



SPECIMEN

Active Ingredient:

Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* 27.6%

Other Ingredients: 72.4%

Total: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 22.6% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 241-273

EPA Est. No.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN**

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use** and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

**In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product,
call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

Net Contents:

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of **Arsenal® Railroad herbicide** should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply **Arsenal Railroad** or spray solutions of **Arsenal Railroad** in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food or feed crops. **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches, or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic purposes. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other

plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways or tennis courts. **DO NOT** side-trim desirable vegetation with this product. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. **DO NOT USE** in California. Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Arsenal Railroad is an aqueous solution containing surfactant to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for control of most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds on noncropland areas.

Arsenal Railroad may be applied either pre-emergence or postemergence to the weeds; however, postemergence application is the method of choice in most situations, particularly for control of perennials. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of post-emergence application. The pre-emergence activity of **Arsenal Railroad** will provide residual control of new germination of most weed species following a postemergence application.

Arsenal Railroad is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground storage organs, thus preventing regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until two weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Arsenal Railroad should be used only in accordance with recommendations on the leaflet label attached to the container. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Arsenal® Railroad herbicide may be used postemergence for control of most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds on railroad rights-of-way.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT store below 10° F. **DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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 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 Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the

container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

EMERGENCY NUMBER: In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**, and **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower

pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. Do not use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Making applications at the lowest possible height (helicopter, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low

wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

WIND EROSION

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Arsenal® Railroad herbicide may be applied with the following applications equipment:

Aerial: fixed wing and helicopter.

Boom: conventional boom mounted, manifold mounted, and off-center nozzles.

Low-volume hand-held spray equipment: backpack, knapsack and other pump-up type pressure sprayers and backpack mist blowers used to direct application to weed foliage.

High-volume spray equipment: high pressure handguns and vehicle mounted high-volume directed spray equipment.

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Uniformly apply the recommended amount of **Arsenal Railroad** with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre. All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift, such as a helicopter equipped with a MICROFOIL boom, THRU-VALVE boom or raindrop nozzles, must be used. Applications should not be made under gusty conditions or when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph. Except when applying with a MICROFOIL boom, a drift control agent may be added at the recommended label rate. A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT make applications by fixed wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to insure that drift does not occur off the target area. Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part.

BOOM EQUIPMENT

Mix the recommended amount of **Arsenal Railroad** in 10 to 60 gallons of water per acre in the spray tank with the agitator running. A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be added at the recommended label rate. Check for even distribution in spray pattern.

IMPORTANT: To minimize drift, select proper nozzles; to avoid spraying a fine mist, **DO NOT** exceed spray

pressures of 50 psi, and **DO NOT** spray under gusty or windy conditions.

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

LOW-VOLUME HAND-HELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Thoroughly mix a 1/2 to 1 percent solution of **Arsenal® Railroad herbicide** in water. To determine the proper percent solution of **Arsenal Railroad** to use, see the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label and the **PERCENT SOLUTION RATE GUIDE** below. The table calculations below are based on an approximate delivery volume of 50 to 75 gallons per acre.

PERCENT SOLUTION RATE GUIDE

ARSENAL RATE PER ACRE	TO MIX
2-3 pints	1/2%
3-4 pints	3/4%
4-6 pints	1%

For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution.

DO NOT over apply and cause runoff from the treated foliage.

To mix the spray solution, add the volume of **Arsenal Railroad** indicated in the table below to the desired amount of water.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE

SOLUTION VOLUME	AMOUNT OF Arsenal Railroad TO USE (fluid volume)		
	1/2%	3/4%	1%
1 gallon	2/3 oz	1 oz	1-1/3 oz
5 gallons	3-1/3 oz	5 oz	6-1/2 oz
10 gallons	6-2/3 oz	10 oz	13 oz
25 gallons	1 pint	1-1/2 pints	2 pints

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

IMPORTANT: DO NOT exceed recommended dosage rate per acre. **DO NOT** side-trim desirable vegetation with this product. Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

HIGH-VOLUME SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Arsenal Railroad may be applied using high-volume spray equipment. For best results, apply **Arsenal Railroad** using the least amount of water practical to obtain uniform coverage of the vegetation foliage. Using excessive spray volumes which cause runoff from the plant foliage may result in reduced performance.

When using spray volumes greater than 60 gallons per acre, additional nonionic surfactant such as Ortho* X-77 must then be added at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution to provide optimum wetting and/or contact activity. A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be added at the recommended label rate.

To mix the spray solution, determine the proper **Arsenal Railroad** pints per acre rate from the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Arsenal Railroad will provide postemergence control with residual control of the following target vegetation species at the rates listed. Residual control refers to control of newly germinating seedlings in both annuals and perennials. In general, annual weeds may be controlled by pre-emergence or postemergence applications of **Arsenal Railroad**; whereas, for established biennials and perennials postemergence applications of **Arsenal Railroad** are recommended. **Arsenal Railroad** should be used only in accordance with the recommendations on this label and the leaflet label.

GRASSES		
COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Apply 2-3 pints per acre¹		
Annual bluegrass	(<i>Poa annua</i>)	A
Broadleaf signalgrass	(<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	A
Canada bluegrass	(<i>Poa compressa</i>)	P
Downy brome	(<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	A
Fescue	(<i>Festuca</i> spp.)	A/P
Foxtail	(<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	A
Italian ryegrass	(<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	A
Johnsongrass	(<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	P
Kentucky bluegrass	(<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	P
Lovegrass	(<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.)	A/P
Orchardgrass	(<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	P
Paragrass	(<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	P
Quackgrass	(<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	P
Sandbur	(<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.)	A
Sand dropseed	(<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>)	P
Smooth brome	(<i>Bromus inermis</i>)	P
Vaseygrass	(<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>)	P
Wild oats	(<i>Avena fatua</i>)	A
Witchgrass	(<i>Panicum capillare</i>)	A
Apply 3-4 pints per acre¹		
Beardgrass	(<i>Andropogon</i> spp.)	P
Cheat	(<i>Bromus secalinus</i>)	A
Crabgrass	(<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	A
Fall panicum	(<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	A
Goosegrass	(<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	A
Prairie threeawn	(<i>Aristida oligantha</i>)	P
Reed canarygrass	(<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)	P
Torpedograss	(<i>Panicum repens</i>)	P
Wild barley	(<i>Hordeum</i> spp.)	A
Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹		
Bahiagrass	(<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)	P
Bermudagrass	(<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	P
Big bluestem	(<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)	P
Cattail	(<i>Typha</i> spp.)	P
Cogongrass	(<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	P
Dallisgrass	(<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	P
Feathertop	(<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>)	P
Guineagrass	(<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	P
Phragmites	(<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	P
Prairie cordgrass	(<i>Spartina pectinata</i>)	P
Saltgrass	(<i>Distichlis stricta</i>)	P
Timothy	(<i>Phleum pratense</i>)	P
Wirestem muhly	(<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)	P

BROADLEAF WEEDS

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Apply 2-3 pints per acre¹		
Burdock	(<i>Arctium</i> spp.)	B
Camphorweed	(<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>)	P
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)	A
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)	A
Clover	(<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	A/P
Common chickweed	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)	A
Common ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	A
Dandelion	(<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	P
Dogfennel	(<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>)	A
Filaree	(<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	A
Fleabane	(<i>Erigeron</i> spp.)	A
Hoary vervain	(<i>Verbena stricta</i>)	P
Horseweed	(<i>Conyza canadensis</i>)	A
Indian mustard	(<i>Brassica juncea</i>)	A
Lambsquarters	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	A
Lespedeza	(<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.)	P
Miners lettuce	(<i>Montia perfoliata</i>)	A
Mullein	(<i>Verbascum</i> spp.)	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	(<i>Chenopodium murale</i>)	A
Oxeye daisy	(<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)	P
Pepperweed	(<i>Lepidium</i> spp.)	A
Pigweed	(<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)	A
Plantain	(<i>Plantago</i> spp.)	P
Puncturevine	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	A
Russian thistle	(<i>Salsola kali</i>)	A
Smartweed	(<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	A/P
Sorrell	(<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	P
Sunflower	(<i>Helianthus</i> spp.)	A
Sweet clover	(<i>Mellilotus</i> spp.)	A/B
Tansymustard	(<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>)	A
Western ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>)	P
Wild carrot	(<i>Daucus carota</i>)	B
Wild lettuce	(<i>Lactuca</i> spp.)	A/B
Wild parsnip	(<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)	B
Wild turnip	(<i>Brassica campestris</i>)	B
Woollyleaf bursage	(<i>Franseria tomentosa</i>)	P
Yellow woodsorrel	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)	P
Apply 3-4 pints per acre¹		
Broom snakeweed ³	(<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>)	P
Bull thistle	(<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	B
Cocklebur	(<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)	A
Desert Camelthorn	(<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	P
Diffuse knapweed	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	A
Dock	(<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	P
Goldenrod	(<i>Solidago</i> spp.)	P
Pokeweed	(<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)	A
Purple loosestrife ³	(<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	P
Purslane	(<i>Portulaca</i> spp.)	A
Rush skeletonweed ³	(<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	B
Saltbush	(<i>Atriplex</i> spp.)	A
Stinging nettle ³	(<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	P
Yellow starthistle	(<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	A
Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹		
Arrowwood	(<i>Pluchea sericea</i>)	A
Canada thistle	(<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	P
Giant ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)	A
Japanese bamboo	(<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	P
Little mallow	(<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	B
Milkweed	(<i>Asclepias</i> spp.)	P
Primrose	(<i>Oenothera kunthiana</i>)	P
Russian knapweed	(<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	P
Silverleaf nightshade	(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	P
Sowthistle	(<i>Sonchus</i> spp.)	A
Texas thistle	(<i>Cirsium texanum</i>)	P

VINES AND BRAMBLES

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Apply 1 pint per acre		
Field bindweed	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	P
Hedge bindweed	(<i>Calystegia sepium</i>)	A
Apply 2-3 pints per acre¹		
Wild buckwheat	(<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	P
Apply 3-4 pints per acre¹		
Greenbriar	(<i>Smilax</i> spp.)	P
Honeysuckle	(<i>Lonicera</i> spp.)	P
Morningglory	(<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.)	A/P
Poison ivy	(<i>Rhus radicans</i>)	P
Redvine	(<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>)	P
Wild rose	(<i>Rosa</i> spp.)	P
Including:		
Multiflora rose	(<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)	P
Macartney rose	(<i>Rosa bracteata</i>)	P
Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹		
Blackberry ⁴	(<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	P
Dewberry ⁴	(<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	P
Kudzu ⁵	(<i>Pueraria lobata</i>)	P
Trumpet creeper	(<i>Campsis radicans</i>)	P
Virginia creeper	(<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>)	P
Wild grape	(<i>Vitis</i> spp.)	P

BRUSH SPECIES

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	GROWTH HABIT ²
Apply 4-6 pints per acre¹		
American beech	(<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>)	P
Ash	(<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)	P
Bald cypress	(<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	P
Bigleaf Maple	(<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	P
Blackgum	(<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	P
Boxelder	(<i>Acer negundo</i>)	P
Cherry	(<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	P
Chinaberry	(<i>Melia azadarach</i>)	P
Chinese tallow-tree	(<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	P
Dogwood	(<i>Cornus</i> spp.)	P
Hawthorn	(<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	P
Hickory	(<i>Carya</i> spp.)	P
Maple	(<i>Acer</i> spp.)	P
Mulberry	(<i>Morus</i> spp.)	P
Oak	(<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	P
Persimmon	(<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	P
Poplar	(<i>Populus</i> spp.)	P
Privet	(<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)	P
Russian Olive	(<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>)	P
Red Alder	(<i>Alnus rubra</i>)	P
Red Maple	(<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	P
Rubber rabbitbrush	(<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>)	P
Saltcedar	(<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>)	P
Sassafras	(<i>Sassafras albidum</i>)	P
Sourwood	(<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>)	P
Sumac	(<i>Rhus</i> spp.)	P
Sweetgum	(<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	P
Willow	(<i>Salix</i> spp.)	P
Yellow poplar	(<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	P

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

² Growth Habit - A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial

³ For best results early postemergence applications are required.

⁴ The degree of control is species dependent. Some *Rubus* species may not be completely controlled.

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

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability or any other express or implied warranty.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer's exclusive remedy and BASF's exclusive liability, whether in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be limited to repayment of the purchase price of the product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF and the Seller disclaim any liability for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

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BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709


The Chemical Company