

TEBUTHIURON GROUP 7 HERBICIDE

Point 80DF

A Pre-Emergence and Post-Emergence Herbicide for Total Control of Woody Plant Species, Brush and Weeds on Non-Crop Areas, Including Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, Fencerows, and Clearings for Wildlife Habitat.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Tebuthiuron: <i>N</i> -[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]- <i>N,N'</i> -dimethylurea	80.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	20.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 20 pounds active ingredient per 25-pound bag.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

**See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.**

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

Point 80DF will kill trees and shrubs. Carefully read the precautions before using.

Not For Residential Use.

Manufactured For:



7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-137
EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001

Net Contents: 25 lbs.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 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 the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective goggles
- Waterproof gloves

Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. • Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. • 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT use this product in any area where desirable species are in the vicinity of the plants to be controlled. A small amount of **Point 80DF** in contact with the roots of desirable trees or other woody species may cause severe injury or death. The roots of such plants may extend far beyond their drip lines.

Do not apply directly to water, 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 wash water or rinsate.

Non-Target Organism Advisory Statement

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

Groundwater Advisory

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of registered (rangeland and non-crop) uses. Use of this product in areas where soils have rapid to very rapid permeability, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Restrictions for Groundwater Protection

Vulnerable Sites: To minimize any movement of tebuthiuron to subsurface water, do not exceed the application rates specified below on treatment sites where soils have a sand or loamy sand texture throughout the soil profile and all of the following characteristics:

- Rapid to very rapid permeability.
- Absence of well-defined organic layers or a textural B-horizon (restricting layer of fine-textured soil).

- The water table of an underlying aquifer* is shallow. *An aquifer is defined as “an underground saturated, permeable, geologic formation capable of producing significant quantities of water to a well or spring”. It is the ability of the saturated zone, or portion of that zone, to yield water which makes it an aquifer (American Chemical Society, 1983). Local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of shallow ground water aquifers.

The maximum use rates for Point 80DF in areas described above are:

- **Less than 20 inches annual precipitation** - Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. per acre of **Point 80DF**.
- **Greater than 20 inches annual precipitation** - Do not apply more than 2.5 lbs. per acre of **Point 80DF**.

Refer to the **Control of Woody Plants** section of this label for plant species controlled at these application rates.

- Do not apply this product in areas where the water table is predominately shallow (5 feet or less), such as marshy or sub irrigated areas, or areas immediately adjacent to streams or lakes which are periodically flooded, unless such use is allowed under a state-approved pesticide management program. **Note:** Also on such areas, woody plants rooted directly in a shallow water table are minimally affected by applications of tebuthiuron and poor woody plant control will result.
- Do not apply this product where bedrock is continuously exposed or in areas of bedrock overlain by soils that are shallow or discontinuous.
- Do not apply this product in areas adjacent to sinkholes or depressions lacking external drainage, which occur within areas of karst topography.
- Do not apply this product to high shrink/swell soils (vertisols) which develop deep cracks upon drying.
- Do not apply this product within areas identified by State or local authorities as protected groundwater recharge zones.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **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 regulations.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Point 80DF is a surface applied, soil-active product intended for total vegetation control in non-cropland and for woody plant control in non-cropland, rangeland, and permanent pastures. Applied as a broadcast treatment, **Point 80DF** is generally non-selective to (will control) annual grasses, annual and perennial broadleaves, and broadleaf woody plants. Perennial warm-season grasses are generally tolerant to **Point 80DF**, but may exhibit injury during the season following application. Cool season perennial grasses are not tolerant to broadcast applications of this product except at rates less than 0.5 lb. active ingredient. Applied as a banded treatment, **Point 80DF** may be used to control woody plants in non-cropland, rangeland, and pasture sites. With banded treatments, herbaceous vegetation are confined mainly to the treated band, but may last more than 1 growing season. Apply in dormant season and keep the treated band as narrow as possible to minimize herbicidal effects on perennial grasses and to lessen effects on other herbaceous plants.

Treatments become effective after sufficient rainfall has occurred to move the active ingredient in **Point 80DF** into the root zone. Herbicidal symptoms appear most rapidly when applied just before seasonal rainfall. Susceptible herbaceous plants exhibit leaf chlorosis followed by browning before the plant dies. Woody plants exhibit leaf chlorosis and browning followed by defoliation. Woody plants may undergo several defoliation cycles, usually following significant rainfall before death occurs. Time required to achieve control of woody vegetation depends on susceptibility of target species, rainfall and soil conditions and may vary from a single growing season to several years. Lack of rainfall will delay herbicidal activity and lengthen the time required for control.

For best woody plant control results with **Point 80DF**, do not disturb intact plants by practices such as wood cutting, chaining, or burning for 2 years after application. Resprouting or survival of woody plants is more likely to occur if plants are disturbed before complete control occurs.

Use Precautions

- **Point 80DF** is an extremely active herbicide which will kill trees, shrubs, and other forms of desirable vegetation having roots extending into the treated area. Feeder roots of many species of desirable vegetation extend many feet beyond the drip line of the branches, and a very small amount of **Point 80DF** in contact with one feeder root of a tree, shrub, or other desirable vegetation may cause serious injury or death to the entire plant.
- Exposure of even a small part of a plant root system to **Point 80DF** may cause severe plant injury or death. Plant roots usually occupy an area much larger than the aerial portion of the plant. Treatment setback distance must be 2 times the height or width of adjacent non-target vegetation, whichever is greater. For example, if adjacent non-target vegetation is 25 feet tall, the treatment setback must be 50 feet.
- An Arboriculturist (tree expert) must be consulted to help you to determine if the area of proposed application is free of all roots of desirable vegetation. The effect of **Point 80DF** on desirable vegetation may be irreversible and its presence in the soil may prevent growth of other desirable vegetation for some years after application.

Use Restrictions

- Read the entire label before using this product to determine if this product is suitable for the desired purpose.
- **Treatment Setback:** Do not apply **Point 80DF** in the vicinity of desirable plants.
- Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.
- Not registered in the state of Florida.
- Do not use **Point 80DF** on areas such as walks, driveways, streets, lawns, patios, tennis courts, swimming pools, cemeteries, or other landscaped areas, or under asphalt or concrete pavement where future landscaping is planned. Do not apply on field crops. Do not apply on any area into which the roots of field crops or other desirable vegetation may extend. Roots of trees, shrubs, and other desirable vegetation may extend far beyond the drip line of the plant's branches.
- Avoid non-target drift or product movement. Do not apply when winds are gusty or under any other condition which will allow drift or product movement. Do not apply to areas where soil movement by water erosion and/or natural or mechanical means is likely. Avoid treatment of areas susceptible to wind erosion such as single grain sands or disturbed soils that are loose and powdery dry. Under these conditions, treatment must be delayed until the soil surface has been stabilized by rainfall or irrigation. Before treatment of sandy soils in areas subject to wind erosion, the soil surface must first be stabilized with gravel mulch or other means of preventing physical movement of surface soil. Drift or any form of product movement from treated areas may cause damage to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended.
- Do not apply **Point 80DF** to interior ditchbanks (areas which slope toward the drainage). Do not apply to ditches used to transport irrigation or potable water.

- Thoroughly clean all traces of **Point 80DF** from application equipment after use. Do not empty residues cleaned from application equipment on areas where they may come in contact with the roots of desirable vegetation or the water source for such vegetation.
- **Point 80DF** may injure or suppress certain herbaceous vegetation in the treated area. Therefore, do not apply where such injury cannot be tolerated. Do not apply broadcast applications of **Point 80DF** where forage or maintenance of a grass cover is desired. Injury to most herbaceous perennials is reduced if **Point 80DF** is applied when this vegetation is dormant.
- **Grazing Haying Restrictions:** If the treated area is to be used for haying, do not apply more than 5 pounds per acre of **Point 80DF**, and do not apply the product more than once a year. There are no grazing restrictions following application of **Point 80DF** at specified rates.
- **Haying Restriction:** In areas receiving band or individual plant treatments of 5 pounds per acre or less of **Point 80DF**, grass may be cut for hay 1 year after application.
- **DO NOT** apply this product via aerial application.

Frequency of Application and Maximum Use Rates

- **Vegetation Control by Ground Broadcast or Banded Application:** The maximum use rate and frequency of application is 1.25 - 2.5 lbs. (1 - 2 lbs. a.i.) of **Point 80DF** per acre once every 3 years for vulnerable sites where soils are sandy and depth to water table is shallow (refer to the **Restrictions for Groundwater Protection** section). For all other areas, the maximum use rate and frequency of application is up to 5 lbs. (4 lbs. a.i.) of **Point 80DF** per acre once every 3 years; and no more than 2 treatments totaling 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) of **Point 80DF** per acre in any 6 year period.
- **Total Vegetation Control and Maintenance of Bare Ground by Ground Broadcast Only:** The maximum use rate and frequency of application is up to 5 lbs. (4 lbs. a.i.) of **Point 80DF** per acre applied only once per year; however, no more than 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) of **Point 80DF** per acre may be applied in any 3 year period.
- **Spot Treatments (Hand-Held Equipment):** May be applied at rates up to 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) of **Point 80DF** per acre when needed.

Rotation of Treated Areas to Plants other than Forage Grasses

It is intended that **Point 80DF** be applied only to rangeland, permanent pastures and non-cropland areas that will not be rotated to crop production, or other use involving planting or transplanting of herbaceous or woody plants susceptible to tebuthiuron. Do not rotate areas treated with this product to any seeded crop, planted or transplanted plant species other than forage grasses until an adequately sensitive field bioassay demonstrates that the level of tebuthiuron present in the soil will not adversely affect such plantings.

Field Bioassay Instructions

In areas where tebuthiuron was previously applied, plant test rows of the intended rotational crop or plant species 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 1 or more years following application of **Point 80DF** to rangeland, permanent pastures or non-crop areas. Observe the test planting for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (failure to establish) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). Observe of the test planting for an entire use season to evaluate the full range of conditions that may give rise to herbicidal symptoms. If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop or plant species can be grown. Practices that may hasten the degradation of tebuthiuron are establishment of perennial warm season grasses which are effective in the removal and metabolism of soil residues and supplemental irrigation.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, **Point 80DF** is a Group 7 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Point 80DF** and other Group 7 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Point 80DF** or other Group 7 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Sharda USA LLC. In addition to the guidance above, registrants are encouraged to incorporate the appropriate elements of Best Management Practices from HRAC and WSSA on the label.

Mixing Directions

Thorough mixing and continuous agitation are important to ensure uniform application. Fill the spray tank half-full of water. Start agitation and continue agitation during entire mixing and spraying operation. Add the required amount of **Point 80DF** and allow it to mix thoroughly while completing the spray tank filling. If additional product is a liquid, add slowly while filling remainder of tank with water.

Material must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. If bypass (hydraulic) agitation is used, the return flow must terminate at the bottom of the mixing tank to minimize foaming. Check the sprayer frequently before and during use to insure proper calibration and uniform application.

Use a master shut-off switch for the entire spraying system and nozzle check valves on commercial spray equipment.

If hand-held or backpack type sprayers are used, determine the amount of water and chemical necessary to cover uniformly the area to be treated. Shake vigorously after filling and periodically during application to maintain product in suspension.

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.

APPLICATION METHODS

Broadcast Application

Apply **Point 80DF** in a spray volume of 5 or more gallons of water per acre by ground. Apply before or during the period of active growth of plants to be controlled. Initial control is enhanced by rainfall.

In areas of low annual rainfall (less than 15" per year) **Point 80DF** must be applied prior to the time of year when the predominant portion of that rainfall occurs. A minimum of 1" - 1.5" of rainfall is required to activate **Point 80DF** and place it in the zone of weed seed germination.

Other products registered for use on the site to be treated may be applied in tank mix combination with **Point 80DF** to provide broader spectrum weed control or provide initial top kill of existing vegetation. Consult the manufacturer's label for additional weeds controlled, directions for use, cautions and limitations before use. See detailed information for tank mixing in the **Mixing Directions** section of this label.

Banded Application (Ground Application Only)

Banded applications of **Point 80DF** allow for woody plant control and preservation of grasses and other desirable herbaceous vegetation in rangeland and permanent pastures and in non-cropland areas (including utility, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way and fencerows). In banded applications, the rate per acre is equivalent to the broadcast rate, but the herbicide is concentrated into individual herbicide bands spaced 4 - 10 ft. apart. Banded applications may be made using a spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre. Actual herbicide bands must be kept as narrow as possible during application to minimize potential injury or loss of herbaceous vegetation. In areas such as brush-infested fencerows, a single band may be applied. Control is dependent upon root systems intercepting the herbicide in soil beneath treated bands.

Band spacing must be selected based on the size of the woody plants in the area to be treated and the amount of injury or loss of herbaceous vegetation that can be tolerated. Where control of young or seedling woody plants is desired, bands must be spaced closer together. This will achieve maximum exposure to their limited root systems. Where larger more mature woody plants are to be controlled, bands must be spaced at the wider end of the specified spacing range.

In addition to allowing adequate exposure of the more extensive root systems of these larger woody species for control, use of the wider spacings will further reduce injury or loss of herbaceous vegetation within the treated band.

Within the treated band nearly all vegetation, woody and herbaceous, will be killed. Some herbaceous vegetation close to the treated band with roots extending into it may be severely injured or killed. However, since root systems of herbaceous plants are less extensive most plants outside the treated band are unaffected.

When banded applications are made in an area where straight stream nozzles are positioned more than 5 ft. above the soil surface or where woody plant foliage is dense, breakup of individual nozzle streams may occur. If conditions do not permit delivery of intact nozzle streams to the soil surface, efficacy may be reduced, and injury of herbaceous vegetation will increase. For this reason, apply in the dormant season when there is minimum foliage present. To avoid breakup of individual nozzle streams by interfering vegetation, applicators may also employ mechanical means to position spray nozzles close to the soil surface such as protected drop nozzles or nozzles mounted at the end of weighted bars which maintain constant contact with the soil surface.

Fencerow Applications: For fencerow applications, a single spray band will cover a fencerow 4 - 10 ft. wide. Use a rate appropriate to control the most difficult species to control in the fencerow. Use a straight stream nozzle and direct the nozzle stream at the soil surface in the center of the fencerow. For fencerows wider than 10 ft., separate bands may be applied on either side of the fencerow.

Rate Example: Assuming the desired rate of **Point 80DF** is 5 lbs. per acre and the fencerow is 10 ft. wide, a one 5-pound bag of **Point 80DF** will treat 4,356* linear feet of fencerow. Determine the delivery rate for the nozzle at the desired spray pressure and the walking speed of the applicator. If the length of the area to be treated is 4,356 ft. long and the walking speed is 3 mph (264 ft./minute) it would take 16.5 minutes to walk the length of the treatment area. If the delivery rate of the nozzle is 0.6 gal. per minute, the treatment would require approximately 10 gals. (0.6 gal. per minute X 16.5 minute = 10 gals.) of spray solution.

* 1 acre = 43,560 sq. ft. (43,560 sq. ft. ÷ 10 ft. = 4,356 ft.)

Individual Plant Treatment

ATTENTION: Do not use this treatment method in any area where there are desirable species in close proximity to plants being eliminated. A small amount of **Point 80DF** in contact with the roots of desirable trees or other woody species may cause severe injury or death. See **Use Precautions** and **Use Restrictions** sections for precautions for avoiding damage to non-target plants.

Point 80DF may be applied in high or low volumes of water for selective control of individual woody plants. Specified rates will vary depending upon site conditions, with the higher rates needed for difficult to control species, large plants, heavier soils, fall applications and cut brush. Refer to the **FACTORS IN HERBICIDAL RESPONSE OF WOODY PLANTS** section for further information.

High-Volume Applications: Mix 1 lb. of **Point 80DF** in enough water to make 10 gals. of solution. Apply 10 ounces of material to the soil per every 2" - 4" of stem diameter.

Low-Volume Applications: Mix 1 lb. of **Point 80DF** in enough water to make 1 gal. of solution. Apply 1 ounce of material to the soil per every 2" - 4" of stem diameter.

When treating large stems, apply the multiple treatments (spots or bands) in even spacing around the stem.

Two types of equipment are suggested for applying **Point 80DF** using banded or individual plant treatment methods, the Solo Model 425 backpack sprayer (or equivalent) for both banding and individual plant treatment and the Spot Gun for individual plant treatment.

The Solo sprayer is prepared for spraying by adding the pre-slurried contents of a 4-pound bag of **Point 80DF** and water to the tank. Fill to capacity with additional water and shake vigorously. Equip the Solo sprayer with a 0003-SS straight stream nozzle and the Solo pressure regulator with the green (10 PSI) pressure limiting spring. To band **Point 80DF** at 5 lbs. per acre, walk at 3 mph (264 ft. per minute) with the Solo on continuously and space the bands 5 ft. apart. Adjust the rate and walking speed according to the brush species and conditions encountered. For individual plant treatment with the Solo, apply a 1.5 second shot for every 1" - 2" of stem diameter at the base of unwanted woody plants.

The Spot Gun is prepared for individual plant treatment by mixing 2 lbs. of **Point 80DF** in sufficient water to obtain 1 gal. of spray solution. Set the Spot Gun to deliver 8 milliliters of this solution for every 1" - 2" of stem diameter at the base of the unwanted woody plants. For application on steep slopes or other sensitive areas, the Spot Gun can be equipped with a soil probe to inject the **Point 80DF** solution beneath the soil surface. Placement at a soil depth of 2" - 4" will eliminate any surface movement and reduce injury to herbaceous vegetation.

At the prescribed rates, a 4-pound bag of **Point 80DF** will treat approximately 950 stems 1" - 2" in diameter. Because of its non-volatile nature and low potential for drift, this **Point 80DF** application technique can be used for treating unwanted woody plants on non-cropland areas adjacent to sensitive crops (see **Use Precautions** and **Use Restrictions** sections). Use of a colored marker or dye in spray mixtures will aid in inspection of the completed work.

SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

FACTORS IN HERBICIDAL RESPONSE OF WOODY PLANTS

Point 80DF has little or no foliar activity, but when applied to the soil is readily absorbed by the plant roots along with soil moisture. Effects will not become apparent until there is sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the root zone. The time required to achieve control is dependent on soil type, amount and timing of rainfall, and rooting depth of target species. Some species may go through several defoliations and refoiliations over a period of approximately 2 - 3 years before dying.

Soil Texture, Soil Depth, and Organic Matter

Poor control or erratic results are likely to occur if banded treatments are applied to soils containing more than 5% organic matter or more than 30% clay. Do not apply to "blackland" or other heavy clay soils that crack extensively upon drying. Other deep-, medium-, and fine-textured soils supporting deep-rooted woody plant-species require higher rates within specified rate ranges for consistent control. Woody plants growing in shallow, coarse, or rocky soils with low organic matter are normally more susceptible due to increased soil availability of the herbicide and shallow rooting depth. Application rates at the low end of the rate range may be used under these conditions.

Woody Plant Size and Density

The height and density of woody vegetation is a reliable indicator of soil conditions. Woody vegetation is generally taller and denser where soils are deep and/or of medium to fine texture and where soil moisture conditions are more favorable. Higher rates in the specified rate range are required on such sites. Woody vegetation will be smaller and less dense on sites with coarse, shallow, or rocky soils with less favorable soil moisture conditions. Lower rates in the specified rate range may be used on such sites. Where a high level of woody plant control is required and application rates cannot be adjusted for changes in soils, plant size, or density, apply **Point 80DF** at a rate sufficient to control the tallest and most dense woody vegetation in the treatment area.

Application Timing

Point 80DF may be applied anytime except when the soil is frozen or is saturated with moisture. For optimum results, applications must be made prior to the resumption of active seasonal growth in the spring or before expected seasonal rainfall. In areas receiving greater than 25" of annual rainfall, late summer, and fall applications may require a higher application rate in the indicated rate range to achieve consistent control.

Banded application of **Point 80DF** is specified for control of brush regrowth after dozing or shredding, provided the regrowth has reached an average height of 5 ft. or more prior to application. **Point 80DF** works best when there is an abundance of active leaf area to stimulate soil moisture and herbicide uptake during the season following application. Taller regrowth will tend to respond with faster and more consistent brush control.

Point 80DF may cause temporary herbicidal symptoms to appear on perennial grasses. Dormant season application is specified to minimize herbicidal effects on desirable forage grasses.

Effect of Shallow Groundwater on Woody Plant Control

Do not apply **Point 80DF** to areas where the water table is predominately shallow (5 ft. or less), such as marshy or sub irrigated areas, or areas immediately adjacent to streams or lakes which are periodically flooded. On such sites, where roots extend directly to a shallow water table, woody plants are minimally affected by applications of tebuthiuron and poor control will result.

Note: Refer to the **Restrictions for Groundwater Protection** section for other rate limitations on "vulnerable" sites.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN RANGELAND, PERMANENT PASTURES, FENCEROWS, AND CLEARINGS FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT

Point 80DF is specified as a ground-applied band application for control of woody plants in rangeland and permanent pastures, for establishment of clearings for enhancement of wildlife habitat, and for control of trees and brush in fencerows.

Grazing Management

In rangelands and permanent grass pastures, measures to minimize injury to, and maximize growth response of, desirable grasses and other forage species are specified. These include:

- Application during seasons when forage species are not actively growing,
- Application in narrow bands using straight stream nozzles to minimize potential injury to desirable herbaceous cover, and
- Utilizing the maximum width between bands that will still allow for optimal woody plant control (refer also to the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section).

For optimum perennial forage grass response, desirable species must be present in the area to be treated at a minimum of 10% of normal plant density (density = plants per unit area) compared to similar rangeland or pasture sites not dominated by woody plants. To encourage forage grass response, grazing must be deferred during the entire active growing season following application. Poor vegetative vigor or inadequate rainfall may necessitate additional grazing deferment during periods of active forage growth. Light to moderate grazing after forage grasses are mature and seed has set will not harm grasses and can aid in seed dispersal. Forage grass production usually increases as woody plant competition for water and nutrients is reduced. However, increased forage production is also dependent on adequate rainfall and a sound grazing management program.

Woody Plants in Rangeland, Permanent Pastures, and Fencerows Controlled by Banded Applications

Note: On rangeland and pastureland, apply 0.95 - 1.25 lbs. per acre of **Point 80DF** where a higher degree of control is required (see **FACTORS IN HERBICIDAL RESPONSE OF WOODY PLANTS** in **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label). **Point 80DF** may be applied at rates as low as 0.63 lb. per acre on sites with shallow-, rocky-, and coarse-textured soils having low organic matter content, or where partial control is desired.

Woody Plant Species		Point 80DF Rate - Lbs. per Acre
Common Name	Scientific Name	
Ceniza	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	0.95 - 1.25
Creosote Bush	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	
Mimosa, Catclaw (Wait-A-Minute-Bush)	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	
Paloverde	<i>Cercidium</i> spp.	
Sagebrush, Big	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	
Sagebrush, Sand	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>	
Snakeweed, Broom (density less than 1/sq. ft.)	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	
Tarbrush	<i>Flourensia cernua</i>	
Whitethorn	<i>Acacia constricta</i>	
Oak, Sand Shinnery*	<i>Quercus havardii</i>	
Oak, Bigelow** (Partial Control)	<i>Quercus durandi</i>	1.25 - 2.5
Oak, Mohr** (Partial Control)	<i>Quercus mohriana</i>	
Oak, Running Live** (Partial Control)	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Whitebrush	<i>Aloysia lycoides</i>	
Wolfberry, Berlandier	<i>Lycium berlandieri</i>	
Acacia, Blackbrush	<i>Acacia rigidula</i>	2.5 - 5
Acacia, Catclaw	<i>Acacia greggii</i>	
Acacia, Twisted	<i>Acacia tortuosa</i>	
Apple-Of-Sodom	<i>Solanum sodomeum</i>	
Birch, Gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	
Bluewood (Brazil)	<i>Condalia obovata</i>	
Buckbrush	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	
Cherry, Bitter	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	
Dogwood, Roughleaf	<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Elm, Winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	
Guajillo	<i>Acacia berlandieri</i>	
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	
Hackberry, Spiny (Granjeno)	<i>Celtis palida</i>	
Hackberry, Western	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.	
Koa Haole	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.	
Mulberry, Red	<i>Morus rubra</i>	

*A wide rate range is provided to accommodate the broad range of soil and climatic variation which occurs in areas occupied by sand shinnery. Use the lowest application rate only on shallow sands in southern part of species range or where partial control is desired. Use a higher dose in indicated rate range for deeper sands and dunes, and on shinnery varieties with tall and dense growth habit which become more prevalent in the mid-to-northern part of the species range (see **FACTORS IN HERBICIDAL RESPONSE OF WOODY PLANTS** section of this label).

** Use a higher dosage in indicated rate range on tall and dense stands.

Woody Plant Species		Point 80DF Rate - Lbs. per Acre
Common Name	Scientific Name	
Oak, Black	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	2.5 - 5
Oak, Blackjack	<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	
Oak, Blue	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	
Oak, Bur	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	
Oak, Post	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	
Oak, Shrub Live	<i>Quercus turbinella</i>	
Oak, Southern Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	
Rose, Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	
Sage, Black	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	
Sumac, Dwarf	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	
Sumac, Littleleaf	<i>Rhus microphylla</i>	
Sumac, Skunkbush	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	
Sumac, Smooth	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	
Thornapple, Desert	<i>Datura discolor</i>	
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Yaupon, Desert	<i>Schaefferia cuneifolia</i>	
Alder, Red	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	
Alder, Speckled	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	
Chokecherry, Common	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	
Colubrina, Texas	<i>Colubrina texensis</i>	
Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Comus florida</i>	
Douglasfir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	
Guayacan	<i>Porlieria angustifolia</i>	
Hardhack	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	
Hickory, Bitternut	<i>Caraya cordiformis</i>	
Hickory, Black	<i>Caraya texana</i>	

(continued)

Woody Plant Species		Point 80DF Rate - Lbs. per Acre
Common Name	Scientific Name	
Hickory, Pignut	<i>Caraya glabra</i>	5
Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Caraya ovata</i>	
Huisache	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	
Kidneywood, Texas	<i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	
Leatherstem	<i>Jatropha dioica</i>	
Lotebush (Condalia)	<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i>	
Maple, Bigleaf	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	
Mountain Mahogany, Birchleaf	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	
Oak, California Scrub	<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	
Pine, Australian	<i>Casuarina</i> spp.	
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	
Poplar, Balsam	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	
Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	
Rose, Macartney	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>	
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	
Trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** per 6 years.
- Do not apply more than 5.0 lbs. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** in a single application once every 3 years.
- Do not apply more than two applications per acre every 3 years.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HERBICIDAL FIREBREAKS

Not registered for use in California.

Point 80DF may be used for establishment of firebreaks in annual grasslands adjacent to frequently traveled areas or areas with a history of repeated wildfires. Application of **Point 80DF** provides residual pre-emergence control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and prevents annual buildup of combustible fuel. Treated strips 40 - 50 ft. wide may be established parallel to highways or frequently traveled areas or in a broad-scale grid pattern. Strategic placement of firebreaks can prevent fires from spreading from frequently traveled areas or lightning fires can be confined to the area within a single grid block. Herbicidal firebreaks can also serve as a means of safe passage in case of entrapment during firefighting efforts.

This practice is intended for use in rangelands dominated by annual grasses such as Bromus and other annual grass species and certain broadleaf weeds prevalent in the Great Basin and Pacific Northwest. When surface applied from mid-summer to early fall, **Point 80DF** provides residual pre-emergence control of susceptible annual grasses and broadleaf weeds from early fall through the spring growth period. Depending on application rate, a single application may provide effective annual grass and broadleaf control for 2 years or more. Desirable perennial grasses within treated strips may be temporarily injured, but if not overgrazed, will increase in vigor and density with time.

Annual Weeds Controlled: Includes *Bromus* spp., downy brome grass or cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), rigput brome (*Bromus diandrus*), annual mustards, bur buttercup (*Ranunculus testiculatus*), and other annual species

Application Timing: Point 80DF may be applied from mid-summer through early fall (July 15th through October 15th). Application must occur prior to or immediately after the onset of germination of target annual weeds. **Point 80DF** may be applied 2 - 3 months before germination of target weeds without loss of herbicidal activity. The treatment becomes herbicidally active when there is sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the surface soil where germination occurs. Control will be reduced if **Point 80DF** is applied after the root systems of target weeds are established and can obtain soil moisture from below the zone of herbicidally active surface soil.

Broadcast Application Rates: Apply **Point 80DF** at a rate of 0.38 - 0.75 lb. (0.3 - 0.6 lb. a.i.) per acre in a minimum spray volume of 5 gals. per acre for ground equipment. Use low pressure large droplet herbicide nozzles. Use the lower end of the rate range in areas with coarse- to medium-textured soils with low organic matter and the higher end of the rate range in areas with medium- to fine-textured soils, areas with higher organic matter, or where a longer period of control is desired.

Woody Plant Control: With time, application rates greater than 0.4 lb. per acre of **Point 80DF** may provide sagebrush control within treated strips.

Application Techniques and Equipment: Herbicidal firebreaks may be applied with ground equipment. Ground equipment using cluster nozzles may be preferable to conventional ground spray booms in areas of rough terrain. Adjust spray boom to deliver a uniform swath approximately 40 - 50 ft. wide. Treat strips of sufficient width to contain a wildfire in annual grass vegetation normally observed in the area.

Repeat applications may be made at a reduced rate within previously treated strips or application may occur adjacent to treated strips to widen the zone of reduced fuel in case of fire. By treating strips adjacent to previously treated strips, desirable changes in herbaceous perennial vegetation within previously treated strips may be preserved.

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** per 6 years.
- Do not apply more than 5.0 lbs. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** in a single application once every 3 years.
- Do not apply more than two applications per acre every 3 years.

NON-CROPLAND - TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL

Point 80DF may be used for pre-emergence and post-emergence total vegetation control in the following non-cropland areas: airport runways, utility substations and rights-of-way, road shoulders where no vegetation is desired, under asphalt and concrete pavements where no future landscaping is planned, at the base of highway guardrails, sign posts and markers, at the base of transmission towers and poles, around industrial buildings, lumberyards, railroad yards, firebreaks, and fencerows.

Note: Refer to **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section for limitations on maximum use rates, frequency of application and total application rates allowed during a given period of time. Refer to **Restrictions for Groundwater Protection** section for other rate limitations on "vulnerable" sites.

For total vegetation control in areas that were not treated the previous season with **Point 80DF** or other residual herbicides, apply **Point 80DF** prior to or just after emergence of plants as follows.

Common Name	Common Name	Common Name	Common Name	Point 80DF Rate - Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	Chickweed	Hemlock, Poison	Raspberry, Red	5
Aster, Heath	Clover, Red	Henbit	Ryegrass, Italian	
Aster, White Heath	Cocklebur	Honeysuckle, Japanese	Sedge, Annual	
Barley, Little	Creepers, Virginia	Horseweed	Shepherd's Purse	
Bedstraw	Crowfootgrass	Knapweed	Sida, Prickly	
Bluegrass, Annual	Dock, Curly	Kochia	Sowthistle, Annual	
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogfennel	Lambsquarters	Spikeweed	
Bouncingbet	Fescue	Lupine	Spurge	
Bromegrass, Downy	Fescue, Rattail	Medic, Black	Spurge, Spotted	
Bromegrass, Rigput	Fiddleneck, Coast	Morningglory	Starthistle, Yellow	
Bromegrass, Smooth	Filaree	Mullein, Common	Strawberry	
Broomsedge	Filaree, Redstem	Nightshade, Silverleaf	Sunflower, Common	
Buffelgrass	Fleabane, Annual	Oat, Wild	Telegraphplant	
Burclover	Foxtail	Panicum, Texas	Timothy	
Buttercup, Smallflower	Gaillardia, Rosering	Pepperweed, Virginia	Trumpet creeper	
Camphorweed	Geranium, Carolina	Pigweed	Velvetgrass	
Carrot, Wild	Goldenrod	Plantain, Buckhorn	Vetch	
Catsear, Spotted	Grape	Puncturevine	Witchgrass	
Cheat	Gumweed	Ragweed, Giant		

For the maintenance of total vegetation control in non-cropland areas **East of the Rocky Mountains** which were treated the previous season with **Point 80DF** or other residual herbicides, apply **Point 80DF** prior to or just after emergence of plants as follows (some of the species listed may show erratic control depending on the time between application and weed germination):

Common Name	Common Name	Point 80DF Rate* - Lbs. per Acre
Bluegrass, Annual	Parsnip, Wild	2
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Pepperweed	
Carrot, Wild	Pigweed	
Chickweed, Common	Ragweed, Common	
Croton	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	
Fleabane, Annual	Sweetclover	
Horseweed	Thistle, Canada	
Mullein	Woodsorrel, Yellow	
Panicum, Fall		
Goldenrod	Spurge	3

* In areas of rainfall greater than 25" per year, the 3 lbs. per acre maintenance rate must be used for all weed species listed.

For the maintenance of total vegetation control in non-cropland areas **West of the Rocky Mountains** which were treated the previous season with **Point 80DF** or other residual herbicides, apply **Point 80DF** prior to or just after emergence of plants as follows (some of the species listed may show erratic control depending on the time between application and weed germination):

Common Name	Common Name	Point 80DF Rate* - Lbs. per Acre
Bassia, Fivehook	Pigweed	1.5
Cheat	Plantain	
Cudweed	Ryegrass, Annual	
Foxtail	Saltbush	
Lettuce, Prickly	Shepherd's Purse	
Oat, Wild	Witchgrass	
Oxtongue, Bristly		2
Buttercup	Mustard	
Canarygrass, Reed	Ragweed, Western	
Knapweed, Russian	Starthistle, Yellow	
Knotweed	Telegraphplant	
Mallow		3
Barley	Sida, Alkali	
Gumweed	Smartweed, Swamp	
Puncturevine		

* In areas of rainfall greater than 25" per year, the 3 lbs. per acre maintenance rate must be used for all weed species listed.

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** per 3 years.
- Do not apply more than 5.0 lbs. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** in a single application once every year.
- Do not apply more than one application per acre per year.

NON-CROPLAND - CONTROL OF WOODY PLANTS AND VINES

For the control of woody plants and vines, the following rates of **Point 80DF** are specified. These rates can vary depending upon soil type, rainfall, time of application, and size/density of the woody plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Point 80DF Rate - Lbs. per Acre
Burroweed	<i>Haplopappus tenuisectus</i>	1.25
Creosote Bush	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	
Wait-A-Minute-Bush	<i>Mimosa biuncifera</i>	
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	2.5
Buckbrush	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	
Ceniza (Texas Silverleaf)	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	
Cherry, Bitter	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Hackberry, Western	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.	
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
Mulberry, Red	<i>Marus rubra</i>	
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	
Pine, Western White	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	
Rose, Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	
Sage, Purple	<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	
Sagebrush, Big	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	
Sumac, Smooth	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	
Thornapple, Desert	<i>Datura discolor</i>	
Tree-Of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	
Whitebrush	<i>Aloysia lycioides</i>	
Wolfberry, Berlandier	<i>Lycium berlandieri</i>	
Alder, Speckled	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	3.75
Birch, Gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	
Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	
Elm, Winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	
Granjeno	<i>Celtis pallid</i>	
Hardhack	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	
Huisache	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	
Condalia, Lotebush	<i>Condalia obtusifolia</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	
Oak, Blackjack	<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	
Oak, Blue	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	
Oak, Post	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	
Poplar, Balsam	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>	
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Point 80DF Rate - Lbs. per Acre
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	3.75
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Yaupon, Desert	<i>Schaefferia cuneifolia</i>	
Acacia, Blackbrush	<i>Acacia rigidula</i>	5
Acacia, Catclaw	<i>Acacia greggii</i>	
Acacia, Twisted	<i>Acacia tortuosa</i>	
Alder, Red	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	
Blackberry, Allegheny	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	
Chokecherry, Common	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	
Colubrina, Texas	<i>Colubrina texensis</i>	
Condalia, Bluewood	<i>Condalia obovata</i>	
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Dogwood, Roughleaf	<i>Camus drummondii</i>	
Douglasfir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	
Guajillo	<i>Acacia berlandieri</i>	
Guayacan	<i>Portieria angustifolia</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	
Hickory, Black	<i>Carya texana</i>	
Hickory, Pignut	<i>Carya glabra</i>	
Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>	
Kidneywood, Texas	<i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	
Leatherstem	<i>Jatropha dioica</i>	
Maples	<i>Acer</i> spp.	
Mountain-Mahogany (Birchleaf)	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	
Oak, California	<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	
Scrub Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	
Pine, Australian	<i>Casuarina</i> spp.	
Pines	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	
Salvia, Shrubby Blue	<i>Salvia ballotiflora</i>	
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
Trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	

Individual (Spot) Application

Point 80DF may be applied, using hand-held equipment to the following species by individual (spot) application only:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Point 80DF Rate* - Lbs. per Acre
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7.5
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	
Blackberry, Evergreen	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	
Ceanothus, Wedgeleaf	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	
Chaparral, Whitethorn	<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Camus florida</i>	
Elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	
Elm, Slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	
Greenbrier, Common	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	
Groundsel Tree	<i>Baccharis</i> spp.	
Hawthorn, Cockspur	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
Manzanita, Greenleaf	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	
Maple, Bigleaf	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Maple, Vine	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	
Melaleuca	<i>Malaleuca quinquenervia</i>	
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	
Peppertree, Brazilian	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	
Pine, Australian	<i>Casuarina</i> spp.	
Pine, Jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	
Pine, Shortleaf	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	
Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	
Sumac, Laurel	<i>Rhus laurina</i>	
Sycamore, American	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	
Tallow Tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** per year.
- Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs. (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **Point 80DF** in a single application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: The herbicidal properties of this product require caution in handling, storage, and transportation of this product. Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (50 pounds or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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 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. 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.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than 50 pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 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. 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.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Point 80DF

A Pre-Emergence and Post-Emergence Herbicide for Total Control of Woody Plant Species, Brush and Weeds on Non-Crop Areas, Including Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, Fencerows, and Clearings for Wildlife Habitat.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Tebuthiuron: <i>N</i> -[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]- <i>N,N'</i> -dimethylurea	80.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	20.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 20 pounds active ingredient per 25-pound bag.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

Point 80DF will kill trees and shrubs.
Carefully read the precautions before using.

Not For Residential Use.

FIRST AID - IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not get anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF INHALED:** • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **HOTLINE NUMBER** - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT use this product in any area where desirable species are in the vicinity of the plants to be controlled. A small amount of **Point 80DF** in contact with the roots of desirable trees or other woody species may cause severe injury or death. The roots of such plants may extend far beyond their drip lines. Do not apply directly to water, 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 wash water or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **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 regulations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** The herbicidal properties of this product require caution in handling, storage, and transportation of this product. Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable Container (50 pounds or less):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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 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. 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.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-137

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001

Net Contents: 25 lbs.

OPEN HERE