

2,4-D, Fluroxypyr, Dicamba	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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BroadBuster[®] HERBICIDE

FOR SELECTIVE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN ORNAMENTAL LAWNS, TURF GRASSES, ROADSIDES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

CONTAINS 2,4-D, FLUROXYPYR AND DICAMBA

CONTROLS: Black medic, Chickweed, Clover, Cocklebur, Dandelion, Knotweed, Oxalis, Plantain, Thistle, Dogfennel, Kochia, Knot weed, Horsetail, Pigweed, Toadflax, Vetch and many other listed broadleaf weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	%W/W
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	39.53%
1-Methylheptyl Ester of Fluroxypyr: [(4-amino-3-5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester**..	5.90%
Dicamba: 3,6-Dichloro-o-Anisic Acid***	4.10%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.47%

TOTAL: 100.00%

By Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:
 *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 32.83%, 3.2 lbs/gal
 **Fluroxypyr: [(4-amino-3-5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic Acid 4.10%, 0.4 lbs/gal
 ***Dicamba: 3,6-Dichloro-o-Anisic Acid. 4.10%, 0.4 lbs/gal

DO NOT SELL, DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS PRODUCT IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES IN NEW YORK.

**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.)

SEE BELOW INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Medical Emergencies, Call (877) 325-1840
 For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

EPA REG. NO. 228-442-104141
 EPA EST. NO. 104270-GA-1

DISTRIBUTED BY
 PROPORTIONS LLC.
 P.O. BOX 26
 LEXINGTON, NC 27293
 (888) 424-0090



NET CONTENTS: 8 fl oz
 NONREFILLABLE

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING / AVISO**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks,
- protective eyewear (face shield, goggles or safety glasses),
- chemical-resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils), and
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT:

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Users Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • 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. • Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

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

around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.**

This pesticide should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposure.

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

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

Do not apply this product aerially.

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 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils)
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- protective eyewear.

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.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

This product is for use on Ornamental Turf Lawns (Residential, Industrial and Institutional), Parks, Cemeteries, Athletic Fields and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees* and Roughs); also for use on Sod Farms.

*Excluding Bentgrass Tees

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not exceed specified dosages for any area; be particularly careful within the dripline of tree or other ornamental species. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Do not use on Centipede, St. Augustine, Dichondra, nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present.

This product is persistent and may be present in plant materials for over 30 days after application. Do not use treated plant material or manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas for compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn until 30 days after application.

Animals that have been fed fluroxypyr treated forage must be fed forage free of fluroxypyr for at least 3 days before they are moved off the treated property.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply this product aerially. Do not use on golf course greens or Bentgrass tees.

Do not use this product in or near greenhouses.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Avoid drift of spray mist to vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants. Do not pour spray solutions near desirable plants. Avoid fine mists. Use lawn type sprayer with coarse spray as wind drift is less likely. Avoid contact with exposed feeder roots of ornamentals and trees. Maximum control of weeds will be obtained from spring or early fall applications when weeds are actively growing. Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Avoid broadcast applications when air temperature exceeds 90 degrees. When using small, spot treatment applications in temperature over 90 degrees, turf injury may occur.

When treating Carpetgrass, avoid broadcast applications when air temperature exceeds 80 degrees. When air temperatures exceed 80 degrees, limit application to spot treatment only.

The suitable use of this product on non-recommended turf species may be determined by treating a small area at any rate/acre which does not exceed 3 pints/acre. The treated area should be observed for any sign of turf injury for a period of 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine the phytotoxicity and efficacy to the treated area.

Adding oil, wetting agent, or other appropriate surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other sprays.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers and surrogates. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product. A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application can influence pesticide drift.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

• Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

Boom-less Ground Applications: Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.
Handheld Technology Applications: Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact ProPortions at 888-424-0090.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alder	Common chickweed	Horsetail	Prostrate spurge	Thistle
Annual yellow sweet clover	Common mullein	Indiana mallow	Prostrate vervain	Tick trefoil
Artichoke	Common sowthistle	Ironweed	Puncture vine	Toad flax
Aster	Corn Chamomile	Jewelweed	Purslane	Trailing Crownvetch
Austrian fieldcress	Creeping jenny	Jimsonweed	Ragweed	Tumble mustard
Bedstraw	Crimson clover	Kochia	Red clover	Tumble pigweed
Beggartick	Croton	Knawel	Redroot pigweed	Tumbleweed
Biden	Cudweed	Knotweed	Red sorrel	Velvet leaf
Bindweed	Curly dock	Lambsquarter	Redstem filaree	Venice mallow
Bird vetch	Curly indigo	Lespedez	Rough cinquefoil	Veronica
Bitterweed	Dandelion	Locoweed	Rough fleabane	Vervain
Bitter wintercress	Dead nettle	Lupine	Roundleaved marigold	Vetch
Black-eyed Susan	Dock	Mallow	Rush	Virginia buttonweed
Black medic	Dogbane	Marshelder	Russian pigweed	Virginia creeper
Black mustard	Dogfennel	Matchweed	Russian thistle	Virginia pepperweed
Black-seed plantain	Elderberry	Mexicanweed	St. Johnswort	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Blessed thistle	English daisy	Milk vetch	Scarlet pimpernel	Western clematis
Blue lettuce	Fall dandelion	Milkweed bloodflower	Scotch thistle	Western salsify
Blue vervain	False dandelion	Mugwort	Sheep sorrel	White clover
Box elder	False flax	Morning glory	Shepherdspurge	White mustard
Bracted plantain	False sunflower	Mouse-ear chickweed	Slender plantain	Wild aster
Brassbuttons	Fiddleneck	Musk thistle	Smallflower galinsoga	Wild buckwheat
Bristly oxtongue	Field bindweed	Mustard	Smartweed	Wild carrot
Broadleaf dock	Field pansy	Narrowleaf plantain	Smooth dock	Wild four-o'clock
Broadleaf plantain	Flea bane (daisy)	Narrowleaf vetch	Smooth pigweed	Wild garlic
Broomweed	Flixweed	Nettle	Sneezeweed	Wild geranium
Buckhorn	Florida betony	Orange hawkweed	Southern wild rose	Wild lettuce
Buckhorn plantain	Florida pusley	Oxalis	Sowthistle	Wild marigold
Bulbous buttercup	Frenchweed	Oxeye daisy	Spanishneedle	Wild mustard
Bull nettle	Galinsoga	Parsley-piert	Spatterdock	Wild onion
Bull thistle	Garlic mustard	Parsnip	Speedwell	Wild parsnip
Burdock	Goathead	Pearlwort	Spiny Amaranth	Wild radish
Burning nettle	Goatsbeard	Pennycress	Spiny cocklebur	Wild rape
Bur ragweed	Goldenrod	Pennywort	Spotted catsear	Wild strawberry
Burweed	Ground ivy	Peppergrass	Spotted knapweed	Wild sweet potato
Buttercup	Gumweed	Pepperweed	Spotted spurge	Wild vetch
Canada thistle	Hairy bittercress	Pigweed	Spurge	Willow
Carolina geranium	Hairy fleabane	Pineywoods bedstraw	Spurweed	Witchweed
Carpetweed	Hawkweed	Plains coreopsis	Stinging nettle	Woolly morning glory
Catchweed bedstraw	Healall	Plantain	Stinkweed	Woodsorrel
Catsear	Heartleaf drymary	Poison hemlock	Stitchwort	Woolly croton
Catnip	Hedge bindweed	Poison ivy	Strawberry clover	Woolly plantain
Chickweed	Hedge mustard	Poison oak	Sumac	Wormseed
Chicory	Hemp	Pokeweed	Sunflower	Yarrow
Cinquefoil	Henbit	Poorjoe	Sweet clover	Yellow rocket
Clover	Hoary cress	Povertyweed	Tall nettle	Yellow flower pepperweed
Cockle	Hoary plantain	Prickly lettuce	Tall vervain	
Cocklebur	Hoary vervain	Prickly sida	Tansy mustard	
Coffeebean	Honeysuckle	Primrose	Tansy ragwort	
Coffeeweed	Hop clover	Prostrate knotweed	Tanweed	
	Horsenettle	Prostrate pigweed	Tarweed	

Some of these species may require repeat spot applications and/or use of higher rate specified on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill spray tank with water. Start agitation and slowly add the specified amount of concentrate. Maintain continuous agitation after mixing and during application. If this product is allowed to stand in tank for extended periods of time, some separation may occur. Reagitate before use.

ORNAMENTAL LAWNS AND TURF

Apply this product at the rate of 2 to 3 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.75 to 1.1 fluid ounces in 0.5 to 5.5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet) to control weeds growing in turf planted to Bluegrass, Fescue, Ryegrass, Bentgrass (excluding golf course greens and Bentgrass tees), Bahia, Bermudagrass and Zoysia.

Note: On closely mowed golf course fairway bentgrass, apply this product at a maximum rate of 2 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water per acre (0.75 fluid ounces in 0.5 to 5.5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet). During conditions which promote turf stress use lower rates, 1 to 1.5 pints in 20 to 240 gallons of water, per acre (0.36 to 0.55 fluid ounces in 0.3 to 5.5 gallons per 1,000 square feet). Slight turf yellowing will disappear after one week. To minimize grass injury, a second application should not be made for at least 4 weeks. Avoid swath overlaps. Do not use on golf course greens or Bentgrass tees.

Lower Volume Equipment: Use as little as 5 gallons of water per acre. Use only application equipment that is capable of spreading a uniform droplet, wetting each weed surface.

NOTE: For all grasses (1) do not overlap spray patterns; and (2) use reduced rates if grass is stressed from heat, drought, etc.

Restrictions for Use on Ornamental Turf: The maximum rate per application is 3 pints per acre (1.20 lb 2,4-D, 0.15 lb fluroxypyr, and 0.15 lb dicamba per acre), and the maximum seasonal rate is 6 pints per acre (2.40 lb 2,4-D, 0.30 lb fluroxypyr, and 0.30 lb dicamba per acre). Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications to the same treatment site per year, excluding spot treatments. Do not apply more than 7.5 pints per acre per year (3.0 lb 2,4-D, 0.375 lb fluroxypyr, and 0.375 lb dicamba per acre per year), including all broadcast and spot treatments combined. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product.

SOD FARMS

This product is intended for use on sod farms. This herbicide provides selective broadleaf control in warm season and cool season turfgrass established for commercial sod production.

Timing

Apply this herbicide to broadleaf weeds that are actively growing. Follow-up applications may be required for dense infestations of perennial and biennial weeds. Do not apply this product to St. Augustinegrass.

Do not apply this herbicide to grass seedlings until after the second mowing.

The application of this product to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations. Also, applications to dormant Bermudagrass, dormant Zoysiagrass and dormant Bahiagrass are suggested.

Rates for Sod Farms

For Bluegrass, Ryegrass and Fescue, apply 2 to 3 pints per acre. For Creeping Bentgrass use 1.25 pints per acre. For Common and Hybrid Bermudagrass, Bahia and Zoysia grass apply 1.5 to 1.8 pints per acre. Spray volume for Sod Farm application is 5 to 175 gallons per acre.

Generally, the lower application rates will provide satisfactory control of sensitive weeds. The higher application rates will be required for dense infestations of perennial weeds, for adverse/extreme environmental conditions, or for weeds beyond the appropriate growth stages.

Restrictions for Use on Sod:

The maximum rate per application is 3 pints per acre (1.20 lb 2,4-D, 0.15 lb fluroxypyr, and 0.15 lb dicamba per acre), and the maximum seasonal rate is 10 pints per acre (4.0 lb 2,4-D, 0.5 lb fluroxypyr and 0.5 lb dicamba per acre). Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications to the same treatment area per year, excluding spot treatments. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre per year (4.0 lb 2,4-D, 0.5 lb fluroxypyr and 0.5 lb dicamba per acre per year), including all broadcast and spot treatments combined. Minimum of 21 days between applications.

VEGETATION CONTROL ON ROADSIDES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Roadsides (including aprons and guardrails) and rights-of-way: For control of broadleaf weeds, mix at a rate of 2 to 5 pints of this product per acre in adequate water to thoroughly saturate all weeds with spray mixture. This may require a spray volume of 50 to 300 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time between the time when plants come into full leaf (spring) to when the plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut weeds until herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy, dense stands require the higher rate with high water volume. For small (spot) applications with small tank sprayers, apply at the rate of 2-1/4 ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but do not exceed 5 pints of product per acre per application.

For control of woody plants: Apply to both stems and foliage any time from the time foliage is completely matured until the time plants start to go dormant. All leaves, stems and suckers must be completely wet to the ground line for effective control. Regrowth may be anticipated on the more resistant species. Add 4 to 5 pints of this product per acre in adequate water to thoroughly saturate all weeds with the spray mixture. This may require a spray volume of 200 to 600 gallons of water per acre depending upon the height and thickness of the brush. Mix thoroughly before spraying.

Restrictions for Roadsides and Rights-of-Way:

For annual and perennial weeds and control of woody plants, the maximum rate per application is 5 pints per acre (2.0 lbs 2,4-D, 0.25 lb fluroxypyr and 0.25 lb dicamba per acre), limited to 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre (4.0 lbs 2,4-

D, 0.5 lb fluroxypyr and 0.5 lb dicamba per acre) per year, including all broadcast and spot treatments combined. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Applications to roadsides and rights-of-way are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

COMPATIBILITY

This product can be mixed with some liquid fertilizers or liquid iron materials. Because liquid fertilizers and liquid iron differ in pH, free ammonia content, density, salt concentration and percentage of water, a compatibility test (given below) is recommended prior to mixing in the application equipment. All regulations, either State or Federal, relating to the application of liquid fertilizers or liquid iron and this product must be strictly followed. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. The following compatibility test should always be performed prior to full-scale mixing.

1. Pour 18 fluid ounces of water into a quart jar.
2. Add 1 fluid ounce of either the liquid fertilizer or liquid iron to be used.
3. Add 1 fluid ounce of this product.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch the mixture for several seconds after shaking and check again after 30 minutes.
6. If the mixture does not show signs of separating, the combination may be used. If the mixture foams excessively, gels, separates or gets very thick, do not combine for field application.
7. Compatibility may be improved by the use of a compatibility agent. Some suggested compatibility agents to try are Kalo Laboratories Complex, Farm Chemicals Inc.'s Compat, Harcros Chemicals' T-Mulz 734-2, Rigo Company's Rigo Compatibility Agent, Witco Chemical's Sponto 1 68D, Amoco Oil's Amoco Spray Mate and Universal Coop.'s Chem-Link. These agents are all used in the same manner. Follow the previously outlined test procedures and add 1/6 ounce of the compatibility agent between steps (the compatibility agent must be added to the fertilizer or iron before adding the product).
8. If the mixture does not separate, gel, foam or get very thick, it may be used for field application. Mix only the amount to be sprayed. Do not allow to stand overnight.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 25°F. Protect product from freezing. If allowed to freeze, remix well before using. This does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

CONTAINER HANDLING: If empty - Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. **If partly filled** - If product cannot be used as directed, call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor (including toilet) or outdoor (including sewer) drain.

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