Use 1 pint of OxyStar® 2E with specified rate of 2,4-DB per acre. Refer to label of tank mix product for additional weeds controlled. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.		

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Soybeans – Precautions (All Methods and Timings to Soybeans):

- Soybeans are tolerant to preemergence and post-directed applications of OxyStar® 2E at specified rates, however, under certain conditions injury may occur. Heavy splashing rain shortly after crop emergence or cold, wet soil conditions during early growth stages can cause leaf cupping and crinkling. When injury occurs, it is generally limited to the first few leaves that develop after crop emergence. Soybeans recover from this injury and yields are not adversely affected. Soybeans accidentally sprayed during a post-directed application will exhibit necrotic spotting and injury to the soybean plant. Exercise care to avoid spray contact with the soybean leaves.

Soybeans – Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- **Tank Mixing:** Read and observe all label directions before using. Follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the labels of the respective tank mix products. Refer to **Mixing Directions** section for **Tank Mixing Precautions**. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Do not make more than two applications of OxyStar® 2E per year. Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre during one year as a result of preemergence application in no-till (double-crop) or conventional till soybeans, or post-directed in conventional till soybeans. If early preplant application is made, do not apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lb active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre during one growing year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not apply a post-directed application of OxyStar® 2E to soybeans after the initial appearance of blooms.

Key Weeds Controlled (OxyStar® 2E Alone):

Preemergence	Postemergence
groundcherry, cutleaf † jimsonweed lambsquarters, common nightshade, American black † pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild shepherdspurse sida, prickly (teaweed) smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, common † velvetleaf	cocklebur, common croton, tropic groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright jimsonweed lambsquarters, common morningglory, annual (up to 6 leaf) mustard, wild nightshade, American black nightshade, black nightshade, hairy pigweed, redroot † poinsettia, wild purslane, common sesbania, hemp shepherdspurse sicklepod †† sida, prickly (teaweed) † smartweed, Pennsylvania velvetleaf

† Multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

†† Post-directed applications of OxyStar® 2E will kill or suppress seedlings not exceeding the one true leaf stage.

TARO (For Use Only in Hawaii)

For use only to dryland taro grown in Hawaii. Dryland taro is defined as taro grown without irrigation, or by using irrigation practices that do not result in run-off, irrigation return flow, or other loss of irrigation water from the production area. If irrigation is used, the water applied shall not exceed the field capacity of the soil.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2	Preemergence to Taro and Weeds: A single application of OxyStar® 2E at the rate of 2 pints per acre may be applied within 1 week after transplanting but prior to emergence of taro plants.
Postemergence	1	Postemergence to Taro and Weeds: OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a post-directed or band application at the rate of 1 pint per acre. Effective control of succulent weed seedlings in the 2-to 3-leaf stage can usually be obtained. Applications to weeds beyond the 3-leaf stage may result in partial control.

Precautions:

- Accurate, uniform placement of OxyStar® 2E is essential for effective weed control and to minimize crop injury. Taro foliage receiving accidental spray or drift will be injured. OxyStar® 2E must be applied using rigid precision ground sprayer equipment.
- Occasionally, after the use of OxyStar® 2E, spotting, crinkling or flecking may appear on the leaves of the taro. Leaves that receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact will be injured.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per broadcast acre as a single preemergence application.
- Do not apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre in a single post-direct spray or more than 2 pints (0.5 lbs. of active) per acre per year as a result of multiple post-directed applications.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 10 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply more than 4 pints (1.0 lbs of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre per year as a result of preemergence and post-direct applications.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 6 months of harvest of taro (corms, leaves).
- Do not use OxyStar® 2E on taro plantings that are weak, or under stress due to temperature, disease, fertilizer, nematodes, insects, pesticides, drought or excessive moisture.

Key Weeds Controlled:

amaranth, spiny
purslane, common
spurge, garden

TREE FRUIT/NUT/VINE CROPS (Dormant Application)

Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Cherry, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Crab Apple, Date, Feijoa, Fig, Filbert, Grapes, Hickory Nut, Kiwi, Loquat, Macadamia Nut, Mayhaws, Nectarine, Olives, Peach, Pear, Pecan, Persimmon, Pistachio, Plum, Pomegranates, Prune, Quince, and Walnut

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence (broadcast application)	5 – 6	Apply OxyStar® 2E a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use higher spray volumes to ensure thorough coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Sprays should be directed to the soil and the base of dormant trees or vines.
(banded application)	5 - 8	In California, OxyStar® 2E may be applied as an over-the-top or directed spray to dormant nonbearing grape plantings. The use of a low-pressure sprayer is suggested. Do not apply over-the-top to grape plantings that are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, storage conditions, wind injury, hail, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects, nematodes, or diseases, as severe crop injury may result.

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Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence (broadcast application) (banded application)	2 – 6 2 - 8	Apply in a spray volume of 40 or more gallons per acre. For optimum control, apply when weeds are at seedling stage of growth. The lower rate in the rate range (2 pints per acre) is required for the control of susceptible seedling weeds in the early postemergence stage up to the 4-leaf stage. Higher rates (up to 6 pints per acre) may be used for weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in partial control.
<p>Tank Mixing: Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. See labels of tank mix partners to determine suitability and use rates for various crops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postemergence: For broader spectrum postemergence control of listed grass and broadleaf weeds, OxyStar® 2E may be applied in tank mix with paraquat or glyphosate. These herbicides may also be added to preemergence tank mixes for enhanced control of existing weeds. • Preemergence: For broad-spectrum preemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds in listed treefruit, nut or vine plantings, OxyStar® 2E may be applied in tank mix with napropamide. 		
<p>Chemigation (All States): For dormant season application using sprinkler (low-volume (micro sprinkler), drip (trickle), and flood (basin) irrigation systems, apply OxyStar® 2E at the specified rate per acre. Follow applicable directions in the Chemigation section of this label when making applications using irrigation systems.</p>		
<p>Precautions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OxyStar® 2E or any of the combinations specified on this label must be applied to only healthy growing trees or vines. • Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of tree or vines unless specific use specifications allow over-the-top application. 		
<p>Crop-Specific Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all states, unless otherwise specified, do not apply OxyStar® 2E during the period between bud swell and completion of final harvest or when fruit/nuts are present. OxyStar® 2E may be applied upon completion of final harvest. • In Arizona and California, OxyStar® 2E may be applied during the period following completion of final harvest up to February 15 (February 1st in the Coachella Valley, California). Applications made after these calendar dates, but prior to bud swell, may result in significant crop injury and are the responsibility of the user. • For banded applications, up to 8 pints (2.0 lbs. of active) per acre of OxyStar® 2E per year may be applied within the treated band. • Do not apply more than a maximum of 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) per acre per year on a broadcast basis. • Do not apply more than 3 applications per acre per year. • Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application • Do not apply to grapes or kiwi established less than 3 years unless vines are on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface. • Do not apply to grapes or kiwi that are not staked or trellised unless vines are free standing. 		

Key Weeds Controlled (Arizona and California):

Preemergence	Postemergence
burclover cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common henbit knotweed, prostrate lambsquarter, common lettuce, prickly pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual	cheeseweed (malva) fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf † filaree, redstem † filaree, whitestem † groundsel, common henbit minerslettuce nettle, burning pigweed, redroot redmaids shepherdspurse sowthistle, annual

† OxyStar® 2E at the 6-pint rate will provide control of filaree 2E not exceeding the 4-inch stage. Applications to filaree beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

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Key Weeds Controlled (All Other States Except Arizona and California):

Preemergence	Postemergence
camphorweed cudweed, narrowleaf eveningprimrose, cutleaf † groundcherry, cutleaf jimsonweed lambsquarters, common nightshade, American black nightshade, black pepperweed, Virginia pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild sida, prickly smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted velvetleaf	balsamapple cocklebur, common cudweed, narrowleaf †† eveningprimrose, cutleaf ††† groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright jimsonweed lambsquarters, common morningglory, annual nightshade, American black nightshade, black pepperweed, Virginia pigweed, redroot poinsettia, wild purslane, common sesbania, hemp shepherdspurge sida, prickly (teaweed) smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual velvetleaf

† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

†† Maximum 0.5-inch diameter.

††† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

**GRAPES (Non-Dormant Application)
(California Only)**

OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a directed spray or, for supplemental preemergence weed control, through low-volume sprinkler (micro sprinkler) or drip irrigation systems for control or suppression of listed broadleaf weeds in non-dormant grapes (raisin and wine grapes only). OxyStar® 2E may also be applied to all grapes (raisin, table, and wine) as a dormant season application. Refer to **Treefruit/Nut/Vine Crops (Dormant Application)** section above for use directions for dormant season application to grapes.

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2	OxyStar® 2E may be applied preemergence or postemergence to weeds either as a directed spray in a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre or through low-volume sprinkler (micro sprinkler) or drip irrigation systems. Repeat applications may be required. Applications may be made from completion of bloom up to 14 days before to harvest. When applied as a postemergence directed spray, add 1 quart 80% active nonionic surfactant cleared for application to growing crops per 100 gallons of spray. Direct sprays to the soil and the base of vines.
Postemergence	1 – 2	

Tank Mixing:

- When applied as a directed postemergence spray using ground equipment, OxyStar® 2E may be applied in tank mix with paraquat or glyphosate in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Refer to **Mixing Directions** section for **Tank Mixing Precautions**. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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Chemigation: Follow chemigation instructions in **Product Use Information** section.

- **Low Volume Sprinkler (Microsprinkler) and Drip (Trickle) Irrigation:** Apply only through low-volume sprinkler or drip systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water beneath the canopy. Meter OxyStar® 2E at a continuous rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period and discontinue application during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system. Use of OxyStar® 2E through low-volume sprinklers or drip emitters helps to reduce the "ring effect" of weed escapes in areas around sprinklers or emitters where previously applied broadcast or directed treatments begin to break down.

Precautions:

- **Crop Tolerance:** The use of OxyStar® 2E may result in varying degrees of injury to non-dormant grapes. Grape foliage will typically exhibit injury symptoms from direct or indirect (spray drift, soil contact) exposure. This injury may result in necrosis, reddening, cupping or crinkling of grape leaves. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Grape leaves that are immature or expanding at the time of contact with OxyStar® 2E are the most susceptible to foliage injury. Grapes may exhibit some small blemishes (spots or flicks) on the fruit.
- OxyStar® 2E is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Avoid drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift.

Crop-Specific Use Restrictions:

- The total amount of OxyStar® 2E applied during one year cannot exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) per acre as a result of multiple applications in any given area (broadcast, banded, or within the wetted area of the low-volume sprinkler or drip irrigation system).
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not initiate application of OxyStar® 2E in non-dormant grapes until the completion of the bloom period.
- Do not apply to grapes established less than 3 years unless vines are either on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface, or protected by grow tubes.
- OxyStar® 2E must be applied only by ground application equipment of through low-volume sprinkler (micro sprinkler) or drip (trickle) irrigation systems.
- Apply OxyStar® 2E as a non-dormant application to wine grapes or raisin grapes only.

Key Weeds Controlled or Suppressed:

Preemergence	Postemergence
burclover cheeseweed, malva fiddleneck, coast groundsel, common henbit knotweed, prostrate lambsquarters, common minerslettuce mustard, black nettle, burning nightshade, black pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London sowthistle, annual	cheeseweed, malva fiddleneck, coast groundsel, common henbit minerslettuce morningglory species, annual mustard, black nettle, burning nightshade, black pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London sowthistle, annual

SUCKER CONTROL IN NON-DORMANT GRAPES
(Washington and Oregon Only)
(Grapes for Wine and Processing Only)

Application Timing for Sucker Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Grape suckers less than 12 inches in length.	1 - 2	Apply OxyStar® 2E in a three-foot band directed towards to newly emerging suckers at the base of the grapevine. The highest rate and/or a second application may be required to achieve an acceptable level of control/suppression of grape suckers. Avoid spray contact on flowers, grape clusters, or fruit. Use mounted nozzles to deliver the spray solution. Thorough spray coverage of sucker growth is essential for optimal activity. Use a spray volume of 50 or more gallons per acre (broadcast basis).
<p>Tank Mixing: For enhanced postemergence sucker activity, a tank mixture of OxyStar® 2E with either glufosinate (Rely Herbicide) or paraquat can be used. Apply at the specified rates and growth stages in a manner describe on the respective labels. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.</p>		
<p>Precautions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of OxyStar® 2E may result in varying degrees of injury to non-dormant grapes. Grape foliage will typically exhibit injury symptoms from direct or indirect (spray drift or soil contact) exposure. This injury may result in necrosis, reddening, cupping or crinkling of grape leaves. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Leaves that are immature or expanding at the time of contact with OxyStar® 2E are the most susceptible to injury. Grape fruit may exhibit some small blemishes (spots or flecks) on the fruit. 		
<p>Crop-Specific Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total amount of OxyStar® 2E applied during one crop year (dormant and non-dormant) cannot exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) per acre as a result of multiple applications in any give area (broadcast or banded). • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application • OxyStar® 2E must be applied only by ground application equipment. • Apply OxyStar® 2E as a non-dormant application for sucker control only to wine or processed grapes. • Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 60 days of harvest. 		

PISTACHIOS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS (CALIFORNIA ONLY)
(Non-Dormant Application)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	5 – 6	Preemergence: For residual weed control of listed weeds.
Postemergence	1 – 2	Postemergence (Suppression): Apply to seedling weeds less than 4 inches in height. Repeat applications may be required.
	2 – 6	Postemergence (Cleanup): Contact (postemergence) control for cleanup sprays and preharvest applications. Apply to seedling weeds less than 4 inches in height. Applications to weed seedlings beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.
<p>Tank Mixing: For broader spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control in tree row middles, OxyStar® 2E may be tank mixed with either paraquat or glyphosate. Refer to Mixing Directions section for Tank Mixing Precautions. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.</p>		

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Chemigation: Follow chemigation instructions in **Product Use Information** section.

Flood (Basin) Irrigation: For flood (basin) irrigation systems, meter continuously into the water during the entire irrigation period. Best weed control results are obtained when a uniform distribution and flow of irrigation water is maintained over level land. Irrigation water treated with OxyStar® 2E must be contained on the treated area until the water is absorbed by the soil.

Low Volume Sprinkler (Microsprinkler) and Drip (Trickle) Irrigation: Apply only through low-volume sprinkler or drip systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water beneath the tree canopy. Applications should be made prior to weed emergence; otherwise postemergence activity may be inconsistent due to uneven coverage. Meter OxyStar® 2E at a continuous rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period and discontinue application during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system. Use of OxyStar® 2E through low-volume sprinklers or drip emitters helps to reduce the "ring effect" of weed escapes in areas around sprinklers or emitters where previously applied broadcast or directed treatments begin to break down.

Precautions:

- Direct spray toward the base of trees. Avoid direct contact with foliage or nuts.
- OxyStar® 2E must be applied only to healthy growing trees

Crop-Specific Use Restrictions:

- When applied as a non-dormant treatment, OxyStar® 2E can only be applied to pistachio plantings between May and 7 days prior to harvest.
- When applied as a non-dormant treatment, OxyStar® 2E can only be applied to almond plantings between April 1 and September 30 and to walnut plantings between May 1 and September 30.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 7 days of harvest of pistachios.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 30 days of harvest of almonds.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E within 7 days of harvest of walnuts.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre during the non-dormant period.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application

Key Weeds Suppressed and/or Controlled

cheeseweed, malva fiddleneck, coast filaree, broadleaf filaree, redstem filaree, whitestem groundsel, common henbit minerslettuce	morningglory species, annual mustard, black nettle, burning pigweed, redroot purslane, common redmaids rocket, London sowthistle, annual
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Additional Weeds Controlled in Tank Mix with Glyphosate or Paraquat

barnyardgrass bluegrass, annual chickweed, common	horseweed (maretail) rocket, London ryegrass, Italian
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**ALMONDS- REDUCED PREHARVEST INTERVAL
CALIFORNIA ONLY**

Nondormant Application with a 30 to 15 Day PHI

Product Information

OxyStar® 2E provides effective suppression of cheeseweed (Malva), fleabane and maretail (horseweed) as well as other weeds listed below in non-dormant almonds when applied to young broadleaf weed seedlings. For enhanced postemergence activity against these target weeds as well as other weed species, tank mixtures of OxyStar® 2E with either paraquat or glyphosate may be used to increase the spectrum of weed control by either of these tank mix partners. Compatibility of each mixture must be established before tank mixing and application must be applied by ground equipment. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the labeling of the products to be tank mixed.

Dosage

Use OxyStar® 2E for postemergence suppression of the target weeds at 0.5 pint (0.125 lbs. active) per broadcast acre up to 15 days prior to harvest when applied to susceptible weed seedlings less than 4 inches in height.

Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. active) of OxyStar® 2E per broadcast acre in one year. For summer broadleaf weed control, apply no more than 5 pints (1.25 lbs. active) of OxyStar® 2E per broadcast acre prior to the February 15th cutoff. Then for summer use, apply no more

than 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. active) per broadcast acre up to 30 days before harvest, and no more than 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs. active) per broadcast acre between 30 and 15 days before harvest. For a broader spectrum of grass weeds and broadleaf weeds control in the tree row middles, a tank mixture of OxyStar® 2E with either paraquat or glyphosate can be used. Read and follow the labeling of either the paraquat or glyphosate pesticide product which is to be tank mixed with OxyStar® 2E.

Weeds Suppressed and/or Controlled

Cheeseweed (Malva)	Morningglory Species, Annual
Fiddleneck, Coast	Mustard, Black
Filaree, Broadleaf	Nettle, Burning
Filaree, Redstem	Pigweed, Redroot
Filaree, Whitestem	Purslane, Common
Groundset, Common	Redmaids
Henbit	Rocket, London
Miner's Lettuce	Sowthistle, Annual

Additional Weeds Controlled in Tank Mix with Glyphosate or Paraquat

Barnyardgrass	Horseweed (Marestail)
Bluegrass, Annual	Rocket, London
Chickweed, Common	Ryegrass, Italian
Fleabane	

Method of Application

Ground Application: Apply a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons of water per acre. Use higher volumes to ensure adequate coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Use conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan spray nozzles at 20 to 40 psi. Position an off-center nozzle at the end of the boom. Spray equipment calibrated carefully before each use.

Chemigation Application: Apply this product only through flood (basin) irrigation systems, or low-volume sprinkler (microsprinkler) and drip (trickle) irrigation systems designed to distribute irrigation water beneath the tree canopy. For additional information on these systems, see the **APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION** section of this label.

Cultural Considerations For All Applications: In order to provide maximum effectiveness of preemergence activity of OxyStar® 2E, the berm or soil surface must be level, smooth, and free of crop or weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Remove leaves and trash by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide applications.

Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of OxyStar® 2E. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

Almonds Reduced Preharvest Interval in California

Non-dormant Application with a 30 to 15 Day PHI

Specific Use Restrictions:

(In addition to the following, also observe **PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS** listed at the beginning of this label.)

- Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturer labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.
- When applied as a non-dormant treatment, OxyStar® 2E can only be applied to almonds between April 1 and September 30.
- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs of active) per broadcast acre of OxyStar® 2E during the non-dormant period.
- In order to use 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs of active) OxyStar® 2E at 15 days before harvest, no more than 5 pints (1.25 lbs of active) must have been applied within 60 days of harvest and no more than 0.5 pints (0.125 lbs of active) must have been applied within 30 days of harvest.
- Apply OxyStar® 2E only to healthy trees.
- Direct spray toward the base of the tree. Avoid direct herbicide contact with foliage and fruit.

WINDBREAKS AND SHELTERBELTS

(For Use Only in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming)

Weed Control	Rate (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence Postemergence	4 – 6	<p>Apply OxyStar® 2E may be applied as a broadcast, banded or post-directed spray.</p> <p>Preemergence control is most effective when spray is applied to clean, weed-free soil surfaces. Pre-transplant applications must be made after completion of soil preparation but prior to transplanting. Transplanting should be completed with minimal soil disturbance. For optimum weed control results, treated soil surfaces should be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired.</p> <p>Postemergence Weed Control: For best results, apply before 4-leaf stage for broadleaf weeds or 2-leaf stage for grass weeds.</p> <p>Conifers: OxyStar® 2E can be applied pre-transplant, post-directed or postemergence (over-the-top) to conifers. Postemergence or post-directed applications may be applied prior to budbreak or after new growth foliage has hardened off and new terminal buds have formed.</p> <p>Deciduous Hardwoods: OxyStar® 2E has exhibited selectivity to many deciduous species when applied pre-transplant or as a post-directed spray prior to budbreak.</p>

Precautions:

- **Important:** Some varieties or cultivars of conifers or deciduous species listed may be susceptible to OxyStar® 2E. Care should be taken to ensure that the particular variety to be sprayed with OxyStar® 2E is tolerant. For unfamiliar species, it is suggested that OxyStar® 2E be tested on a limited number of plants prior to large-scale application.
- Occasionally after the use of OxyStar® 2E, a spotting, crinkling or flecking may appear on the leaves of the deciduous species. Leaves that receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact will be injured. Deciduous species typically rapidly outgrow these symptoms and develop normally.
- Application after budbreak may result in injury to deciduous species and is not advised. If non-dormant application is required, apply only after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with the foliage by applying to the soil surface as a directed spray.
- Apply OxyStar® 2E only to healthy deciduous and/or conifer trees.

Specific Use Restrictions for Shelterbelts:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lbs. of active) of OxyStar® 2E per acre in a single application
- Do not apply more than 18 pints (4.5 lbs. of active) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- Do not make follow up applications within 8 weeks of previous application.
- Do not apply OxyStar® 2E to conifers or deciduous trees that have been weakened or under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.

Key Broadleaf Weeds Controlled:

buckwheat, wild burclover carpetweed dock, curly groundcherry, cutleaf groundcherry, Wright groundsel, common henbit jimsonweed knotweed, prostrate kochia ladythumb lambsquarters, common lettuce, prickly mallow, little mayweed mustard, blue mustard, tumble	mustard, wild nettle, burning nightshade, black nightshade, hairy oats, wild orach, red pepperweed, yellow flower pigweed, prostrate pigweed, redroot purslane, common rocket, London shepherdspurse † smartweed, Pennsylvania sowthistle, annual tansymustard thistle, Russian (seedling) velvetleaf
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† The highest rate or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

(continued)

Key Grasses Controlled:

barnyardgrass bluegrass, annual crabgrass, large	foxtail, giant goosegrass witchgrass
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OxyStar® 2E may be applied to numerous conifer and deciduous species, including the following:

Conifer Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
fir grand fraser noble	<i>Abies grandis</i> <i>Abies fraseri</i> <i>Abies procera</i>
hemlock eastern hemlock western hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
pine Austrian eastern white jack Himalayan loblolly lodgepole longleaf monterey mugo ponderosa scotch shortleaf slash Virginia	<i>Pinus nigra</i> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>Pinus banksiana</i> <i>Pinus graffithii</i> <i>Pinus taeda</i> <i>Pinus contorta</i> <i>Pinus palustris</i> <i>Pinus radiata</i> <i>Pinus mugo</i> <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> <i>Pinus echinata</i> <i>Pinus elliotii</i> <i>Pinus virginiana</i>
spruce blue dwarf Alberta Norway Sitka	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>Picea glauca cornea</i> <i>Picea abies</i> <i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>Thuja orientalis</i>
juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> <i>Juniperus procumbens</i> <i>Juniperus sabina</i> <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
yew	<i>Taxus spp.</i>

Deciduous Hardwood Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
ash	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>
crabapple	<i>Malus spp.</i>
eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>
lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
maple, black	<i>Acer nigrum</i>
oak, northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
poplar (cottonwood)	<i>Populus spp.</i>
sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
walnut, black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

If terms of the following **Warranty Disclaimer**, **Inherent Risks of Use**, and **Limitation of Remedies** are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, to the extent consistent with applicable law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under **Warranty Disclaimer**, **Inherent Risks of Use** and **Limitations of Remedies**.

Warranty Disclaimer

Albaugh LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. **Albaugh MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Albaugh LLC or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Albaugh takes no responsibility for unexpected results occurring due to the tank mixing of this product with oils, surfactants, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Albaugh s' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

Albaugh shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Albaugh is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Albaugh s be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the **Warranty Disclaimer** and **Inherent Risks of Use** above and this **Limitation of Remedies** cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Albaugh s or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the **Warranty Disclaimer** or this **Limitation of Remedies** in any manner.

