

Surrender® brand

# Eraser AQ Aquatic Herbicide

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glyphosate\*, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt .....53.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....46.2%

**TOTAL** 100.0%

\*Contains 648 grams per litre or 5.4 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 480 grams per litre or 4 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-59-53883

EPA Est. No. 53833-TX-002

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

# CAUTION

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

#### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

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

Distributed by:  
Control Solutions, Inc.  
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff  
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

NET CONTENTS  
\_\_\_\_\_GALS.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

See container label for STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions.

### Container Label Statements:

**STORAGE:** STORE ABOVE 10° F (-12° C) TO KEEP FROM CRYSTALIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If crystals form, allow product to warm above 50° F (10° C) and mix well or recirculate to redissolve.

**DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state, or local procedures.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

If not refilled or returned to the authorized repackaging facility, triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse emptied bulk container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or dispose of in a manner approved by state and local authorities.

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Read the "CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY" statement at the end of the label before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

This product, a water-soluble liquid, mixes readily with water and nonionic surfactant to be applied as a foliar spray for the control or destruction of many herbaceous and woody plants.

This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days but on most perennial brush species may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow the activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Unless otherwise directed on this label, delay application until vegetation has emerged and reached the stages described for control of such vegetation under the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label.

Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials or brush will not be affected by the spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control

of most perennial weeds or brush is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the recommended range when vegetation is heavy or dense.

Do not treat weeds or brush under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds or brush heavily covered with dust.

Reduced control may result when applications are made to any weed or brush species that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application may wash the product off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

When this product comes in contact with soil (on the soil surface or as suspended soil or sediment in water) it is bound to soil particles. Under recommended use situations, once this product is bound to soil particles, it is not available for plant uptake and will not harm off-site vegetation where roots grow into the treatment area or if the soil is transported off-site. Under recommended use conditions, the strong affinity of this product to soil particles prevents this product from leaching out of the soil profile and entering ground water. The affinity between this product and soil particles remains until this product is degraded, which is primarily a biological degradation process carried out under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions by soil microflora.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

The maximum use rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate application rates and ensure that **the total use** of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated maximum use rate.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling or mixtures of this product or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended in this label may result in reduced performance.

### **ATTENTION**

**AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.**

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.**

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

## **MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES. HAND-GUN APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE PROPERLY DIRECTED TO AVOID SPRAYING DESIRABLE PLANTS. NOTE: REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS WATER FROM PONDS AND UNLINED DITCHES.

### **Mixing**

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water while adding the required amount of this product (see the "Directions for Use" and "Weeds Controlled" sections of this label). Near the end of the filling process, add the required surfactant and mix well. Remove hose from tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the water source. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, place the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and if needed use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Keep by-pass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with conventional ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

When using this product, mix 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use a nonionic surfactant labeled for use with herbicides. The surfactant must contain 50 percent or more active ingredient.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's surfactant label recommendations for best results.

These surfactants should not be used in excess of 1 quart per acre when making broadcast applications.

Colorants or marking dyes approved for use with herbicides may be added to spray mixtures of this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's label recommendations.

Clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water and dispose of rinsate according to labeled use or disposal instructions.

Carefully observe all cautionary statements and other information appearing in the surfactant label.

## **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES**

### **Aerial Equipment**

Use the recommended rates of this product and surfactant in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray, unless otherwise specified. See the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for specific rates. Aerial applications of this product may only be made as specifically recommended in this label.

AVOID DRIFT – DO NOT APPLY DURING INVERSION CONDITIONS, WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH WILL ALLOW DRIFT. DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing in the additive label.

Ensure uniform application – To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C 38413 may prevent corrosion.

## **AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

### **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

### Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

### **INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

## **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE**

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

## **BOOM LENGTH**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

## **APPLICATION HEIGHT**

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

## **SWATH ADJUSTMENT**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

## **WIND**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

## **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

## **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be

identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### **SENSITIVE AREAS**

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### **Boom Equipment**

For control of weed or brush species listed in this section using conventional boom equipment – Use the recommended rates of this product and surfactant in 3 to 30 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray, unless otherwise specified. See the “Weeds Controlled” section of this label for specific rates. As density of vegetation increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

### **Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment**

#### **Use Coarse Sprays Only**

For control of weeds listed in this section using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spraying equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements – Prepare a ¾ to 2 percent solution of this product in water, add a nonionic surfactant and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, see the “Weeds Controlled” section of this label.

Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff.

This product may be used as a 5 to 8 percent solution for low-volume directed sprays for spot treatment of trees and brush. It is most effective in areas where there is a low density of undesirable trees or brush. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted vegetation and spray from top to bottom in a lateral zigzag motion. Ensure that at least 50 percent of the leaves are contacted by the spray solution. For flat fan and cone nozzles and with hand-directed mist blowers, mist the application over the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open-branched trees need only be treated from one side. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, applications must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water, shown in the following table:

### **Spray Solution**

<b>Desired Volume</b>	<b>Amount of ERASER AQ</b>					
	<b>¾%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1 1/4%</b>	<b>1 1/2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>
1 Gal	1 oz	1 1/3 oz	1 2/3 oz	2 oz	6 1/2 oz	10 1/4 oz

25 Gal	1 ½ pt	1 qt	1 ¼ qt	1 ½ qt	5 qt	2 gal
100 Gal	3 qt	1 gal	1 ¼ gal	1 ½ gal	5 gal	8 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

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

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## WEEDS CONTROLLED

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### Annual Weeds

Apply to actively growing annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Allow at least 3 days after application before disturbing treated vegetation. After this period the weeds may be mowed, tilled or burned. See “Directions for Use,” “General Information” and “Mixing and Application Instructions” for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

Broadcast Application – Use 1 ½ pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution if weeds are less than 6 inches tall. If weeds are greater than 6 inches tall, use 2 ½ pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Hand-Held, High-Volume Application – Use a ¾ percent solution of this product in water plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled.

When applied as directed under the conditions described in this label, this product plus nonionic surfactant WILL CONTROL the following ANNUAL WEEDS:

<b>Balsamapple**</b> <i>Momordica charantia</i>	<b>Foxtail, Carolina</b> <i>Alopecurus carolinianus</i>	<b>Rye</b> <i>Secale cereale</i>
<b>Barley</b> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	<b>Groundsel, common</b> <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	<b>Ryegrass, Italian*</b> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
<b>Barnyardgrass</b> <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	<b>Horseweed/Marestail</b> <i>Conyza canadensis</i>	<b>Sandbur, field</b> <i>Cenchrus spp.</i>
<b>Bassia, fivehook</b> <i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	<b>Kochia</b> <i>Kochia scoparia</i>	<b>Shattercane</b> <i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
<b>Bluegrass, annual</b> <i>Poa annua</i>	<b>Lambsquarters, common</b> <i>Chenopodium album</i>	<b>Shepherdspurse</b> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
<b>Bluegrass, bulbous</b> <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	<b>Lettuce, prickly</b> <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	<b>Signalgrass, broadleaf</b> <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
<b>Brome</b> <i>Bromus spp.</i>	<b>Morningglory</b> <i>Ipomoea spp.</i>	<b>Smartweed, Pennsylvania</b> <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
<b>Buttercup</b> <i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	<b>Mustard, blue</b> <i>Chorispora tenella</i>	<b>Sowthistle, annual</b> <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<b>Cheat</b> <i>Bromus secalinus</i>	<b>Mustard, tansy</b> <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	<b>Spanishneedles*</b> <i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
<b>Chickweed, mouseear</b> <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	<b>Mustard, tumble</b> <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	<b>Stinkgrass</b> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>



**Cocklebur**  
*Xanthium strumarium*

**Corn, volunteer**  
*Zea mays*

**Crabgrass**  
*Digitaria spp.*

**Dwarf dandelion**  
*Krigia cespitosa*

**False flax, smallseed**  
*Camelina microcarpa*

**Fiddleneck**  
*Amsinckia spp.*

**Flaxleaf fleabane**  
*Conyza bonariensis*

**Fleabane**  
*Erigeron spp.*

**Foxtail**  
*Setaria spp.*

**Mustard, wild**  
*Sinapis arvensis*

**Oats, wild**  
*Avena fatua*

**Panicum**  
*Panicum spp.*

**Pennycress, field**  
*Thlaspi arvense*

**Pigweed, redroot**  
*Amaranthus retroflexus*

**Pigweed, smooth**  
*Amaranthus hybridus*

**Ragweed, common**  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

**Ragweed, giant**  
*Ambrosia trifida*

**Rocket, London**  
*Sisymbrium irio*

**Sunflower**  
*Helianthus annuus*

**Thistle, Russian**  
*Salsola kali*

**Spurry, umbrella**  
*Holosteum umbellatum*

**Velvetleaf**  
*Abutilon theophrasti*

**Wheat**  
*Triticum aestivum*

**Witchgrass**  
*Panicum capillare*

\*Apply 3 pints of this product per acre.

\*\*Apply with hand-held equipment only.

Annual weeds will generally continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments will be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

### Perennial Weeds

Apply this product as follows to control or destroy most vigorously growing perennial weeds. Unless otherwise directed, allow at least 7 days after application before disturbing vegetation.

Add 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution to the rates of this product given in this list. See the "General Information," "Directions for Use" and "Mixing and Application" sections in this label for specific uses and application instructions.

NOTE: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stages. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product plus surfactant WILL CONTROL the following PERENNIAL WEEDS:

<b>Alfalfa</b> <i>Medicago sativa</i>	<b>Cordgrass</b> <i>Spartina spp.</i>	<b>Lespedeza: common, serices</b> <i>Lespedeza striata</i> <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
<b>Alligatorweed*</b> <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<b>Cutgrass, giant*</b> <i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	<b>Loosestrife, purple</b> <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
<b>Anise/Fennel</b> <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	<b>Dallisgrass</b> <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	<b>Lotus, American</b> <i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
<b>Artichoke, Jerusalem</b> <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	<b>Dandelion</b> <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	<b>Maidencane</b> <i>Panicum hematomon</i>
<b>Bahiagrass</b> <i>Paspalum notatum</i>	<b>Dock, curly</b> <i>Rumex crispus</i>	<b>Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias spp.</i>
<b>Beachgrass, European***</b> <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	<b>Dogbane, hemp</b> <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	<b>Muhly, wirestem</b> <i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
<b>Bermudagrass</b> <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<b>Fescue</b> <i>Festuca spp.</i>	<b>Mullein, common</b> <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
<b>Bindweed, field</b> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<b>Fescue, tall</b> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	<b>Napiergrass</b> <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
<b>Bluegrass, Kentucky</b> <i>Poa pratensis</i>	<b>Guineagrass</b> <i>Panicum maximum</i>	<b>Nightshade, silverleaf</b> <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
<b>Blueweed, Texas</b> <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	<b>Hemlock, poison</b> <i>Conium maculatum</i>	<b>Nutsedge: purple, yellow</b> <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
<b>Brackenfern</b> <i>Pteridium spp.</i>	<b>Horsenettle</b> <i>Solanum carolinense</i>	<b>Orchardgrass</b> <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
<b>Bromegrass, smooth</b> <i>Bromus inermis</i>	<b>Horseradish</b> <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	<b>Pampasgrass</b> <i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
<b>Canarygrass, reed</b> <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<b>Ice Plant</b> <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	<b>Paragrass</b> <i>Brachiaria mutica</i>
<b>Cattail</b> <i>Typha spp.</i>	<b>Johnsongrass</b> <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	<b>Phragmites**</b> <i>Phragmites spp.</i>
<b>Clover, red</b> <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	<b>Kikuyugrass</b> <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	
<b>Clover, white</b> <i>Trifolium repens</i>	<b>Knapweed</b> <i>Centaurea repens</i>	
<b>Cogongrass</b> <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	<b>Lantana</b> <i>Lantana camara</i>	

**Quackgrass**  
*Agropyron repens*

**Reed, giant**  
*Arundo donax*

**Ryegrass, perennial**  
*Lolium perenne*

**Smartweed, swamp**  
*Polygonum coccineum*

**Spatterdock**  
*Nuphar luteum*

**Starthistle, yellow**  
*Centaurea solstitialis*

**Sweet potato, wild\***  
*Ipomoea pandurata*

**Thistle, artichoke**  
*Cynara cardunculus*

**Thistle, Canada**  
*Cirsium arvense*

**Timothy**  
*Phleum pratense*

**Torpedograss\***  
*Panicum repens*

**Tules, common**  
*Scirpus acutus*

**Vaseygrass**  
*Paspalum urvillei*

**Velvetgrass**  
*Holcus spp.*

**Waterhyacinth**  
*Eichornia crassipes*

**Waterlettuce**  
*Pistia stratiotes*

**Waterprimrose**  
*Ludwigia spp.*

**Wheatgrass, western**  
*Agropyron smithii*

\*Partial control.

\*\*Partial control in southeastern states. See specific recommendations below.

\*\*\*Washington and Oregon only.

**Alligatorweed** – Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1¼ percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of alligatorweed. Apply when most of the target plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control.

**Beachgrass, European (Washington and Oregon only)** – Best results are obtained when applications are made when European beachgrass is actively growing through the boot to the full heading stages of growth. Applications should be made prior to the loss of more than 50% green leaf color in the fall.

Applications made during any period of plant (drought) stress, or beyond the recommended active growth period in the fall, will likely result in reduced performance.

Repeat applications of ERASER AQ may be necessary to treat skips. Monitor treated acres prior to reseeding of desirable vegetation.

*Spray-to-Wet Applications:*

Apply an 8 percent solution of this product plus 0.5 to 1.5 percent nonionic surfactant on a spray-to-wet basis for control of European beachgrass.

Spray coverage should be uniform and complete but not to the point of runoff.

*Wiper Applications:*

For selective control of European beachgrass, apply a 33 1/3 percent solution of this product plus 1 to 2.5 percent nonionic surfactant during active growth. Avoid contact of herbicide solution with desirable vegetation. Wiping the plants in opposite directions may improve performance. Maximizing the amount of individual leaf tissue contacted with the wiping equipment will result in optimal performance.

**Bermudagrass** – Apply 7 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1½ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when seed heads appear.

**Bindweed, field/Silverleaf Nightshade/Texas Blueweed** – Apply 6 to 7 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray west of the Mississippi River and 4 ½ to 6 pints of this product per acre east of the Mississippi River. With hand-held equipment, use a 1 ½ percent solution. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom. For silverleaf nightshade, best results can be obtained when application is made after berries are formed. Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results apply in late summer or fall.

**Brackenfern** – Apply 4 ½ to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to fully expanded fronds which are at least 18 inches long.

**Cattail** – Apply 4 ½ to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the early-to-full bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during the summer or fall months.

**Cogongrass** – Apply 4 ½ to 7 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray. Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall and actively growing in late summer or fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage or mowing. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.

**Cordgrass** – Broadcast Applications (Air) – Apply 4 to 7 ½ pints of this product in 5-20 gallons of spray solution per acre. Add 1 to 2 quarts of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Broadcast Applications (Ground) – Apply 4 to 7 ½ pints of this product in 10 to 60 gallons of spray solution per acre. For best results, ensure that complete coverage of cordgrass clumps is achieved. Add 1 to 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Hand-Held and High Volume Equipment - Apply a 2 to 8 percent solution of this product. Ensure that complete coverage of cordgrass clumps is achieved. Do not spray to the point of run-off. Add 1 to 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Wiper Applications - For wick or wiper applications, mix 1 gallon of this product with 2 gallons of clean water to make a 33 percent solution. Addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of the total herbicide solution is recommended.

In heavy stands, a double application in opposite directions may improve results.

Application Conditions - Schedule applications in order to allow 6 hours before treated plants are covered by tidewater. Rainfall or immersion within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

The presence of debris and silt on the cordgrass plants will reduce performance of this product. It may be necessary to wash targeted plants prior to application to improve uptake of this

product into the plant. Where cordgrass has been cut or mowed prior to application with ERASER AQ ensure adequate regrowth of cordgrass occurs to allow for interception or absorption of the herbicide solution.

**Cutgrass, giant** – Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of giant cutgrass. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control, especially where vegetation is partially submerged in water. Allow for substantial regrowth to the 7 to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.

**Dogbane, hemp/Knapweed/Horseradish** – Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-½ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.

**Fescue, tall** – Apply 4 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained.

**Guineagrass** – Apply 4 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when most have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth.

**Johnsongrass/Bluegrass, Kentucky/Bromegrass, smooth/Canarygrass, reed/Orchardgrass/Ryegrass, perennial/Timothy/Wheatgrass, western** – Apply 3 to 4 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained. In the fall, apply before plants have turned brown.

**Lantana** – Apply this product as a ¾ to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing lantana at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.

**Loosestrife, purple** – Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1-½ percent solution using hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.

**Lotus, American** – Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Repeat treatment may be necessary to control regrowth from underground parts and seeds.

**Maidencane/Paragrass** – Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat treatments will be required, especially to vegetation partially submerged in water. Under these conditions, allow for regrowth to the 7 to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.

**Milkweed, common** – Apply 4 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-½ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth.

**Nutsedge: purple, yellow** – Apply 4 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment to control existing nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Apply when target plants are in flower or when new

nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control.

**Pampasgrass** – Apply a 1-½ percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing.

**Phragmites** – For partial control of phragmites in Florida and the counties of other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, apply 7 ½ pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 1-½ percent solution with hand-held equipment. In other areas of the U.S., apply 4 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment for partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage and uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.

**Quackgrass/Kikuyugrass/Muhly, wirestem** – Apply 3 to 4 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment when most quackgrass or wirestem muhly is at least 8 inches in height (3 to 4-leaf stage of growth) and actively growing. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

**Reed, giant/ice plant** – For control of giant reed and ice plant, apply a 1-½ percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing. For giant reed, best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer or fall.

**Spatterdock** – Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when most plants are in full bloom. For best results, apply during the summer or fall months.

**Sweet potato, wild** – Apply this product as a 1-½ percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing weeds that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required. Allow the plant to reach the recommended stage of growth before retreatment.

**Thistle: Canada, artichoke** – Apply 3 to 4 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 ½ percent solution with hand-held equipment for Canada thistle. To control artichoke thistle, apply a 2 percent solution as a spray-to-wet application. Apply when target plants are actively growing and at or beyond the bud stage of growth.

**Torpedograss** – Apply 6 to 7 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ to 1 ½ percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of torpedograss. Use the lower rates under terrestrial conditions, and the higher rates under partially submerged or a floating mat condition. Repeat treatments will be required to maintain such control.

**Tules, common** – Apply this product as a 1-½ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms will be slow to appear and may not occur for 3 or more weeks.

**Waterhyacinth** – Apply 5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a ¾ to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms may require 3 or more weeks to appear with complete necrosis and decomposition usually occurring within 60 to 90 days. Use the higher rates when more rapid visual effects are desired.

**Waterlettuce** – For control, apply a ¾ to 1 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment to actively growing plants. Use higher rates where infestations are heavy. Best

results are obtained from mid-summer through winter applications. Spring applications may require retreatment.

**Waterprimrose** – Apply this product as a  $\frac{3}{4}$  percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to plants that are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth, but before fall color changes occur. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.

**Other perennials listed on this label** – Apply 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached early head or early bud stage of growth.

### WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product plus surfactant CONTROLS or PARTIALLY CONTROLS the following woody brush plants and trees:

**Alder**

*Alnus spp.*

**Ash\***

*Fraxinus spp.*

**Aspen, quaking**

*Populus tremuloides*

**Bearclover, Bearmat**

*Chamaebatia foliolosa*

**Birch**

*Betula spp.*

**Blackberry**

*Rubus spp.*

**Broom:**

**French**

*Cytisus monspessulanus*

**Cherry:**

**Bitter**

*Prunus emarginata*

**Black**

*Prunus serotina*

**Pin**

*Prunus pensylvanica*

**Coyote brush**

*Baccharis consanguinea*

**Creeper, Virginia\***

*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

**Dewberry**

*Rubus trivialis*

**Dogwood**

*Cornus spp.*

**Broom:**

**Scotch**

*Cytisus scoparius*

**Buckwheat, California\***

*Eriogonum fasciculatum*

**Cascara\***

*Rhamnus purshiana*

**Catsclaw\***

*Acacia greggi*

**Ceanothus**

*Ceanothus spp.*

**Chamise**

*Adenostoma fasciculatum*

**Maple:**

**Red\*\***

*Acer rubrum*

**Sugar**

*Acer saccharum*

**Vine\***

*Acer circinatum*

**Monkey Flower\***

*Mimulus guttatus*

**Oak:**

**Black\***

*Quercus velutina*

**Northern pine**

*Quercus palustris*

**Post**

*Quercus stellata*

**Red**

**Elderberry**  
*Sambucus spp.*

**Elm\***  
*Ulmus spp.*

**Eucalyptus, bluegum**  
*Eucalyptus globules*

**Hasardia\***  
*Haplopappus squamosus*

**Hawthorn**  
*Crataegus spp.*

**Hazel**  
*Corylus spp.*

**Hickory**  
*Carya spp.*

**Holly, Florida; Brazilian Peppertree**  
*Schinus terebinthifolius*

**Honeysuckle**  
*Lonicera spp.*

**Hornbeam, American**  
*Carpinus caroliniana*

**Kudzu**  
*Pueraria lobata*

**Locust, black\***  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*

**Manzanita**  
*Arctostaphylos spp.*

**Sage: black, white**  
*Salvia spp.*

**Sagebrush, California**  
*Artemisia californica*

**Salmonberry**  
*Rubus spectabilis*

**Salt cedar\***  
*Tamarix spp.*

**Saltbush, Sea myrtle**  
*Baccharis halimifolia*

**Sassafras**  
*Sassafras aibidum*

**Sourwood\***

*Quercus rubra*

**Southern red**  
*Quercus falcata*

**White\***  
*Quercus alba*

**Persimmon\***  
*Diospyros spp.*

**Poison Ivy**  
*Rhus radicans*

**Poison Oak**  
*Rhus toxicodendron*

**Poplar, yellow\***  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*

**Prunus**  
*Prunus spp.*

**Raspberry**  
*Rubus spp.*

**Redbud, eastern**  
*Cercis canadensis*

**Rose, multiflora**  
*Rosa multiflora*

**Russian-olive**  
*Elaeagnus angustifolia*

**Sweet gum**  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*

**Swordfern\***  
*Polystichum munitum*

**Tallowtree, Chinese**  
*Sapium sebiferum*

**Thimbleberry**  
*Rubus parviflorus*

**Tobacco, tree\***  
*Nicotiana glauca*

**Trumpet creeper**  
*Campsis radicans*

**Waxmyrtle, southern\***  
*Myrica cerifera*

**Willow**



*Oxydendrum arboreum*

*Salix spp.*

**Sumac:**

**Poison\***

*Rhus vernix*

**Smooth\***

*Rhus glabra*

**Winged\***

*Rhus copallina*

\*Partial Control

\*\*See below for control or partial control instruction.

NOTE: If brush has been mowed or tilled or trees have been cut, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stage of growth.

Apply the recommended rate of this product plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution when plants are actively growing and, unless otherwise directed, after full-leaf expansion. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when application is made in the spring or early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatment.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

See the "Directions for Use" and "Mixing and Application Instructions" sections in this label for labeled use and specific application instructions.

Applied as a 5 to 8 percent solution as a directed application as described in the "Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment" section, this product will control or partially control all species listed in this section of this label. Use the higher rate of application for dense stands and larger woody brush and trees.

Apply the product as follows to control or partially control the following woody brush and trees.

**Alder/Blackberry/Dewberry/Honeysuckle/Oak, Post/Raspberry** – For control, apply 4 ½ to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ to 1 ¼ percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Aspen, Quaking/Hawthorn/Trumpet creeper** – For control, apply 3 to 4 ¼ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ to 1 ¼ percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Birch/Elderberry/Hazel/Salmonberry/Thimbleberry** – For control, apply 3 pints per acre of this product as a broadcast spray or as a ¾ percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Broom: French, Scotch** – For control, apply a 1 ¼ to 1 ½ percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Buckwheat, California/Hasardia/Monkey Flower/Tobacco, Tree** – For partial control of these species, apply a ¾ to 1 ½ percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

**Catsclaw** – For partial control, apply a 1 ¼ to 1 ½ percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

**Cherry: Bitter, Black, Pin/Oak, Southern Red/Sweet Gum/Prunus** – For control, apply 3 to 7 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1 ½ percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Coyote brush** – For control, apply a 1 ¼ to 1 ½ percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

**Dogwood/Hickory/Salt cedar** – For partial control, apply a 1 to 2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment or 6 to 7 ½ pints per acre as a broadcast spray.

**Eucalyptus, bluegum** – For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply a 1-½ percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when resprouts are 6 to 12-feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Apply when plants are actively growing. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.

**Holly, Florida (Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*))** – For partial control, apply this product as a 1-½ percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Alternatively, when applied as directed, this product with QuikSorb™ Penetrant will control or partially control Brazilian peppertree in areas such as dry drainage ditches and canals, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, and similar non-crop areas.

The recommended application technique is directed spot treatment of Brazilian peppertree using hand-held equipment only. Apply this product using backpack, hand-held, handgun or similar equipment. Use flat fan, cone, or similar nozzles that will provide effective spray coverage of target vegetation. Do not apply to Brazilian peppertree growing in water. The use of aerial, boom-type or other broadcast spray equipment is not recommended. These applications are more effective on small brush less than 15 feet in height or 3-inch stem diameter.

*Basal and Selective Stem Application:*

Apply a solution consisting of 25% v/v of this product and 75% v/v of QuikSorb™ penetrant. Completely cover the lower 18-24 inches of the brush stems or trunks. For larger stems over 3 inches in diameter, treat up to 48 inches or higher from the ground level. For better control of large trees, apply spray solution directly to upper foliage of plant canopy. Spray coverage should be uniform, covering at least 40 to 60% of the upper foliage and stems. Application is best when made to young, actively growing stems, branches and foliage. Spray-to-wet but not to the point of run-off.

Read and carefully observe the label claims, cautionary statements, and all information on the labels of all products used in this tank mixture.

**Kudzu** – For control, apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-½ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.

**Maple, Red** – For control, apply as a ¾ to 1 ¼ percent solution with hand-held equipment when leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 2 to 7 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray.

**Maple, Sugar/Oak: Northern Pin, Red** – For control, apply as a ¾ to 1 ¼ percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

**Poison Ivy/Poison Oak** – For control, apply 6 to 7 ½ pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-½ percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications

may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.

**Rose, multiflora** – For control, apply 3 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a  $\frac{3}{4}$  percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

**Sage, black/Sagebrush, California/Chamise/Tallowtree, Chinese** – For control of these species apply as a  $\frac{3}{4}$  percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

**Saltbush, Sea myrtle** – For control, apply this product as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Waxmyrtle, southern** – For partial control, apply this product as a 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Willow** – For control, apply 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a  $\frac{3}{4}$  percent solution with hand-held equipment.

**Other woody brush and trees listed in this label** – For partial control, apply 3 to 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent solution with hand-held equipment.

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#### AQUATIC AND OTHER NONCROP SITES

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When applied as directed and under the conditions described in the “Weeds Controlled” section in this label, this product will control or partially control the labeled weeds growing in the following industrial, recreational and public areas or other similar aquatic and terrestrial sites.

**Aquatic Sites** – This product may be applied to emerged weeds in all bodies of fresh and brackish water which may be flowing, nonflowing or transient. This includes lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, estuaries, rice levees, seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, wastewater treatment facilities, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas, and similar sites.

If aquatic sites are present in the noncrop area and are part of the intended treatment, read and observe the following directions:

**This product does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.**

There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes. Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

NOTE: Do not apply this product directly to water within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile up-stream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river stream, etc.) or within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after application. The water intake may be turned on prior to 48 hours if the glyphosate level in the intake water is below 0.7 parts per million as determined by laboratory analysis. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the

applications. This restriction does not apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.

For treatments after drawdown of water or in dry ditches, allow 7 or more days after treatment before reintroduction of water to achieve maximum weed control. Apply this product within 1 day after drawdown to ensure application to actively growing weeds.

Floating mats of vegetation may require retreatment. Avoid wash-off of sprayed foliage by spray boat or recreational boat backwash or by rainfall within 6 hours of application. Do not retreat within 24 hours following the initial treatment.

Applications made to moving bodies of water must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making any bankside applications, do not overlap more than 1 foot into open water. Do not spray in bodies of water where weeds do not exist. The maximum application rate of 7 ½ pints per acre must not be exceeded in any single broadcast application that is being made over water.

When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in fish kill.

**Other Noncrop-Type Sites** – This product may be used to control the listed weeds in terrestrial noncrop sites and/or in aquatic sites within these areas.

Airports  
Golf Courses  
Habitat Restoration & Management Areas  
Highways & Roadsides  
Industrial Plant Sites  
Lumberyards  
Parking Areas  
Parks  
Petroleum Tank Farms  
Pipeline, Power, Telephone & Utility Rights-of-Way  
Pumping Installations  
Railroads  
Schools  
Storage Areas  
Similar Sites

#### **TANK MIXTURES**

**NOTE:** Read and carefully observe the label directions, cautionary statements and all information on the labels of products used in these tank mixtures before proceeding with these recommendations. Additional precautionary statements are made in these labels. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in these mixtures.

When used in combination as recommended by CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC., the liability of CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC., shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the Albaugh product in such combination use.

#### **ERASER AQ plus GARLON® 4**

For burndown and partial control or suppression of woody brush and weeds in industrial sites:

When applied as directed for “Noncrop Uses” under the conditions described, this product, and an approved surfactant plus Garlon® 4, provides burndown and partial control or suppression of

woody brush and vegetation labeled for this product. This tank mixture is recommended for use on rights-of-way (utility, railroad, highway, pipeline), fencerows, roadsides, nonirrigation ditchbanks, wasteland and similar noncrop or industrial sites.

**Hand-Held and High-Volume Applications:**

Use 3 to 6 pints of ERASER AQ herbicide and 2 or more quarts of an approved surfactant, plus 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon® 4 per 100 gallons of spray solution and apply to foliage of actively growing woody brush and weeds. Applications should be made on a spray to wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff.

**Broadcast Applications with Ground Equipment:**

Use 3 to 6 pints of ERASER AQ plus ½ to 2 quarts of Garlon® 4 in sufficient water and make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre. Use 2 to 4 quarts of an approved surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution with this product.

**Aerial Application (Helicopter Only):**

Use 3 to 6 pints of ERASER AQ plus surfactant plus 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon® 4 and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre. Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. Use 2 to 4 quarts of an approved surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution with this product.

Apply when plants are actively growing and after full leaf expansion of woody brush. Use the higher rates of these products where vegetation is heavy or dense, or where hard-to-control brush species are prevalent. Repeat applications may be necessary to maintain control and to suppress areas where canopying of vegetation prevents good spray coverage and penetrations.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

**ERASER AQ plus ARSENAL® 2 WSL**

When applied as directed, this tank mixture will control or partially control labeled woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds in noncrop areas. In addition to the weeds listed on this label, this tank mixture will control arrowweed, salt cedar and yaupon.

**Hand-Held and High-Volume Applications:**

Use 6 to 12 pints of ERASER AQ plus ½ to 4 pints Arsenal® 2 WSL per 100 gallons of spray solution. Add 2 to 4 quarts of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Apply to foliage of actively growing vegetation. Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

**Broadcast Applications with Ground Equipment:**

Use 3 to 7 ½ pints of ERASER AQ plus ½ to 4 pints Arsenal® 2 WSL in sufficient water to apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre. Add 2 to 4 quarts of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply to foliage of actively growing vegetation.

Apply to woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion until initiation of fall color.

Avoid direct applications to any body of water. Do not apply on ditches used to transport irrigation water.

**ERASER AQ plus 2,4-D AMINE**

When applied as a tank mixture, this product will control the annual weeds listed in this label booklet. This tank mixture will control or partially control the listed perennial weeds, woody brush and trees.

Use 1 ½ to 2 ½ pints of this product plus 2 to 4 pints of 2,4-D amine (4 lb ai per gallon, labeled for aquatic sites) for control of annual weeds.

Use 3 to 7 ½ pints of this product plus 2 to 4 quarts of 2,4-D amine (4 lb ai per gallon, labeled for aquatic sites) for control or partial control of perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. The tank mixture may be used on alligatorweed, smartweed, waterprimrose, waxmyrtle and other labeled weeds.

When using this product, mix 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Always read and follow the surfactant manufacturer's label recommendations.

Always predetermine the compatibility of the tank mixtures of this herbicide and 2,4-d amine by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Mix in the following sequence: Fill sprayer tank one-half full with water, add ERASER AQ then 2,4-D amine and finally surfactant. Fill sprayer tank to final volume with water.

NOTE: DO NOT MIX ERASER AQ AND AMINE CONCENTRATES WITHOUT WATER CARRIER. DO NOT MIX ERASER AQ AND 2,4-D AMINE IN BYPASS INJECTOR-TYPE SPRAY EQUIPMENT.

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### WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT AREAS

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This product is recommended for the restoration and/or maintenance of native habitat and in wildlife management areas.

Habitat Restoration and Maintenance – When applied as directed, exotic and other undesirable vegetation may be controlled in habitat management areas. Applications may be made to allow recovery of native plant species, to open up water to attract waterfowl, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements in habitat management areas. Spot treatments may be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat enhancement. For spot treatments, care should be exercised to keep spray off of desirable plants.

Wildlife Food Plots – This product may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Apply as directed to control vegetation in the plot area. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to reinfest the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after applying this product before tilling to allow for maximum effectiveness.

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### WIPER APPLICATIONS

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For wick or wiper applications, mix 1 gallon of this product with 2 gallons of clean water to make a 33 percent solution. Addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended.

Wiper applications can be used to control or suppress annual and perennial weeds listed on this label. In heavy weed stands, a double application in opposite directions may improve results. See the "Weeds Controlled" section in this label for recommended timing, growth stage and other instructions for achieving optimum results.

**Bromegrass (smooth), Canarygrass (reed), Dock (curly), Mullein (common), Quackgrass and Canada thistle:** This product may be applied through a wiper applicator after dilution with water and thorough mixing to these weeds growing in or along aquatic sites.

Wiper applicators, including wick devices, apply the herbicide solution by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desired vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest wiper contact point is at least two (2) inches above this vegetation. Application made above desirable vegetation should be made when the weeds are a minimum of six (6) inches above this vegetation.

Best results may be attained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted (wiped) with the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when the height of the weed varies so that not all weeds are contacted.

In severe infestations, reduce equipment ground speed to ensure that adequate amounts of this herbicide solution are wiped onto the weeds. When wiping moderate weed infestations an adequate flow rate should be 3 to 4 quarts of herbicide solution per mile of canal (wiping 4 foot band). For best results, do not allow wiper applicator to contact water.

**Note:**

- Maintain wiper equipment in good operating condition.
- Adjust height of wiper applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds.
- Keep wiping surfaces clean.
- Keep wiper material at proper degree of saturation with herbicide solution.
- DO NOT use wiper equipment when weeds are wet or under conditions where wave action or other water immersions will wash the solution off the weed.
- DO NOT operate equipment at ground speeds of greater than 5 MPH. As weed density increases, reduce equipment ground speed to ensure good coverage of weeds.
- Be aware that on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying on the upper end of the wiper applicator.
- Variation in equipment design may affect weed control. With wiper applicators, the wiping material and its orientation must allow delivery of sufficient quantities of the recommended herbicide solution directly to the weeds.
- Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a one day period as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions.

**Mixing Instructions:**

Mix 2 ½ gallons of ERASER AQ herbicide with 7 ½ gallons of water to prepare a 25 percent solution. Add 1 quart of an approved surfactant per 10 gallons of herbicide solution (2 ½ percent surfactant by total volume). Apply this solution to weeds listed above.

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**CUT STUMP APPLICATION**

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Woody vegetation may be controlled by treating freshly cut stumps of trees and resprouts with this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut vegetation close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delay in applying this product may result in reduced performance. For best results, trees should be cut during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

When used according to directions for cut stump application, this product will CONTROL, PARTIALLY CONTROL, or SUPPRESS most woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below:

**Alder**

*Alnus spp.*

**Poplar\***

*Populus spp.*

**Coyote brush\***

*Baccharis consanguinea*

**Reed, giant**

*Arundo donax*

**Dogwood\***

*Cornus spp.*

**Salt cedar**

*Tamarix spp.*

**Eucalyptus**

*Eucalyptus spp.*

**Sweet gum\***

*Liquidambar styraciflua*

**Hickory\***

*Carya spp.*

**Sycamore\***

*Platanus occidentalis*

**Madrone**

*Arbutus menziesii*

**Tan oak**

*Lithocarpus densiflorus*

**Maple\***

*Acer spp.*

**Willow**

*Salix spp.*

**Oak**

*Quercus spp.*

\*This product is not approved for this use on these species in the state of California.

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### INJECTION AND FRILL APPLICATIONS

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Woody vegetation may be controlled by injection or frill application of this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 mL of this product per 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter. This is best achieved by applying 25 to 100 percent concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying dilute material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frill or cut areas in species that exude sap freely after frills or cutting. In species such as these, make frill or cut at an oblique angle so as to produce a cupping effect and use undiluted material. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

This treatment WILL CONTROL the following woody species:

**Oak**

*Quercus spp.*

**Poplar**

*Populus spp.*

**Sweet gum**

*Liquidambar styraciflua*

**Sycamore**

*Platanus occidentalis*

This treatment WILL SUPPRESS the following woody species:

**Black gum\***



*Nyssa sylvatica*

**Dogwood**

*Cornus spp.*

**Hickory**

*Carya spp.*

**Maple, red**

*Acer rubrum*

\*This product is not approved for this use on these species in the state of California.

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**INDUSTRIAL TURF**

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Apply 3 to 5 fluid ounces of this product per acre alone or in a recommended tank mixture. Spray volumes of 10 to 40 gallons per acre are recommended.

When using this product, mix 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

This product can be used for growth and seedhead suppression of:

Tall Fescue

Smooth Brome

For best results, apply this product in a recommended tank mixture to actively growing turfgrasses after greenup in the spring of the year. For suppression of seedheads, applications must be made before boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Applications made from seedhead emergence until maturity may result in turf discoloration or injury.

After mowing or removal of seedheads, this product in a recommended tank mixture may also be used to suppress the growth of certain turfgrasses. Allow turf to recover from stress caused by heat, drought or mowing before making applications. Applications made to turf under stress may increase the potential for discoloration or injury.

**Annual Grasses**

For growth suppression of some annual grasses such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats, apply 3 to 4 ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments made after seedhead emergence may cause injury to the desired grasses.

**TANK MIXTURES FOR INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASSES**

For the following tank mixtures, consult each product label for weeds controlled and the proper stage of application. Do not treat turf under stress.

**Tank Mixtures plus 2,4-D Amine**

For additional weed control benefits, up to 1 quart per acre of 2,4-D amine may be added to the following tank mixtures.

**TALL FESCUE  
ERASER AQ plus Telar®**

For suppression of tall fescue growth and seedheads, and control or partial control of some annual weeds, apply this tank mixture after greenup and prior to boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Use up to ½ ounce of Telar® per acre.

This tank mixture can also be applied after mowing or removal of tall fescue seedheads for turf growth suppression and control or partial control of some annual weeds. Make only one of the above applications per growing season.

**ERASER AQ plus Oust®**

For suppression of tall fescue growth and seedheads, and control or partial control of some annual weeds, apply this tank mixture after greenup and prior to boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Use up to ¼ ounce of Oust® per acre.

**ERASER AQ plus Escort®**

This tank mixture can be applied after mowing or removal of tall fescue seedheads for turf growth suppression and control or partial control of some annual weeds. Use up to 1/3 ounce of Escort® per acre.

**SMOOTH BROME  
ERASER AQ plus Oust®**

For suppression of smooth brome growth and seedheads and control or partial control of some annual weeds, apply this tank mixture after greenup and prior to boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Use up to ¼ ounce of Oust® per acre.

**RELEASE OF BERMUDAGRASS OR BAHIAGRASS ON NONCROP SITES**

**RELEASE OF DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS**

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Make applications to dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when weeds are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is in or beyond the 4 to 6-leaf stage.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Rate recommendations for control or suppression of winter annuals and tall fescue are listed below.

Apply the recommended rates of this product in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre plus 2 quarts nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED**

NOTE: C = Control  
S = Suppression

WEED SPECIES	<u>ERASER AQ oz/acre</u>					
	6	9	12	18	24	48
<b>Barley, little</b> <i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Bedstraw, catchweed</b> <i>Galium aparine</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Bluegrass, annual</b> <i>Poa annua</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C

WEED SPECIES	ERASER AQ oz/acre					
	6	9	12	18	24	48
<b>Chervil</b> <i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Chickweed, common</b> <i>Stellaria media</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Clover, crimson</b> <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	•	S	S	C	C	C
<b>Clover, large hop</b> <i>Trifolium campestre</i>	•	S	S	C	C	C
<b>Speedwell, corn</b> <i>Veronica arvensis</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Fescue, tall</b> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	•	•	•	•	S	S
<b>Geranium, Carolina</b> <i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	•	•	S	S	C	C
<b>Henbit</b> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	•	S	C	C	C	C
<b>Ryegrass, Italian</b> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	•	•	S	C	C	C
<b>Vetch, common</b> <i>Vicia sativa</i>	•	•	S	C	C	C

\*These rates apply only to sites where an established competitive turf is present.

#### RELEASE OF ACTIVELY GROWING BERMUDAGRASS

NOTE: USE ONLY ON SITES WHERE BAHIAGRASS OR BERMUDAGRASS ARE DESIRED FOR GROUND COVER AND SOME TEMPORARY INJURY OR YELLOWING OF THE GRASSES CAN BE TOLERATED.

When applied as directed, this product will aid in the release of bermudagrass by providing control of annual species listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section in this label, and suppression or partial control of certain perennial weeds.

For control or suppression of those annual species listed in this label, use ¾ to 2 ¼ pints of this product as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre, plus 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or length of runner in annual vines). Use the higher rate as size of plants increases or as they approach flower or seedhead formation.

Use the higher rate for partial control or longer-term suppression of the following perennial species. Use lower rates for shorter-term suppression of growth.

Bahiagrass  
Dallisgrass  
Fescue (tall)  
Johnsongrass\*\*  
Trumpetcreeper\*

Vaseygrass

\*Suppression at the higher rate only.

\*\*Johnsongrass is controlled at the higher rate.

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may result.

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### **BAHIAGRASS SEEDHEAD AND VEGETATIVE SUPPRESSION**

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When applied as directed in the "Noncrop Sites" section in this label, this product will provide significant inhibition of seedhead emergence and will suppress vegetative growth for a period of approximately 45 days with single applications and approximately 120 days with sequential applications.

Apply this product 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up of bahiagrass or after the bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. Applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence. Apply 5 fluid ounces per acre of this product, plus 2 quarts of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre.

Sequential applications of this product plus nonionic surfactant may be made at approximately 45-day intervals to extend the period of seedhead and vegetative growth suppression. For continued vegetative growth suppression, sequential applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

Apply no more than 2 sequential applications per year. As a first sequential application, apply 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre plus nonionic surfactant. A second sequential application of 2 to 3 fluid ounces per acre plus nonionic surfactant may be made approximately 45 days after the last application.

### **ANNUAL GRASS GROWTH SUPPRESSION**

For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 4 ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Mix 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments made after seedhead emergence may cause injury to the desired grasses.

### **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY**

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC., or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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**THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS.**

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