

STATE OF MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION & FORESTRY BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL 28 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

JANET T. MILLS GOVERNOR AMANDA E. BEAL COMMISSIONER

To: Board of Pesticides Control Members

From: Mary Tomlinson, Pesticides Registrar/Water Quality Specialist

Re: Request to extend EPA Special Local Need, Section 24(c) ME-210001 registration for the use of Milestone Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 62719-519, to control herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants for conifer forest site preparation

Date: November 21, 2022

Special Local Need registration, ME-210001 for Milestone Herbicide expires December 31, 2022. Ronald Lemin, Jr, Vegetation Management Sales Consultant, Nutrien Solutions, requests the Board approve a five year extension of Milestone Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 62719-519, to control herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants for conifer forest site preparation.

This request is submitted on behalf of the Maine forest industry to permit the use of Milestone Herbicide on forested sites for site preparation with planting the following spring. The industry is attempting to replace the use of glyphosate with 40.6 % aminopyralid (triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-), the active ingredient in this product, due to public concerns related to glyphosate.

The use of Milestone Herbicide for forest site preparation is not included in the approved EPA master label. The permitted rate under this SLN is up to 7 fl oz applied in a total spray volume of 10-30 gal/A which is consistent with other uses on the Section 3 label.

Milestone Herbicide reduces competition by controlling herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants, including native conifers. Mr. Lemin reported two site preparation trials in 2018 with the Milestone site resulting in good brush control and good seedling vigor and that several Maine landowners have successfully used the product since 2020.

Aminopyralid is highly soluble in water. Solubility of 203-212 mg/L reported in the table below may be erroneous because other sources report 2480 mg/L (Corteva Agrisciences, National Center for Biotechnology Information 2020, U.S. EPA 2005a, U.S. EPA 2005b). It demonstrates moderately high adsorption in soils high in organic matter and low potential for movement and leaching below the root zone (WIN-PST 3.1). Dow Agrosciences research demonstrated low potential for groundwater contamination due to "slow use rates, moderate field degradation rates and limited motility observed in field studies" (Dow AgroSciences LLC). Aminopyralid has not been detected in Maine groundwater studies. The potential to runoff in solution or attached to soil particles is intermediate (WIN-PST 3.1).



PHONE: (207) 287-2731 WWW.THINKFIRSTSPRAYLAST.ORG It is moderately persistent, stable to hydrolysis and anaerobic metabolism (U.S. EPA 2005a, U.S. EPA 2005b). However, the half-life in soils, and water is highly variable, dependent upon aerobic or anaerobic conditions, pH, soil type, and amount of sunlight.

Aminopyralid exhibits low human and environmental toxicity (U.S. EPA 2005a, U.S. EPA 2005b, WIN-PST 3.1). It is "practically nontoxic to mammals, birds, fish, honeybees, and aquatic invertebrates". Please refer to the memorandum from Pam Bryer, BPC toxicologist, for further information on toxicity.

VVIIN-F J	Wine St Results based on a broadcast application at a rate of greater than 74 ib AlfA.							
HL	Кос	SOL	PLP	PSRP	PARP	HumanT	HumanToxT	MATC
26	1000	203- 212	Low	Intermediate	Intermediate	3500	HA	1360

WIN-PST Results based on a broadcast application at a rate of greater than ¼ lb AI/A.

WIN-PST 3.1. Windows Pesticide Screening Tool

HL -Half-life in the soil in days Koc – Soil organic carbon sorption coefficient in mL/g SOL -Solubility in water in mg/L (ppm) PLP – Pesticide leaching potential PSRP – Pesticide solution runoff potential PARP – Pesticide adsorbed runoff potential Human T – Human toxicity value – long term (ppb) HumanToxT – Human toxicity type MATC – Maxiumum acceptable toxicant concentration – fish (ppb)

Enclosed are supporting documents for your consideration to extend the SLN through December 31, 2027. Please let me know if you have any questions.

- Corteva Agriscience Milestone Herbicide draft Section 24(c) label
- Letter of request from Ron Lemin, Jr., Vegetation Management Sales Consultant, Nutrien Solutions
- Letter of support from Deatra Gremaux Corteva Agrisciences
- Corteva Agriscience Milestone Herbicide Section 3 container label

The toxicological review by Dr. Pam Bryer is provided under separate cover.

Citations

Dow AgroSciences LLC. Aminopyralid Family of Herbicides. Indianapolis, IN. <u>https//www.corteva.us/dam/products/us-land-management/pdf</u> (accessed on November 21, 2022).

National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubChem Database. Aminopyralid, CID=213012, <u>https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Aminopyralid</u> (accessed November 21, 2022).

U.S. EPA. Pesticide Fact Sheet. Aminopyralid. 2005a. United States Office of Prevention, Pesticides, Environmental Protections and Toxic Substances Agency. <u>https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/fs_PC-005100_10-Aug-05.pdf</u> (accessed on July 13, 2020).

U.S. EPA. Environmental Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment for the Registration of Aminopyralid. 2005b. <u>https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/chemicalsearch/chemical/foia/web/html/005100.html</u> (accessed on July 6,2020).

AMINOPYRALID GROUP

HERBICIDE

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FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label

Corteva Agriscience, LLC, 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Milestone[®]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need Registration EPA SLN ME-210001

This SLN expires and must not be used or distributed after December 31, 2027. For Distribution and Use Only Within the State of Maine

For Control Of Herbaceous Broadleaf Weeds And Woody Plants in Conifer Forest Site Preparation Sites

Directions for Use

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This Special Local Need (SLN) labeling and the federal label for this product must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- Read this SLN labeling and the label affixed to the container for Milestone before applying.
- Follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and statements pertaining to the Worker
- Protection Standard on this SLN labeling and the label affixed to the product container.

Refer to product label for Use Precautions, Restrictions, Worker Protection Standards, Mixing Instructions, and Application Methods.

Conifer Forest Site Preparation Areas

Milestone may be applied to conifer forests areas as an aerial or ground broadcast application, as a spot application, or as a high-volume foliar application to control herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Avoid spray containing Milestone coming in contact with foliage of desirable tree species.

Milestone may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions for Use section of the tank-mix partner.

Forest Management Applications

Use up to 7 fl oz of Milestone per acre. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications. Tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for forest use may be necessary to control woody brush if brush is not susceptible to Milestone. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture must be followed and the longest recommended waiting period before planting observed.

For best control from broadcast and directed spray applications of Milestone, use a spray volume that will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant at the recommended rate specified on the surfactant label.

^{™®}Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies R879-091 Accepted: __/_/___ Replaces: R879-083



Ronald C. Lemin, Jr. Vegetation Management Sales Consultant 291 Lincoln Street Bangor, Maine 04401 207-944-6160 (m) Ronald.lemin@nutrien.com

October 24, 2022

Mary E. Tomlinson Pesticide Registrar / Water Quality Specialist Maine Board of Pesticides Control 28 SHS Augusta, ME 04333

Dear Mary and the Board of Pesticides Control,

I am in support of renewing the 24(c) Special Local Need registration for Milestone, EPA Registration Number 62719-519 for use on forested sites in Maine to control broad-leaved plants, woody brush, and native conifer species in the silvicultural site preparation process. As you know glyphosate has come under continued resistance over the past several years. Forest industry has slightly moved away from glyphosate especially in their site preparation prescription and gone with imazapyr, sulfometuron methyl, and metsulfuron methyl for the bulk of their mixes. Canada thistle and volunteer softwood continue to be a problem competition species and Milestone added to the site preparation mix can help control these species.

Several Maine landowners have used Milestone in their site preparation prescription since the 24(c) was granted in 2020. We would like to continue using the product until Corteva can reregister the product and add the 24(c) wording to their existing label. I am not sure what the timeframe would be, but it appears EPA is not moving extremely fast the last couple of years.

I appreciate your time and consideration in this label request. If you should have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at the address above. I would also be available to answer questions at the next Board Meeting if necessary.

Sincerely,

Kall Ly.

Ronald C. Lemin, Jr



Corteva Agriscience 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268 USA

November 2, 2022

Mary Tomlinson, Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Board of Pesticides Control Marquardt Building 32 Blossom Lane Augusta, ME 04333-0028 Submitted by email to: Mary.E.Tomlinson@maine.gov Attn: Mary Tomlinson

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL LOCAL NEED SECTION 24(c) REGISTRATION MILESTONE (A.I. AMINOPYRALID) EPA REG. NO. 62719-519 FOR CONTROL OF HERBACEOUS BROADLEAF WEEDS AND WOODY PLANTS IN CONIFER FOREST SITE PREPARATION SITES

Corteva Agriscience, LLC respectfully requests extension of FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) registration for Milestone[®], EPA Registration Number 62719-519, for control of herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants in conifer forest site preparation sites. This request is being made with the support of Ronald Lemin, Jr. of Nutrien Solutions. Corteva Agriscience has a similar Sec 24(c) label registered in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Currently, Capstone[®] herbicide is labeled for forestry uses: Capstone is a combination of aminopyralid + triclopyr. Triclopyr is not needed on all sites, and use of Milestone herbicide alone (aminopyralid only, without the triclopyr in Capstone) will fit forestry site preparation uses better on many sites. As a tool in forestry, Milestone enhances the ability to establish conifer species generally intolerant to the other existing herbicides used in forestry. Milestone, when added to current forest site prep mixtures, provides control of wildling pines that cannot be achieved with currently available commercial herbicides or herbicide mixtures. It has the added benefit of reducing the overall amount of chemical used in forestry treatments.

Milestone has shown excellent herbaceous vegetation and brush control when applied alone or in combination with low rates of other forestry herbicides. Milestone has demonstrated the ability to suppress or inhibit germination of difficult-to-control species such as Canada thistle, Japanese stiltgrass, marestail, and tree of heaven not found in other forestry herbicides. Milestone also provides excellent control of legume species such as black locust that cannot be achieved with currently available commercial herbicides or herbicide mixtures.

Research results and commercial applications have demonstrated that Milestone can safely be used for forest site preparation as close as 2 months prior to planting crop conifer trees (bare root or container seedlings) without damage or growth reduction impacts to the planted trees.

Milestone herbicide has some soil activity and has been shown to provide residual pre-emerge control of germinating weed seed, particularly weeds in the aster and composite weed families. Applications of Milestone as part of fall forest site preparation programs provides residual soil activity and spring weed control of susceptible weed species. In certain situations, site prep programs with Milestone can reduce or eliminate the need for spring "over-the-top" (of planted pines) herbicide applications – an additional potential to reduce herbicide usage and total environmental pesticide loading.

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In most situations, the addition of Milestone provides reductions in per acre use rates of other herbicides typically used in forest site preparation mixtures. Maximum use rate of Milestone is very low at 1.75 oz ai/acre. This low use rate can substitute for as much as 1 lb+ of current herbicides such as glyphosate, triclopyr, imazapyr, etc.

Attachments/enclosures

Please find the following documents attached/enclosed:

- Letter/request and justification from registrant (this letter)
- US EPA Form 8570-25: Application for SLN
- SLN ME-210001 with following revisions:
 - Proposed expiration date Dec 31, 2027
 - Inclusion of the MOA bar for the active ingredient
 - Internal tracking code at bottom of label: R879-091 (replaces R879-083)
- Letter of Support from Ronald C. Lemin, Jr. of Nutrien Solutions dated October 24, 2022

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me by email or phone. You may also contact Wes Marchione, State Regulatory Lead, wes.marchione@corteva.com.

Sincerely,

Deatra Gremaux

Deatra Gremaux Crop Protection Regulatory Specialist, US 317-337-5345 or deatra.gremaux@corteva.com Attachments/enclosures

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Milestone®

HERBICIDE

- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:
 - rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
 - non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;
 - natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;
- including grazed areas in and around these sites.
 *Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient:

Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine	
carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro	40.6%
Other Ingredients	59.4%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

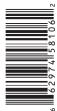
Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

EPA Est. 62719-MI-002 CD02-879-022



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Produced for Corteva Agriscience LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268



Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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.

User Safety Recommendations Users should:

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

First Aid

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical 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.

Directions for Use

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

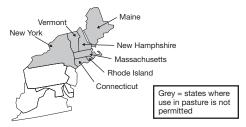
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.

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

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- · Shoes plus socks
- · 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 does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. Triple rinse or pressure 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Resistance Management Guidelines

This product contains aminopyralid, a Group 4 synthetic auxin. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

 Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.

- In croplands, use an effective integrated pest management (IPM) program, integrating tillage or other mechanical methods, crop rotation, or other cultural control methods into weed control programs whenever practical.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or a Corteva Agriscience customer service representative 1-800-258-3033 for the latest resistance-management information.

Use Precautions

 Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Milestone. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Milestone is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Milestone may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.

Grass revegetation:

 Milestone can be used to control broadleaf plants in grass revegetation programs. Consult Corteva Agriscience literature for more details about Milestone applications and grass stand establishment.

· Application before seeding grasses

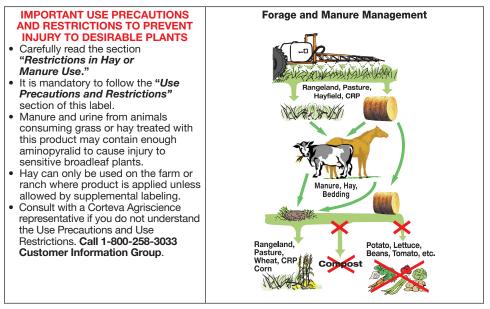
- Milestone can be applied to control broadleaf weeds prior to grass planting. Grass seed germination and seedling development can be adversely effected by many factors such as seed viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. Milestone applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment. Some grass species are more sensitive to Milestone; consult Corteva Agriscience literature for more details.
- Postemergence applications on grass: During the season of establishment, Milestone should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to Milestone at this stage of development. Milestone may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.

· Seeding Broadleaf Plants (Forbs) and Wildflowers

Milestone can be applied in the summer to control broadleaf weeds prior to forb planting. Forbs can be seeded 90 days after a summer application as a dormant fall planting or the following spring. Consult Corteva Agriscience literature for details.

• Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), epinasty, necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.

Consult with a Corteva Agriscience representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 for more information.



Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.
- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be used for silage, haylage, baleage, and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

- Do not move hay made from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Milestone in compost.
- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for seed production.

Restrictions for All Uses

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites, do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year, however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product around public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

- Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: Do not aerially apply Milestone within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other highmaintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Do not apply Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts. redbud. mimosa. and caragana.
- Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.

- Grazing and Haying Restrictions: There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of Milestone at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Milestone to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Grazing Poisonous Plants: Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

· Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:

- Do not use aminopyralid-treated plant residues, including grass, wood plants, trees, hay, or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months, in compost, mulch wood chips, or mushroom spawn.
- Do not use manure from animals that have eaten aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn. Livestock must have 3 days of eating non-aminopyralidtreated materials in order to clear their system of aminopyralid. Do not use aminopyralid-treated plants in areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadlear plants may be grown.
- Do not spread manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
- Manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralidtreated forage or hay within the previous 3 days may only be used on areas used for pasture, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields or areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields or areas treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned.
 Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- Crop Rotation: Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture, or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Broadleaf crops are sensitive to aminopyralid residues in the soil and prediction of crop safety by field bioassay (see instructions below) is the BEST way to determine planting options. Broadleaf crops such as canola,

flax, and alfalfa can require at least 2 to 3 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. More sensitive crops such as soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, and peas may require a longer plant-back interval and should not be planted until a field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

Spray Drift Management

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

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops, and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

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.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the fixed wing span and must be located at least 8 to 10 inches below the trailing edge of the fixed wing; the boom length must not exceed 85% of the rotary blade.
- Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

State and local regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account, the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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 specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan for airplanes or 85% of rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest 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 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain such as valleys and ravines 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 local, low-level 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 morining. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the 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.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts, and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Milestone for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Milestone should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

- Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
- Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- 3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
- Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Use Information

Apply the specified rate of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage or intended application site. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, a non-ionic agricultural surfactant or other adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the adjuvant label.

Milestone may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment on any registered use site specified on this label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage. High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

For basal bark and cut stubble and all types of cut surface applications, see woody plant section.

Low-Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, use Milestone alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of Milestone tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars.

For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck-mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year, however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet the weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer with a known volume per acre. Table 1 shows Milestone amount to mix for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Table 1: Amount of Milestone (in mL) to mix in 1 gallon of water

Gallons per acre	Milestone to achieve			
GPA	5 fl oz/a	7 fl oz/a	14 fl oz/a	Use a syringe to
20	7.5	10.5	21.0	measure co
30	5.0	7.0	14.0	
40	3.8	5.3	10.5	
50	3.0	4.2	8.4	
60	2.5	3.5	7.0	
70	2.1	3.0	6.0	
80	1.9	2.6	5.3	
90	1.7	2.3	4.7	
100	1.5	2.1	4.2	

Note: Table 1 above shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Conversions:

1 tsp = 5 mL	30 ml = 1 fluid ounce	1 cc = 1 mL
3 tsp = 1 Tbsp	2 Tbsp = 1 fluid ounce	

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of Milestone and other herbicides (if tank mixing). Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as adjuvants, surfactants, or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active principal) or adjuvant at 0.25 to 0.5% volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Milestone may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product(s), and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a compatibility test (jar test) to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Milestone and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated, and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Invert Emulsion Spray Mixtures

Milestone can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent. Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Milestone is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Milestone will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Milestone is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. Mixing Milestone and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Use Rates and Timing

Milestone may be applied as a broadcast spray by ground or aerial equipment or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages or when under less-than-favorable growing conditions. For optimum uptake and translocation of Milestone, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Milestone provides post emergence control and preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Milestone can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Milestone can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Milestone, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management programs.

Plants Controlled

The following weeds and woody plants will be controlled with the rates of Milestone indicated below in Table 2. For best results, most weeds and woody plants should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when optimal longer term residual control is desired. Milestone also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	Amaranthus spinosus	4 to 7	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	Galium spp.	4 to 7	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	Bidens spp.	4 to 7	annual	Asteracea
broomweed, annual	Amphiachyris dracunculoides	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
burdock, common	Arctium minus	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	Ranunculus sardous	4 to 7	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	Ranunculus acris	4 to 7	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup spp	Ranunculus spp	4 to 7	various	Ranunculaceae
camelthorn	Alhagi pseudalhagi	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear, common	Hypochaeris radicata	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
cat's ear	Hypochaeris spp	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
chamomile, scentless	Matricaria inodora	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	Cichorium intybus	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	Stellaria media	7	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	Potentilla recta	4 to 7	perennial	Rosaceae
cocklebur	Xanthium strumarium	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
clover	Trifolium spp.	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	Oxytropisp	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
croton, tropic	Croton glandulosus	3 to 5	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch	Securigera varia	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cudweed, purple	Gamochaeta purpurea	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye (1)	Leucanthemum vulgare	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly	Rumex crispus	4 to 7	perennial	Polygonaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf	Oenothera laciniata	4 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
fiddleneck	Amsinckia spp	4 to 7	annual	Boraginaceae
fireweed	Epilobium angustifolium	5 to 7	perennial	Onagraceae
fleabane, flax-leaf	Conyza bonariensis	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
fleabane, hairy	Conyza bonariensis	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange (2)	Hieracium aurantiacum	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow (2)	Hieracium caespitosum	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
henbane, black	Hyoscyamus niger	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Solanaceae
henbit	Lamium amplexicaule	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Lamiaceae
hogweed, giant	Heracleum mantegazzianum	7	perennial	Apiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina	Solanum carolinense	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae

 Table 2:
 Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)

 Note:
 Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
horseweed (marestail)	Conyza canadensis	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	Vernonia gigantea	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	Vernonia baldwinii	7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse (3)	Centaurea diffusa	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, meadow	Centaurea debeauxii	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian (4)	Acroptilon repens	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted (3)	Centaurea stoebe	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, squarrose	Centaurea virgata	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knapweeds	Centaurea spp.	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knotweeds, Japanese, bohemian (11)	Reynoutria japonica	7 to 14	perennial	Polygonaceae
kudzu	Pueraria montana	7	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb	Polygonum persicaria	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters	Chenopodium album	5 to 7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	Lespedeza striata	5 to 7	annual	Fabaceae
licorice, wild	Glycyrrhiza lepidota	7	perennial	Fabaceae
locoweed	Astragalus spp.	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
locust, black	Robinia pseudoacacia	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
locust, honey	Gleditsia triacanthos	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple (12)	Lythrum salicaria	7 to 14	perennial	Lythraceae
mayweed, scentless	Tripleurospermum perforate	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	Anthemis cotula	7	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	Medicago lupulina	4 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
mimosa	Albizia julibrissin	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
mullein (5)	Verbascum spp.	7	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
nightshade, silverleaf	Solanum elaeagnifolium	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
oxtongue, bristly	Picris echioides	5 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
pea, Swainson	Sphaerophysa salsula	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
povertyweed	Iva axillaris	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	Ambrosia psilostachya	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, giant	Ambrosia trifida	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy	Senecio jacobaea	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
redbud	Cercis Canadensis	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod	Cassia obtusifolia	7	perennial	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	Helenium amarum	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical (6)	Solanum viarum	5 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, annual	Sonchus oleraceae	7	annual	Asteraceae

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
sowthistle, perennial	Sonchus arvensis	3 to 5	perennial	Asteraceae
spanishneedles	Bidens bipinnata	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common	Hypericum perforatum	5 to 7	perennial	Clusiaceae
stiltgrass, Japanese	Microstegium vimineum	5 to 7	annual	Poaceae
starthistle, Malta (7)	Centaurea melitensis	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, purple (7)	Centaurea calcitrapa	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
starthistle, yellow (7)	Centaurea solstitialis	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	Helianthus annuus	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
sweetclover, white	Melilotus albus	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
sweetclover, yellow	Melilotus officinalis	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
teasel	Dipsacus spp.	4 to 7	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	Cynara cardunculus	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
thistle, blessed milk	Silybum marianum	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull (8)	Cirsium vulgare	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada (9)	Cirsium arvense	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	Carthamus lanatus	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus	7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk (8)	Carduus nutans	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless (8)	Carduus acanthoides	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	Onopordum acanthium	5 to 7	biennial	Asteracea
thistle, Russian (preemergence)	Salsola spp	7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima	7	perennial	Simaroubaceae
vetch	Vicia spp.	3 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
willoweed, panicle	Epilobium brachycarpum	5 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
wisteria	Wisteria brachybotris	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
wormwood, absinth(10)	Artemisia absinthium	6 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	Achillea millefolium	7	perennial	Asteraceae

(1) Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy: Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the pre-bud stage of development.

(2) Orange or yellow hawkweeds: Apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.

(3) Diffuse, spotted, and squarrose knapweeds: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.

(4) Russian knapweed: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer at early bud to flowering stages and to dormant plants in the fall.

(5) Mullein: Apply to the rosette stage

(6) Tropical soda apple: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.

(7) Malta, purple, and yellow starthistle: Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.

(8) Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles: Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D at 1 lb ae per acre should be tank-mixed with Milestone starting at the late bud stages

(9) Canada thistle: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.

- (10) Absinth wormwood: Apply 6 to 7 fl oz per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results
- (11) Invasive knotweeds: Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds: Optimum suppression of invasive knotweeds with Milestone herbicide is obtained when applications are made to plants that are at least 3 to 4 feet tall. Results of field trials conducted in the western U.S. indicate that high volume applications (100 gpa or greater) of Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl oz per acre applied in summer will provide good control of invasive knotweeds. In the upper Midwest, mowing in summer followed by fall application of Milestone (prior to frost) provided the best control. Infestations of invasive knotweed that are mowed should be allowed to regrow to at least 3 feet in height prior to herbicide treatment. Monitoring and follow-up herbicide treatments on regrowth will be necessary to control resprouts and achieve long-term control.
- (12) Purple loosestrife: For optimum control apply Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre plus 1 pint to 1 quart of 2,4-D amine or 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon 3A. Spot treatments may also be made by applying Milestone at 14 fl oz (see Spot treatment section of the label) with or without the addition of 2,4-D or Garlon 3A.
- (13) Fiddleneck: For optimum control apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre when the plants are young and before flowering. Use higher rates if the plants are older and larger. In California optimal application timing is November through March.

For Control or Suppression of Medusahead Rye

Milestone applied broadcast at 7 to14 fl oz per acre can suppress or control medusahead rye (Taeniatherum caputmedusae) and downy brome (Bromus tectorum, also called cheatgrass). The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. In general, control or suppression will be poor if any of the seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Tank mixes with Accord XRT II at 12 fl oz per acre, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in control. Spot treatment restrictions (see spot treatment section) apply for rates above 7 fl oz per acre for broadcast applications.

Control of Terrestrial Weeds Near and Up to the Water's Edge

Milestone can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water. This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate (listed in Table 2) of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. Do not apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/ or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools) but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Use Rate Restrictions:

Do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year.

The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent

broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year, however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Woody Plant Control

Milestone may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.

Milestone may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions For Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions.

Add Milestone to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as alder, aspen, blackberry, boxelder, cherry, coyote brush, conifers, cottonwood, elm, maple, poplar, oak, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse, hackberry, Russian and Autumn olive, salt-cedar.

Low or High Volume Foliar Applications:

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, Milestone may be added to tank mixes with the following products or other products labeled for use on the intended site:

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)
Arsenal Powerline Herbicide	241-431	Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt
DMA 4 Herbicide	62719-3	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt
Garlon 4 Ultra	62719-527	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Remedy Ultra	62719-552	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester

Tank Mix Product (Cont.)	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Tordon 101 Mixture	62719-5	2,4-D triisopropanolamine salt; Picloram triisopropanolamine salt
Tordon 22K	62719-6	Picloram-potassium
Tordon K	62719-17	Picloram-potassium
Transline	62719-259	Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt
Garlon XRT	62719-553	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Garlon 3A	62719-37	Triclopyr, triethylamine salt
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate- isopropylammonium

Low Volume Basal Bark Applications:

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Milestone may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with other products such as Garlon 4 Ultra, Garlon XRT, or Remedy Ultra for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the site.

Mix Milestone at 0.5 to 5% v/v alone or with Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon XRT in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal aldiuents as recommended by the manufacturer). The basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicides such as Milestone. See Table 3 to calculate the amount of Milestone that can be applied per acre at the various volumes and rates. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as Garlon 4 Ultra thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the waterbased products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required.

Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Use caution when treating areas adjacent to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using Milestone or other soil active herbicides

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants (see Table 2) with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 0.5 to 5 gallons of Milestone in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Apply the spray in a 6-inch to 10-inch wide band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

Table 3:

% of Milestone in Basal Mix	Fluid ounces of Milestone by GPA (gallons per acre)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.7	9.0
1.5	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	13.4
2.0	2.6	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8		
2.5	3.2	6.4	9.6	12.8			
3.0	3.8	7.7	11.5				
3.5	4.5	9.0	13.4				
4.0	5.1	10.2					
5.0	6.4	12.8					



within spot treatment labeled rate

in excess of spot treatment labeled rate

NOTE: Avoid treating high density of stems adjacent to desirable trees with roots in the treatment zone. See Table 4 for guidance on estimated volume per acre by treated stem density. Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Applications of Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees should not be made unless injury can be tolerated. Severe injury or plant death can occur if used near roses or leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caraqana.

Table 4:

Estimated gallons of spray solution per acre for basal bark applications on various stem densities per acre					
Number	Volume Range	Target Spacing			
of Stems per Acre	(gallons per acre)	(feet between brush/ trees)			
250	1.0 to 1.7	8.4			
500	2.0 to 3.3	5.9			
750	3.0 to 5.0	4.9			
1000	4.0 to 6.6	4.2			
1250	5.0 to 8.3	3.8			
1500	5.9 to 9.9	3.4			

Cut surface

Apply Milestone in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of Milestone and Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 Ultra may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers.

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples in the spring.

Cut-Stump Treatment

Apply Milestone as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with 10% v/v Milestone in water.

For use in Hawaii only: Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt

For control of susceptible tree species such as albizia and other legumes and susceptible tree species, make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment so that the cuts are about 6 inches apart between centers. Inject 0.5 to 1 milliliter of undituted Milestone into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/ trunk by each cut as soon as possible after cutting. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Preemergent Weed Control

Typically Milestone is used as a post emergent herbicide but it has preemergent activity on susceptible weeds. Use Milestone as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions such as precipitation following application. When applied at rates lower than 7 fl oz per acre, Milestone can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds, but when applied at 7 fl oz (broadcast) or 14 fl oz (spot treatment), weed control is extended. Best results for use as a preemergent application for total vegetation control are obtained if Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre is tank mixed with other herbicides to broadlen the weed spectrum and to control grasses. If grasses and broadleaf weeds tolerant to Milestone are present at the time of application or will germinate on the site, then tank mixtures with other herbicides such as the products listed below, or flumioxazin, diuron, or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate- isopropylammonium
Dimension 2EW	62719-542	Dithiopyr
Dimension EC	62719-426	Dithiopyr
Oust X Herbicide	432-1552	Sulfometuron
Esplanade 200 SC	432-1516	Indaziflam

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS, AND OTHER SMALL AREAS

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations, and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

Terms and Conditions of Use

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

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fif or the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

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

Limitation of Remedies

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

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

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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

^{TM®}Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

EPA accepted 06/02/2020



Milestone®

HERBICIDE

- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:
 - rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
 - non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;
 - natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;
 including grazed areas in and around these sites.

*Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient:

Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine	
carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro	
Other Ingredients	<u>59.4%</u>
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

EPA Est. 62719-MI-002 CD02-879-022

™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

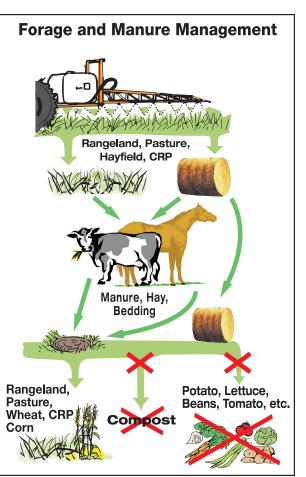
Produced for Corteva Agriscience LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GAL

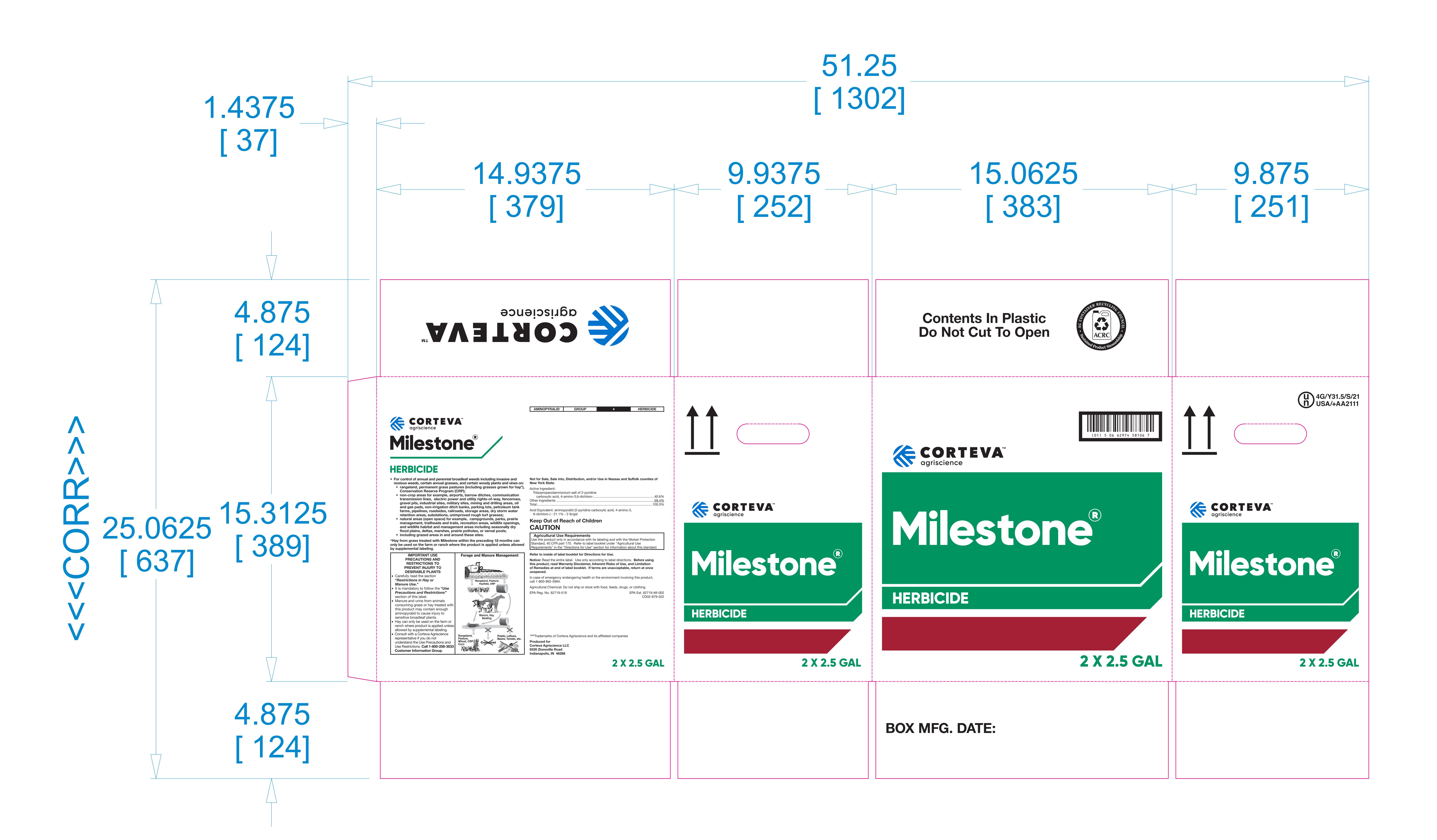


IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."
- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Corteva Agriscience representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions.
 Call 1-800-258-3033
 Customer Information Group.



CD02-879-022





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

February 4, 2021

Elaine Bauer US Regulatory Specialist Dow AgroSciences LLC (Corteva AgriScience, LLC) 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Add alternate brand name and correct typographical error on page 14 to "baleage"
 Product Name: Milestone
 EPA Registration Number: 62719-519
 Application Date: October 26, 2020
 Decision Number: 568255

Dear Ms. Bauer:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records. The alternate brand name, **"Ironside"** has been added to the product record.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, you may contact Jamie Harrington by email at harrington.jamie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Mindy Ondish

Mindy Ondish Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P) Office of Pesticide Programs

L1B / Milestone / MSTR / Notification / 10-26-2020 file: 062719-00519.20201026.Milestone-519 MSTR 20201026Nd with edits.docx

Milestone[®]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

Registration Notes

Source label based upon EPA-accepted label text dated June 2, 2020.

The following changes are made by EPA Notification:

- Added new alternate brand name "Ironside"
- Corrected typographical error in pasture and rangeland restrictions: "baylage" to "baleage"

®™ Trademarks of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont or Pioneer and their affiliated companies or respective owners

(Base label):

AMINOPYRALID GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Milestone[®]

[Alternate Brand Name: Ironside™]

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:
 - rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay^{*}), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
 - non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;
 - natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;
 - including grazed areas in and around these sites.
- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including spring wheat, winter wheat, and durum) and field corn.

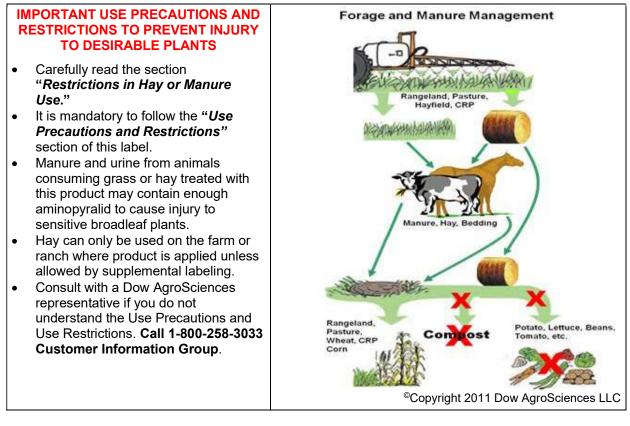
*Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

NOTIFICATION

62719-519

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

02/04/2021



Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

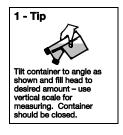
Active Ingredient:

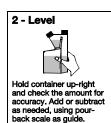
Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine	
carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro 40.	6%
Other Ingredients	<u>4%</u>
Total	0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

[Editor's Note: The following Container Use Directions should be included on the label for product that is packaged in a 1 quart Tip and Dispense bottle]

Container Use Directions







Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical 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.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

EPA Est.

®™ Trademarks of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont or Pioneer and their affiliated companies or respective owners

Produced for Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268

NET CONTENTS _____

(Booklet cover / shipping container):

AMINOPYRALID GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

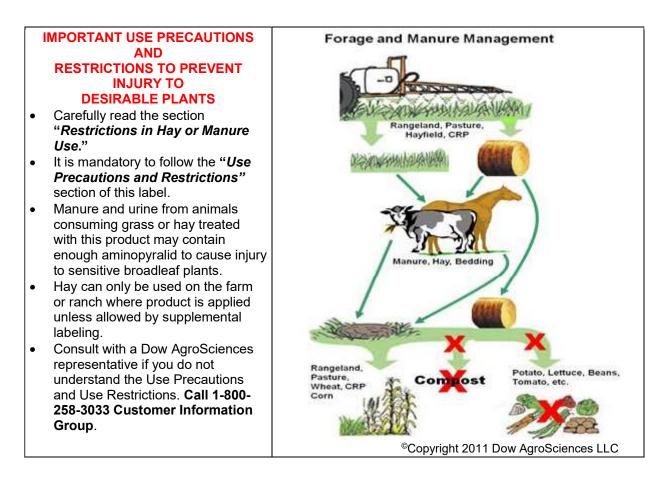
Milestone[®]

[Alternate Brand Name: Ironside™]

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:
 - rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay^{*}), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
 - non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;
 - natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;
 - including grazed areas in and around these sites.
- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including spring wheat, winter wheat, and durum) and field corn.

*Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.



Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient:

Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine	
carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro	40.6%
Other Ingredients	<u>59.4%</u>
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

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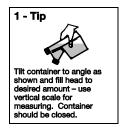
Produced for Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268

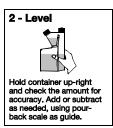
NET CONTENTS _____

(Booklet page 1 through end):

[Editor's Note: The following Container Use Directions should be included on the label for product that is packaged in a 1 quart Tip and Dispense bottle]

Container Use Directions







Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not

apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical 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.

Directions for Use

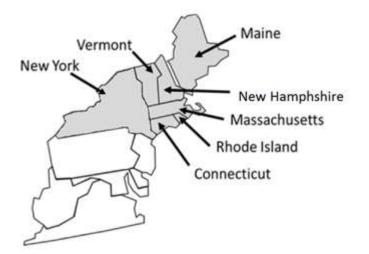
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.

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

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



Grey = states where use in pasture is not permitted

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- 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 does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Resistance Management Guidelines

This product contains aminopyralid, a Group 4 synthetic auxin. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- In croplands, use an effective integrated pest management (IPM) program, integrating tillage or other mechanical methods, crop rotation, or other cultural control methods into weed control programs whenever practical.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or a Dow AgroSciences customer service representative 1-800-258-3033 for the latest resistance-management information.

Use Precautions

- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with
 materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in
 runoff and movement of Milestone. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing
 Milestone is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Milestone may injure or kill
 susceptible crops and other plants such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.
- Grass revegetation:
 - Milestone can be used to control broadleaf plants in grass revegetation programs. Consult Dow AgroSciences literature for more details about Milestone applications and grass stand establishment.
- Application before seeding grasses
 - Milestone can be applied to control broadleaf weeds prior to grass planting. Grass seed germination and seedling development can be adversely effected by many factors such as seed

viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. Milestone applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment. Some grass species are more sensitive to Milestone; consult Dow AgroSciences literature for more details.

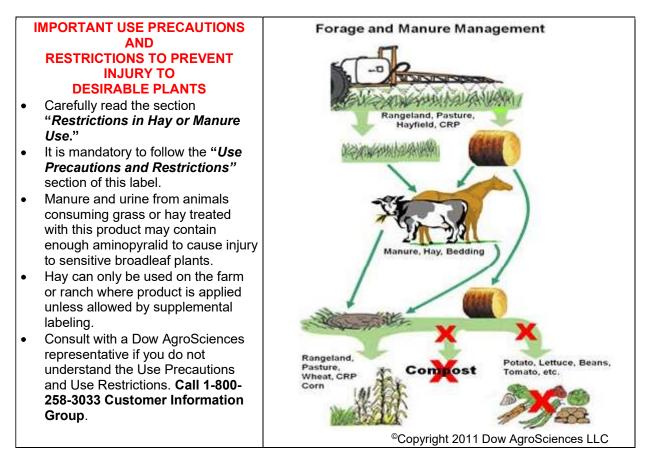
• **Postemergence applications on grass:** During the season of establishment, Milestone should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to Milestone at this stage of development. Milestone may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.

Seeding Broadleaf Plants (Forbs) and Wildflowers

Milestone can be applied in the summer to control broadleaf weeds prior to forb planting. Forbs can be seeded 90 days after a summer application as a dormant fall planting or the following spring. Consult Dow AgroSciences literature for details.

• Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), epinasty, necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, corn, forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 for more information.



Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.
- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be used for silage, haylage, baylagebaleage, and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not move hay made from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Milestone in compost.
- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for seed production.

Restrictions for All Uses

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites, do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product around public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

- Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: Do not aerially apply Milestone within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Do not apply Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of Milestone at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Milestone to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

• Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:

- Do not use aminopyralid-treated plant residues, including grass, wood plants, trees, hay, or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months, in compost, mulch wood chips, or mushroom spawn.
- Do not use manure from animals that have eaten aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn. Livestock must have 3 days of eating nonaminopyralid-treated materials in order to clear their system of aminopyralid. Do not use aminopyralidtreated plants in areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
- Do not spread manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
- Manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days may only be used on areas used for pasture, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.

- Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields or areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields or areas treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture, or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Broadleaf crops are sensitive to aminopyralid residues in the soil and prediction of crop safety by field bioassay (see instructions below) is the BEST way to determine planting options. Broadleaf crops such as canola, flax, and alfalfa can require **at least** 2 to 3 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. More sensitive crops such as soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, and peas may require a longer plant-back interval and should not be planted until a field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

Spray Drift Management

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

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops, and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

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.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the fixed wing span and must be located at least 8 to 10 inches below the trailing edge of the fixed wing; the boom length must not exceed 85% of the rotary blade.

2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

State and local regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account, the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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 specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan for airplanes or 85% of rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest 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 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note**: Local terrain such as valleys and ravines 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 local, low-level 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 the 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.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts, and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Milestone for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Milestone should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

- 1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
- 2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- 3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- 4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
- 5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Use Information

Apply the specified rate of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage or intended application site. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, a non-ionic agricultural surfactant or other adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the adjuvant label.

Milestone may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment on any registered use site specified on this label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

For basal bark and cut stubble and all types of cut surface applications, see woody plant section.

Low-Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, use Milestone alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of Milestone tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application,

use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars.

For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck-mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet the weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer with a known volume per acre. Table 1 shows Milestone amount to mix for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Gallons per acre	Milestone amount (in mL) to mix to achieve target application rates			
GPA	5 fl oz/a	7 fl oz/a	14 fl oz/a	
20	7.5	10.5	21.0	
30	5.0	7.0	14.0	
40	3.8	5.3	10.5	
50	3.0	4.2	8.4	
60	2.5	3.5	7.0	
70	2.1	3.0	6.0	
80	1.9	2.6	5.3	
90	1.7	2.3	4.7	
100	1.5	2.1	4.2	

Table 1: Amount of Milestone (in mL) to mix in 1 gallon of water

Use a syringe to measure cc

Note: Table 1 above shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Conversions:

1 tsp = 5 mL	30 ml = 1 fluid ounce	1 cc = 1 mL
3 tsp = 1 Tbsp	2 Tbsp = 1 fluid ounce	

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of Milestone and other herbicides (if tank mixing). Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as adjuvants, surfactants, or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active principal) or adjuvant at 0.25 to 0.5% volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Milestone may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product(s), and (3) that the tank

mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read
 and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in
 tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of
 each product in the tank mixture.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a compatibility test (jar test) to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Milestone and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated, and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Invert Emulsion Spray Mixtures

Milestone can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Milestone is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Milestone will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Milestone is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. **Mixing Milestone and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Use Rates and Timing

Milestone may be applied as a broadcast spray by ground or aerial equipment or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages or when under less-than-favorable growing conditions. For optimum uptake and translocation of Milestone, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Milestone provides post emergence control and preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Milestone can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Milestone can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Milestone, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Plants Controlled

The following weeds and woody plants will be controlled with the rates of Milestone indicated below in Table 2. For best results, most weeds and woody plants should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when optimal longer term residual control is desired. Milestone also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	Amaranthus spinosus	4 to 7	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	Galium spp.	4 to 7	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	Bidens spp.	4 to 7	annual	Asteracea
broomweed, annual	Amphiachyris dracunculoides	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
burdock, common	Arctium minus	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	Ranunculus sardous	4 to 7	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	Ranunculus acris	4 to 7	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup spp	Ranunculus spp	4 to 7	various	Ranunculaceae
camelthorn	Alhagi pseudalhagi	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear, common	Hypochaeris radicata	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
cat's ear	Hypochaeris spp	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
chamomile, scentless	Matricaria inodora	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	Cichorium intybus	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	Stellaria media	7	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	Potentilla recta	4 to 7	perennial	Rosaceae
cocklebur	Xanthium strumarium	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
clover	Trifolium spp.	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	Oxytropisp	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
croton, tropic	Croton glandulosus	3 to 5	annual	Euphorbiaceae

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family	
crownvetch	Securigera varia	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae	
cudweed, purple	Gamochaeta purpurea	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae	
daisy, oxeye (1)	Leucanthemum vulgare	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae	
dock, curly	Rumex crispus	4 to 7	perennial	Polygonaceae	
evening primrose, cutleaf	Oenothera laciniata	4 to 7	annual	Onagraceae	
fiddleneck	Amsinckia spp	4 to 7	annual	Boraginaceae	
fireweed	Epilobium angustifolium	5 to 7	perennial	Onagraceae	
fleabane, flax-leaf	Conyza bonariensis	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae	
fleabane, hairy	Conyza bonariensis	5 to 7	annual/ biennial	Asteraceae	
hawkweed, orange (2)	Hieracium aurantiacum	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae	
hawkweed, yellow (2)	Hieracium caespitosum	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae	
henbane, black	Hyoscyamus niger	5 to 7	annual/ biennial	Solanaceae	
henbit	Lamium amplexicaule	5 to 7	annual/ biennial	Lamiaceae	
hogweed, giant	Heracleum mantegazzianum	7	perennial	Apiaceae	
horsenettle, Carolina	Solanum carolinense	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae	
horseweed (marestail)	Conyza canadensis	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae	
ironweed, tall	Vernonia gigantea	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae	
ironweed, western	Vernonia baldwinii	7	perennial	Asteraceae	
knapweed, diffuse (3)	Centaurea diffusa	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial		
knapweed, meadow	Centaurea debeauxii	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae	
knapweed, Russian (4)	Acroptilon repens	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae	
knapweed, spotted (3)	Centaurea stoebe	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae	
knapweed, squarrose	Centaurea virgata	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae	
knapweeds	Centaurea spp.	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae	
knotweeds, Japanese, bohemian (11)	Reynoutria japonica	7 to 14	perennial	Polygonaceae	
kudzu	Pueraria montana	7	perennial	Fabaceae	
lady's thumb	Polygonum persicaria	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae	
lambsquarters	Chenopodium album	5 to 7	annual	Chenopodiaceae	
lespedeza, annual	Lespedeza striata	5 to 7	annual	Fabaceae	
licorice, wild	Glycyrrhiza lepidota	7	perennial	Fabaceae	
locoweed	Astragalus spp.	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae	
locust, black	Robinia pseudoacacia	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae	
locust, honey	Gleditsia triacanthos	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae	
loosestrife, purple (12)	Lythrum salicaria	7 to 14	perennial	Lythraceae	
mayweed, scentless	Tripleurospermum perforate	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
mayweed, stinking	Anthemis cotula	7	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	Medicago lupulina	4 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
mimosa	Albizia julibrissin	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
mullein (5)	Verbascum spp.	7	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
mustard, tansy (preemergence)	Descurainia spp.	7	annual/ biennial	Brassicaceae
mustard, black (preemergence)	Brassica nigra	7	annual	Brassicaceae
nightshade, silverleaf	Solanum elaeagnifolium	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
oxtongue, bristly	Picris echioides	5 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
pea, Swainson	Sphaerophysa salsula	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
povertyweed	Iva axillaris	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris	7	annual	Zygophyllaceae
ragweed, common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	Ambrosia psilostachya	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, giant	Ambrosia trifida	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy	Senecio jacobaea	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
redbud	Cercis Canadensis	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod	Cassia obtusifolia	7	perennial	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	Helenium amarum	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical (6)	Solanum viarum	5 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, annual	Sonchus oleraceae	7	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial	Sonchus arvensis	3 to 5	perennial	Asteraceae
spanishneedles	Bidens bipinnata	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common	Hypericum perforatum	5 to 7	perennial	Clusiaceae
stiltgrass, Japanese	Microstegium vimineum	5 to 7	annual	Poaceae
starthistle, Malta (7)	Centaurea melitensis	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, purple (7)	Centaurea calcitrapa	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
starthistle, yellow (7)	Centaurea solstitialis	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	Helianthus annuus	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
sweetclover, white	Melilotus albus	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
sweetclover, yellow	Melilotus officinalis	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
tarweed, hayfield	Hemizonia congesta	7	annual	Asteracea
tarweed, narrow or yellowflower	Holocarpha virgata	7	annual	Asteracea
teasel	Dipsacus spp.	4 to 7	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	Cynara cardunculus	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
thistle, blessed milk	Silybum marianum	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull (8)	Cirsium vulgare	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada (9)	Cirsium arvense	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	Carthamus Ianatus	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
thistle, Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus	7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk (8)	Carduus nutans	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless (8)	Carduus acanthoides	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	Onopordum acanthium	5 to 7	biennial	Asteracea
thistle, Russian (preemergence)	Salsola spp 7		annual	Chenopodiaceae
tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima	7	perennial	Simaroubaceae
trefoil, birdsfoot	Lotus corniculatus	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
vetch	Vicia spp.	3 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
willoweed, panicle	Epilobium brachycarpum	5 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
wisteria	Wisteria brachybotris	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
wormwood, absinth(10)	Artemisia absinthium	6 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	Achillea millefolium	7	perennial	Asteraceae

(1) **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the pre-bud stage of development.

- (2) **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.
- (3) **Diffuse, spotted, and squarrose knapweeds:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.
- (4) **Russian knapweed:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer at early bud to flowering stages and to dormant plants in the fall.
- (5) Mullein: Apply to the rosette stage
- (6) **Tropical soda apple:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
- (7) **Malta, purple, and yellow starthistle:** Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
- (8) Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles: Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D at 1 lb ae per acre should be tank-mixed with Milestone starting at the late bud stages
- (9) Canada thistle: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.
- (10) **Absinth wormwood:** Apply 6 to 7 fl oz per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results
- (11) Invasive knotweeds: Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds: Optimum suppression of invasive knotweeds with Milestone herbicide is obtained when applications are made to plants that are at least 3 to 4 feet tall. Results of field trials conducted in the western U.S. indicate that high volume applications (100 gpa or greater) of Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre or a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl oz per acre applied in summer will provide good control of invasive knotweeds. In the upper Midwest, mowing in summer followed by fall application of Milestone (prior to frost) provided the best control. Infestations of invasive knotweed that are mowed should be allowed to regrow to at least 3 feet in height prior to herbicide treatment. Monitoring and follow-up herbicide treatments on regrowth will be necessary to control resprouts and achieve long-term control.
- (12) **Purple loosestrife:** For optimum control apply Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre plus 1 pint to 1 quart of 2,4-D amine or 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon 3A. Spot treatments may also be made by applying Milestone at 14 fl oz (see Spot treatment section of the label) with or without the addition of 2,4-D or Garlon 3A.

(13) **Fiddleneck:** For optimum control apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre when the plants are young and before flowering. Use higher rates if the plants are older and larger. In California optimal application timing is November through March.

For Control or Suppression of Medusahead Rye and Other Winter Annual Grasses

Milestone applied broadcast at 7 to14 fl oz per acre can suppress or control many winter annual grasses including medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*, also called cheatgrass). The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. In general, annual grass control or suppression will be poor if any of the winter annual grass seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Tank mixes with Accord XRT II at 12 fl oz per acre, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in controlling any winter annual grasses that germinated prior to applications (see spot treatment section) apply for rates above 7 fl oz per acre for broadcast applications.

Control of Terrestrial Weeds Near and Up to the Water's Edge

Milestone can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. **Do not apply directly to water.** This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate (listed in Table 2) of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. Do not apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools) but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Use Rate Restrictions:

Do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year.

The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Woody Plant Control

Milestone may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.

Milestone may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions For Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions.

Add Milestone to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as alder, aspen, blackberry, boxelder, cherry, coyote brush, conifers, cottonwood, elm, maple, poplar, oak, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse, hackberry, Russian and Autumn olive, salt-cedar.

Low or High Volume Foliar Applications:

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, Milestone may be added to tank mixes with the following products or other products labeled for use on the intended site:

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N- methylmethanamine (1:1)
Arsenal Powerline Herbicide	241-431	Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt
DMA 4 Herbicide	62719-3	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt
Garlon 4 Ultra	62719-527	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Remedy Ultra	62719-552	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Tordon 101 Mixture	62719-5	2,4-D triisopropanolamine salt; Picloram triisopropanolamine salt
Tordon 22K	62719-6	Picloram-potassium
Tordon K	62719-17	Picloram-potassium
Transline	62719-259	Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt
Garlon XRT	62719-553	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Garlon 3A	62719-37	Triclopyr, triethylamine salt
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium

Low Volume Basal Bark Applications:

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Milestone may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with other products such as Garlon 4 Ultra, Garlon XRT, or Remedy Ultra for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the site.

Mix Milestone at 0.5 to 5% v/v alone or with Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon XRT in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer). The basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicides such as Milestone. See Table 3 to calculate the amount of Milestone that can be applied per acre at the various volumes and rates. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as Garlon 4 Ultra thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water-based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required.

Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Use caution when treating areas adjacent to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using Milestone or other soil active herbicides

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants (see Table 2) with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 0.5 to 5 gallons of Milestone in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Apply the spray in a 6-inch to 10-inch wide

band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

% of Milestone in Basal Mix	<i>I</i> ilestone Fluid ounces of Milestone by GPA (gallons per acre)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.7	9.0
1.5	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	13.4
2.0	2.6	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8		
2.5	3.2	6.4	9.6	12.8			
3.0	3.8	7.7	11.5				
3.5	4.5	9.0	13.4				
4.0	5.1	10.2					
5.0	6.4	12.8					



within spot treatment labeled rate in excess of spot treatment labeled rate

NOTE: Avoid treating high density of stems adjacent to desirable trees with roots in the treatment zone. See Table 4 for guidance on estimated volume per acre by treated stem density. Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Applications of Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees should not be made unless injury can be tolerated. Severe injury or plant death can occur if used near roses or leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

Table 4:

Estimated gallons of spray solution per acre for basal bark applications on various stem densities per acre					
	Volume Range	Target Spacing			
Number of Stems per Acre	(gallons per acre)	(feet between brush/trees)			
250	1.0 to 1.7	8.4			
500	2.0 to 3.3	5.9			
750	3.0 to 5.0	4.9			
1000	4.0 to 6.6	4.2			
1250	5.0 to 8.3	3.8			
1500	5.9 to 9.9	3.4			

Chemical Side Trimming

Milestone may be tank mixed with Garlon 3A, Rodeo, Garlon 4 Ultra, Accord XRT II, or other labeled herbicides for effective chemical limb trimming applications. These applications are designed to control only the portion of the plant which is treated, and calibrated equipment is essential. Mix Milestone at 0.1 to 0.5% v/v plus the recommended rate of the tank mix partner(s) plus surfactant, or mix Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre with the other tank mix partner(s) at the recommended rates. Use lower rates of Milestone where higher gallons per acre of spray solution are used but not to exceed the 7 fl oz per acre maximum labeled rate. Direct the spray solution to cover only the portion of the plant to be controlled. Avoid spraying the crown of the tree to allow for side trimming and not complete control of the tree. For conifers in particular, to avoid more injury than intended, it is advisable to apply on less than 1/3 of the tree canopy. Avoid treating under or around desirable tree species such as legumes like locust and mimosa, Douglas-fir, conifers, or other sensitive trees unless injury or death of the tree can be tolerated. See Dow AgroSciences literature for guidelines on treating around trees.

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Cut Stubble Applications

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species or germination of susceptible broadleaf plants after mowing or hand cutting on any site listed on label, use Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre in a tank mix with Tordon K or Tordon 22K at 1 to 2 quarts per acre, Garlon 4 Ultra at 4 to 6 quarts per acre, Garlon 3A at 6 to 8 quarts per acre, 16 fl oz per acre of a 2 lb ai per gallon imazapyr product or equivalent, or with other herbicides labeled for the site. Best results may be obtained with good coverage of the remaining cut stems and when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Recommended spray volume is 10 to 50 gallons per acre. Applications should not be made when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. It is recommended that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

Cut surface

Apply Milestone in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of Milestone and Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 Ultra may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers.

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples in the spring.

Cut-Stump Treatment

Apply Milestone as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with 10% v/v Milestone in water.

For use in Hawaii only:

Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt

For control of susceptible tree species such as albizia and other legumes and susceptible tree species, make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment so that the cuts are about 6 inches apart between centers. Inject 0.5 to 1 milliliter of undiluted Milestone into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut as soon as possible after cutting. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Preemergent Weed Control

Typically Milestone is used as a post emergent herbicide but it has preemergent activity on susceptible weeds. Use Milestone as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions such as precipitation following application. When applied at rates lower than 7 fl oz per acre, Milestone can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds, but when applied at 7 fl oz (broadcast) or 14 fl oz (spot treatment), weed control is extended. Best results for use as a preemergent application for total vegetation control are obtained if Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre is tank mixed with other herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum and to control grasses. If grasses and broadleaf weeds tolerant to Milestone are present at the time of application or will germinate on the site, then tank mixtures with other herbicides such as the products listed below, or flumioxazin, diuron, or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N- methylmethanamine (1:1)
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium
Dimension 2EW	62719-542	Dithiopyr
Dimension EC	62719-426	Dithiopyr
Oust X Herbicide	432-1552	Sulfometuron
Esplanade 200 SC	432-1516	Indaziflam
Esplanade City	432-1528	Diquat dibromide; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium; Indaziflam
Esplanade F	432-1517	Indaziflam
Esplanade Sure	432-1604	Indaziflam; Rimsulfuron

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS, AND OTHER SMALL AREAS

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations, and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

Milestone controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum) not underseeded with a legume.

Application Timing and Weeds Controlled

Timing to Crop: Apply as a broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to early jointing stage (Zadoks scale 30). **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Timing to Weeds: Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best results on perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Unfavorable growing conditions such as drought or temperatures near freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Application: To prevent over-application, spot treatments must be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. For spot application, apply the specified rate in a spray volume of 0.5 gallons or more per 1000 sq feet.

Table 5: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed [†]	Application Rate
buckwheat, wild (2) chamomile dock, curly	bindweed, field knotweed ladysthumb (1)	broadcast: 0.57 fl oz per acre

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed [†]	Application Rate
grape species horseweed (marestail) lentils, volunteer lettuce, prickly mayweed (dogfennel) peas, volunteer sowthistle, annual sunflower (1) wormwood, biennial	lambsquarters mustard species pennycress, field pigweed species smartweed, green (1) sowthistle, perennial (3) thistle, Canada (3) thistle, Russian	spot treatment: 0.4 ml per 1000 sq feet

- * Suppression is considered to be a reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population or vigor) in treated compared to untreated areas. Tank mixing with a labeled herbicide may be required to achieve consistent control of these weeds.
- 1. For best results, apply up to the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.
- 2. For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
- 3. For best results, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Perennial Weeds: Milestone will control top growth and inhibit regrowth of perennial weeds during the season of application (season-long control). Milestone may cause a reduction in perennial weed shoot growth in the season following application, but effects may be inconsistent due to variability in size and vigor of perennial root systems and growing conditions.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 0.57 fl oz per acre of Milestone per growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 50 days of harvesting of grain and straw. There is no restriction following application of Milestone on harvest of wheat for hay.

Tank Mixtures (Wheat, Including Durum)

To broaden the spectrum of weed control or to improve control of certain weeds, Milestone may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for postemergence application in wheat (Table 6). See tank mixing precautions under Mixing Instructions. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Table 6: Tank Mixtures for Wheat, Including Durum

The following products may be tank mixed with Milestone for improved control of listed weeds:

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)	Broadcast Rate	Additional Weeds Controlled
Starane [®] Ultra	62719-577	Fluroxypyr- meptyl	0.3 pint per acre	kochia, bedstraw (cleavers), chickweed, volunteer flax
Harmony SG herbicide	279-9595	Thifensulfuron	5/10 oz per acre	lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle
Express herbicide	279-9594	Tribenuron- methyl	3/16 to 1/2 oz per acre	mustard, Canada thistle, Russian thistle
Ally XP herbicide	279-9575	Metsulfuron	1/10 oz per acre	lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle

Products containing the following active ingredients may be tank mixed with Milestone for improved control of listed weeds:

- 2,4-D ester or amine (3.8 lb/gal a.e.) at 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre to control lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Canada thistle, Russian thistle.
- MCPA ester or amine (3.8 lb/gal a.e.) at 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre to control lambsquarters, mustard.

Use Restrictions (Wheat, Including Durum)

- Avoiding Injury to Nontarget Plants: Do not apply Milestone directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants including, but not limited to, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible crops during either active growth periods or dormancy. Follow Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to minimize the potential for spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas (or livestock fed treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 3 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of this product in treated plants, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Table 7: Crop Rotation Intervals

Note: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval ⁽¹⁾ in Months
wheat (including durum)	0
barley, grasses, field corn, grain sorghum, millet, oats, rye, triticale, sweet corn	4
safflower, canola (rapeseed), flax, mustard, popcorn	9
alfalfa, dry bean, soybean, safflower, sugarbeet, potato	18
chickpea, field pea, lentil	24
crops not listed	24 ⁽²⁾

- (1) The above listed crop rotational intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, Milestone is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelated factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of crop residues, supplemental fall irrigation, and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.</p>
- (2) Perform a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 24 months following application without a field bioassay.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational

crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in table 6 above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

For Postemergence Broadleaf Weed Control in Field Corn and Field Corn Grown For Ensilage

Maximum Application Rate: Do not exceed a total application rate of 1.7 fluid oz per acre of Milestone in a single crop year. Do not apply greater than 0.57 oz Milestone per acre (0.0089 lb ae per acre) in a single application, or corn injury and reduction of yield may result.

- Do not apply by air.
- Do not apply more than 3 applications per year.
- An interval of at least 3 days is required between each application.

Application Precautions

- Uneven application of Milestone can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Over application may result in crop injury or rotational crop damage from soil residue.
- **Preharvest Interval:** An interval of at least 0 days is required between application of Milestone and field corn harvested for grain. If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, application must occur before corn reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first) and an interval of at least 8 days is required between application and harvest.

Application Timing and Weeds Controlled

Timing to Crop: Apply as a broadcast treatment to actively growing corn before it reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first).

Timing to Weeds: Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best results on perennial weeds, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Unfavorable growing conditions such as drought or temperatures near freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Application: To prevent over-application, spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. For spot application, apply the specified rate in a spray volume of 0.5 gallons or more per 1000 sq ft.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed [†]	Application Rate
buckwheat, wild (2) cocklebur	dock, curly knotweed	broadcast: 0.57 to 1.7 fl oz per acre
lentils, volunteer lettuce, prickly	ladysthumb (1) lambsquarters	spot treatment:
peas, volunteer sowthistle, annual sunflower (1)	smartweed, green (1) sowthistle, perennial (3) thistle, Canada (3)	0.4 to 1.2 ml per 1000 sq feet
wormwood, biennial		

Note: Numbers within parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

- * Suppression is considered to be a reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population or vigor) in treated compared to untreated areas. Tank mixing with a labeled herbicide may be required to achieve consistent control of these weeds.
- (1) For best results, apply up to the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.
- (2) For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
- (3) For best results, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Tank Mixing

Milestone may be tank mixed or followed by other overlay or postemergence treatments registered for use on corn to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a jar test described in the Tank Mix Compatibility Testing section below.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for Sprayer Clean-Out.)

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is specified prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Milestone and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up or forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank-mix combination should not be used.

Precautions

• Hybrid Seed Production: Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured by Milestone. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before treating large acreage. While growers are not prohibited from using Milestone on seed corn, Dow AgroSciences will not accept responsibility for any crop injury arising from the use of Milestone on field corn grown for seed.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply Milestone to sweet corn or popcorn.
- Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: Do not apply Milestone directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants including, but not limited to, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible crops during either active growth periods or dormancy. Follow Spray Drift Management section on the label affixed to the container for Milestone and the Advisories to minimize drift to non-target sites on this supplemental label.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas (or livestock fed treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 3 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of this product in treated plants, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Note: Numbers within parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval ⁽¹⁾ in Months
wheat (including durum)	0

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval ⁽¹⁾ in Months
barley, grasses, field corn, grain sorghum, millet, oats, rye, triticale, sweet corn	4
safflower, canola (rapeseed), flax, mustard, popcorn	9
alfalfa, dry bean, soybean, safflower, sunflower, sugarbeet, potato	18
chickpea, field pea, lentil	24
crops not listed	24 ⁽²⁾

(1) The above listed crop rotational intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, Milestone is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelated factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of crop residues, supplemental fall irrigation, and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.</p>

- (2) A field bioassay is specified prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 24 months following application without a field bioassay.
- **Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites.** Spray drift of Milestone to emerged soybeans or soil to which soybeans will be planted during the same growing season may cause soybean injury.
- Read and follow these Advisories to minimize drift to non-target areas.
 - Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large-droplet size sprays.
 - Use low pressure application equipment capable of producing a large-droplet spray. Do not use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Droplet size has been shown to be the single most important factor affecting drift from ground applications.
 - While increasing droplet size does reduce the potential for spray drift, larger droplets do not eliminate drift if environmental or application conditions are inappropriate for application.
 - Use larger capacity nozzles to increase flow rate rather than increasing spray pressure.
 - Keep height of ground-driven spray booms as low as possible above the target to minimize exposure to evaporation and wind while still providing good coverage. Applications made late in the growing season with excessive boom heights drastically increase the potential for spray drift.
 - Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result. Avoid application to border rows adjacent to susceptible crops such as soybeans, field peas, or sunflowers under windy conditions unless one of the following drift management steps is taken:
 - (1) application is made only when the wind direction is such that the susceptible crop is up-wind from the treatment area (wind blowing from the susceptible crop toward the treated crop); or
 - (2) the applicator leaves an adequate buffer zone between the treated crop and the susceptible crop, and coarse or low drift nozzle configurations are used.
 - A drift control or deposition agent may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift due to wind when making applications adjacent to susceptible crops, but may not be effective after prolonged pumping of the spray mix.
 - On calm days with little or no wind, check for temperature inversions before making herbicide applications. Temperature inversions occur under calm conditions with little or no wind and air temperature increases with increasing height above the ground. Inversion conditions may be indicated by a layer of fog or mist near the ground and, under clear conditions, may be detected by use of a smoke column. A temperature inversion is indicated when smoke does not rise in a column,

but layers at some level above the ground. Do not apply herbicides if temperature inversion conditions exist in the treatment area.

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to, or exposure of, non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply Milestone after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of Milestone. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with Milestone by the following procedure:

- 1. Drain any remaining Milestone from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
- 2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
- 3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. For optimum cleaning, a tank cleaner such as liquid ammonia (1 gallon per 100 gallons of water) or other commercial tank cleaner is required in the second rinse if the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
- 4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
- 5. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

Terms and Conditions of Use

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

Warranty Disclaimer

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

Inherent Risks of Use

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

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in

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