DuPont™ Lineage™ Prep  
herbicide
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Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient  By Weight
Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-
(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-
2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)  54.5%
Sulfometuron methyl
(Methyl 2-[[3-(4,6-dimethyl-2-
pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino-
sulfonyl]benzoate)  15.3%
Metsulfuron methyl
Methyl 2-[[3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-
1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-
carbonyl]amino[sulfonyl]benzoate  4.1%

Inert Ingredients  26.1%
TOTAL  100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 352-767

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.)

FIRST AID
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 swallowed: 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 to an unconscious person. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3657 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin, swallowed, or inhaled. 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)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene and polyvinylchloride. If you want more options follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves for all mixers and loaders, plus applicators using handheld equipment.

User Safety Requirements: 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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Controls: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands with plenty of soap and water 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

This product is toxic to plants. 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 cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsates. This herbicide is phytotoxic at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of LINEAGE™ PREP should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store, or apply LINEAGE™ PREP or spray solutions of LINEAGE™ PREP in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. DuPont™ LINEAGE™ PREP should be used only in accordance with instructions on the label or in DuPont supplemental labeling.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

BIOLGICAL ACTIVITY

LINEAGE™ PREP is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants and accumulates in the growing points of the plant. Growth of treated plants stop soon after treatment. Within one to three weeks after application, the leaves begin to turn yellow (chlorosis) and then gradually become necrotic. Death of the plants may require several more weeks. LINEAGE™ PREP is rain-fast one hour after application.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of LINEAGE™ PREP; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, undesirable hardwoods, vines and weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to LINEAGE™ PREP. Moisture is needed to move LINEAGE™ PREP into the soil for preemergence weed control.

TANK MIXTURES

LINEAGE™ PREP herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for the uses specified in the product label. Refer to the label of the tank mix partner for any additional instructions or use restrictions. Tank mixing with 2,4-D or products which contain 2,4-D have resulted in reduced performance of LINEAGE™ PREP. An anti-foaming agent, spray pattern indicator or drift reducing agent may be applied at the product labeled rate if needed.

ADJUVANTS

For best postemergence performance in selected conifer plantation applications, wildlife habitat management and non-agricultural uses include a spray adjuvant when making applications of LINEAGE™ PREP.

Non-ionic Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) of 12 to 17.

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oils: Under temperature or moisture stress conditions, a methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of LINEAGE™ PREP. For spray volumes of less than 30 gallons per acre use a rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. For higher volume applications, spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Silicone Based Surfactants: Silicone based adjuvants reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing better coverage of the leaf surface compared to some nonionic surfactants. In some cases, the silicone adjuvant may dry quickly and limit uptake. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for appropriate use rates.

Invert Emulsions: LINEAGE™ PREP may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action. To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified
authorities to determine appropriate action treatment
threshold levels for treating specific pest systems in your
area.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal
lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have
been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal
Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and
Exotic Weeds (FICMNEXW) National Early Detection and
Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants.

Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating
the invader where possible, and controlling them when the
invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated.

Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action
is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to
quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible
eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state
extension service, forest service, or regional
multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination
team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response
provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and
with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This
Standard contains requirements for the protection of
agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and
greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It
contains requirements for training, decontamination, notifi-
cation, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific
instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on
this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and
restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only
apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker
Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into
treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48
hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is
permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that
involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as
plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls
Shoes plus socks
Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof
material
Protective eyewear

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ LINEAGETM PREP herbicide is a water soluble
granule to be mixed with water and generally applied as a
postemergent spray for the control of many broadleaf
weeds, annual and perennial grasses, brush, vines and
brambles in conifer plantations (site preparation, herbaceous
weed control and release), and wildlife management areas.
In certain natural regeneration conifer sites, it may be used
for selective herbaceous and woody weed control.

LINEAGETM PREP can also be used for cut stem and stump
treatments, for the control of woody vegetation along forest
roads and for establishing and maintaining wildlife
openings. It may also be used to control weeds along the
banks of drainage canals or ditches. Only treat up to the
cutter edge of a drainage ditch or canal when it contains
water.

The use of LINEAGETM PREP at rates less than or equal to
14 ounces per acre are intended for hardwood growth
suppression, and some hardwood resprouting should be
expected.

LINEAGETM PREP may be applied on conifer plantations
and wildlife management areas that contain areas of
temporary surface water caused by the collection of water
between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other
depressions created by management activities in these sites,
except in the state of New York. It is permissible to treat
drainage ditches, intermittent drainage sites, intermittently
flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and
transitional areas between upland and low land sites when
no water is present, except in the state of New York. It is
also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after
water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas,
except in the state of New York. Do not apply LINEAGETM
PREP on irrigation ditches or canals. Do not apply
LINEAGETM PREP on dry irrigation canals or dry irrigation
ditches.

LINEAGETM PREP may be applied by ground spray
equipment (boom sprayers, backpack sprayers, tree
injection, etc.) and by aerial spray equipment. Fixed wing
aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply LINEAGETM
PREP. However, when making fixed wing aircraft
applications, ensure that appropriate buffer zones can be
maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area.
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 and
calibrated. Except when applying with a “Microfoil” boom,
a drift control agent may be added at the labeled rate.

CONIFER PLANTATIONS – SITE
PREPARATION

A LINEAGETM PREP application controls the labeled weed
species prior to planting conifer species. Allow 4 to 6 weeks
after application for control of most herbaceous and grass
weeds. The dead or dying plants may aid a site preparation
burn, if needed. The residual activity of LINEAGETM PREP
will aid in the control of herbaceous weeds.

In sites where tolerant wilding conifers, brush or weed
species exist, tank mix LINEAGETM PREP with other
registered herbicides affecting a different site of action.

APPLICATION RATES

Apply LINEAGETM PREP at the rates indicated by conifer
species. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e.,
loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine
textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silt loams).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conifer Species</th>
<th>Rate (ounces per acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly pine</td>
<td>11 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf pine</td>
<td>11 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash pine</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir</td>
<td>10 - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western hemlock</td>
<td>10 - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>10 - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black spruce</td>
<td>10 - 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For ground boom application equipment, apply DuPont™ LINEAGETM PREP in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For helicopter applications, use a total spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre. Include a spray adjuvant with all postemergence applications. Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed/brush infestations, hard to control species and dense hardwood canopies.

Note: To reduce the potential for injury, do not plant Black Spruce seedlings for 3 months following a banded or broadcast application of LINEAGETM PREP.

Other conifer species may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to LINEAGETM PREP. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small area plantings be tested for tolerance to LINEAGETM PREP soil residues before large scale plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above.

TANK MIXTURES

LINEAGETM PREP herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and adjuvants registered for the uses specified in the product label.

SOUTH/SOUTHEAST US

LINEAGETM PREP may be tank mixed with site preparation treatments applied in the late summer to broaden the spectrum of undesirable hardwoods and/or wildling pines controlled and provide herbaceous weed control in the year following transplanting.

For quick brown out of foliage to aid burning, add 1 to 4 pints per acre of glyphosate (4 pounds active per gallon) or 1 to 3 pints per acre of triclopyr (4 pound active per gallon) to 15 ounces per acre of LINEAGETM PREP. In site preparation areas with seedling pines (other than where Slash pines are to be planted), apply a tank mix of LINEAGETM PREP at 15 ounces per acre plus glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon) at 3 to 4 quarts per acre.

Where burning is desired, burn only after adequate rainfall has occurred to move LINEAGETM PREP into the soil. Soil disturbance from bedding or plowing may reduce spring herbaceous weed control.

LINEAGETM PREP plus KRENITE® S

Pine and Hardwood seedlings and saplings

To control a combination of pine and hardwood seedlings and saplings, apply a tank mixture of LINEAGETM PREP at the rates specified for the conifer plantation species plus KRENITE® S at 4 to 6 quarts per acre.

Use the higher rates when either pine saplings predominate or when high infestations of seedling pines are in the area to be sprayed. Along with seedling and sapling pines and herbaceous weeds, this tank mix also provides control of Ash, Blackberry, Blackgum, Black locust, Box elder, Cherry, Dogwood, Elms (winged, slippery), Oaks (red, white), Red maple, Sassafras, Sweetgum and Sourwood brush species.

CONIFER PLANTATIONS - RELEASE

Apply LINEAGETM PREP after transplanting to control certain species of hardwoods, broadleaf weeds and grasses. A broadcast or directed application of LINEAGETM PREP may be used to control or suppress herbaceous, tree or brush species. In all ages of conifer stands, a low volume, directed spray application may be made to the targeted weed species while avoiding contact with the conifer foliage. Make sure to not apply more than the specified rate as conifer injury may occur.

Do not apply LINEAGETM PREP when conifers are under stress from diseases, drought, animal or winter injury or other environmental or mechanical stresses as injury may occur.

APPLICATION RATES

Where infestations of hardwood brush species are competing with the conifers, make a broadcast application of LINEAGETM PREP at the rate specified for the conifer plantation species. Use the higher herbicide rates for heavy weed/brush infestations, hard to control species and dense hardwood canopies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conifer Species</th>
<th>Rate (ounces/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly Pine</td>
<td>10 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine</td>
<td>10 to 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Other conifer species may get a release treatment providing the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance to LINEAGETM PREP. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small areas be tested for tolerance to LINEAGETM PREP. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above.

Slash Pines - to control woody brush, make broadcast over-the-top release applications after September 15th. Only make applications to Slash pines that are at least 5 years old. Do not include an adjuvant and use the lower release rates on sandy soils. When release applications are made during periods of active conifer growth, minor stunting (slowing of growth) may occur. To reduce the potential for minor stunting, make broadcast release applications late in the growing season.

Loblolly Pines - In the first growing season after planting or in one year old naturally regenerated loblolly pine sites, LINEAGETM PREP may be used for release treatments. For release of Loblolly Pines that are one year old apply LINEAGETM PREP at 10 to 15 ounces per acre. These
applications should only be made after July 15th. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v may be included with this treatment.

Do not apply DuPont™ LINEAGE™ PREP when conifers are under stress from diseases, drought, animal or winter injury or other environmental or mechanical stresses as injury may occur.

**MID ROTATION RELEASE**

For broadcast applications underneath the pine canopy in established stands of Loblolly pine use 12 to 20 ounces per acre. For mid rotation release of Slash pine, use 10 to 11 ounces per acre. Avoid contact with the conifer foliage when making mid rotation release applications.

**SPOT TREATMENT – RELEASE**

In all ages of Loblolly and Slash pines, a directed postemergence or cut stem application of LINEAGE™ PREP may be applied to control unwanted hardwoods or other brush. Care should be taken to not make direct applications to desired conifers as injury may occur. Injury may also occur to adjacent hardwoods or conifers where their roots extend into the treated area or if they share the same root system, or their roots have become grafted to those in the treated area.

LINEAGE™ PREP herbicide should be applied at the following use rates depending upon the vegetation to be controlled and the type of application being made. Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed/brush infestations, hard to control species and dense hardwood canopies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardwood tree brush</td>
<td>Direct foliar, or spot spray</td>
<td>3 to 6 ounces per 3 gallons of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stump or cut stem</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 ounces per gallon of water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNDESIRABLE HARDWOOD CONTROL**

For Loblolly pine, apply 15 ounces per acre of LINEAGE™ PREP to control herbaceous weeds, grasses and undesirable hardwoods. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, broadcast release treatments may be made late in the growing season. A registered conifer release surfactant may be added at the rate recommended on the surfactant label.

For Slash Pine, over the top broadcast release treatments must be made after mid-August and only in stands 2 to 5 years old. For over the top applications to slash pine do not add a surfactant.

This treatment provides control or suppression of the following brush species:

- Ash
- Black gum
- Blackberry*
- Cherry
- Dogwood*
- Elm*
- Hawthorn
- Hickory*
- Honeysuckle
- Hop hornbeam
- Myrtle dahoon
- Oak, red
- Oak, white
- Oak, water
- Persimmon*
- Red maple*
- Sassafrass
- Sweetgum
- Vaccinium

*Suppression - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

**WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT**

LINEAGE™ PREP herbicide may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat management and enhancement within forests as well as terrestrial non-crop sites. Applications can be made to control undesirable vegetation prior to planting desirable vegetation species. LINEAGE™ PREP may be applied either as a spot treatment, directed foliar treatment or a cut stump/stem treatment to selectively control unwanted plants for wildlife habitat management and enhancement. See Weeds Controlled section for use rates.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS – AGRICULTURAL USE**

- Applications of LINEAGE™ PREP made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of LINEAGE™ PREP made after transplanting should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots.
- Do not apply LINEAGE™ PREP to conifers grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- Do not use a surfactant with LINEAGE™ PREP for herbaceous weed control when making over the top applications to conifer seedlings in the spring after transplanting. A surfactant specifically registered for conifer release may be used when targeting specific weed problems, such as, undesirable hardwoods.
- LINEAGE™ PREP applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding directions for conifer plantations uses.
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if LINEAGE™ PREP is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not treat frozen soil.
• Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for DuPont™ LINEAGETM PREP movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
• Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
• Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks or to water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses.
• Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
• Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Terrestrial non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the General Information section of this label for a description of non-crop sites. Do not enter terrestrial/non-crop treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

LINEAGETM PREP herbicide is to be mixed with water and a surfactant, unless otherwise directed, and applied as a spray for the control of undesirable vegetation in terrestrial non-crop sites. LINEAGETM PREP herbicide is to be used for general weed and brush control on private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural area - non-crop producing (such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites - outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.). For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution.

This product may be applied to terrestrial non-crops sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. It may also be used to control weeds along the banks of drainage canals or ditches. Only treat up to the outer edge of a drainage ditch or canal when it contains water. Do not apply LINEAGETM PREP on irrigation ditches or canals. Do not apply LINEAGETM PREP on dry irrigation canals or dry irrigation ditches.

LINEAGETM PREP provides preemergence and postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, perennial and annual grasses, vines and brush species listed on the Weeds Controlled section of this label. For listed perennial species, a postemergence application should be used. For best postemergence performance, an adjuvant should be included to the spray solution (see Adjuvants section for information). Good spray coverage of the target plant is desired. Excessive wetting which causes the spray to run off target plants should be avoided. LINEAGETM PREP may be applied by either ground or aerial spray equipment.

**TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL - BAREGROUND**

LINEAGETM PREP may be used in sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control. Preemergence or postemergence applications of LINEAGETM PREP provides control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. It may be used alone at 11 to 30 ounces per acre or in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer’s labels for specific rates, weeds controlled and use restrictions. Make applications using a sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of the target site. Use the higher rates of LINEAGETM PREP for full applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a spray adjuvant. For faster brown-out or burn down results, add glyphosate or similar products to the tank. For added residual weed control or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other products registered for use on bareground sites. The degree and length of control will depend on the herbicide rate applied, amount of rainfall, the soil texture and other environmental and applications conditions.

**SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS - KUDZU**

LINEAGETM PREP may be used as part of a kudzu abatement program. Apply at a rate of 29 ounces per acre. Retreatment of any re-sprouting kudzu crowns following the initial treatment is necessary to fully control kudzu. Make applications to kudzu after leaves are fully mature and the plant has begun to bloom. Applications may continue until first frost. Apply LINEAGETM PREP as a broadcast treatment for the initial application. Use spot-spray or broadcast followup applications as needed for thorough coverage. Thoroughly treat foliage and stems (spray-to-wet) without excess runoff. For handgun applications use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Boom or boom-less sprayer applications made by ground or air (helicopter only) equipment should use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre per application pass. Double pass applications from different directions can improve spray coverage.
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Do not apply more than 30 ounces of DuPont™ LINEAGE™ PREP per acre per year.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Uniformly apply the required amount of LINEAGE™ PREP, as listed in the Weeds Controlled section of this label, in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Use adequate spray volume to provide an accurate and uniform spray droplet distribution over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Include a nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil or a silicone based surfactant in the spray solution (see Adjuvant section). A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed.

Important: Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

LOW VOLUME APPLICATIONS

Uniformly apply the required amount of LINEAGE™ PREP, as listed in the Weeds Controlled section of this label, in a minimum of 5 gallons of water. Prepare the spray solution by thoroughly mixing in water a sufficient quantity of LINEAGE™ PREP plus an adjuvant.

Good plant coverage is necessary for best results. Best results are achieved when the spray covers at least 75 percent of the target plant. Use adequate spray volume to help provide uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Side Trimming: Side trimming with LINEAGE™ PREP can cause severe injury or death to the treated tree. Do not make side trimming applications unless death of the tree is acceptable.

HIGH VOLUME APPLICATIONS

When treating medium to high infestations of weeds, apply LINEAGE™ PREP at the rate specified in this label. Mix LINEAGE™ PREP in a sufficient volume of water to ensure uniform coverage of the site to be treated. Include a surfactant and a foam reducing agent if needed.

DIRECTED FOLIAR OR SPOT SPRAY APPLICATIONS

When making directed or spot spray applications with ground spray equipment, or low-volume hand-operated spray equipment, thoroughly mix a solution of LINEAGE™ PREP and include a nonionic surfactant at a minimum of 0.25% by volume. To mix the spray solution, add the volume of LINEAGE™ PREP herbicide and nonionic surfactant indicated in the table below to the desired amount of water. Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed infestations and hard to control weed species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPRAY SOLUTION VOLUME</th>
<th>LINEAGE™ PREP</th>
<th>SURFACTANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallons</td>
<td>3 to 6 ounces</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 gallons</td>
<td>4 to 8 ounces</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 gallons</td>
<td>9 to 12 ounces</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 gallons</td>
<td>12 to 24 ounces</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 gallons</td>
<td>24 to 30 ounces</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE

- Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if LINEAGE™ PREP is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if equipment is drained or flushed 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.
- Avoid overlapping applications and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to LINEAGE™ PREP may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply LINEAGE™ PREP when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of LINEAGE™ PREP.
- Do not treat frozen soil.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for LINEAGE™ PREP movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not apply on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks or to water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- If non-agricultural sites treated with LINEAGE™ PREP
are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least two years after the DuPont™ LINEAGETM PREP application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of LINEAGETM PREP to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for LINEAGETM PREP or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above described bioassay.

* Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

ADDITONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS
CONIFER PLANTATIONS AND
NON-CROP SITES

WEEDS CONTROLLED
LINEAGETM PREP provides postemergence control and some residual control of the annual weeds in the following tables. The degree of control is both rate and species dependent. Postemergence applications generally provide best control of established biennials and perennial weeds. All rates in the Weeds Controlled table are expressed in the amount of herbicide required for broadcast applications. Review the weed lists and foot notes for additional application information prior to treating. Apply LINEAGETM PREP at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, LINEAGETM PREP provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

GRASSES
Apply 11 ounces per acre

| Arrowgrass, seashore | Triglochin maritimum |
| Bluegrass, annual | Poa annua |
| Bahiagrass | Poa pratensis |
| Barnyardgrass | Digitaria sanguinalis |
| Barley, foxtail | Poa angustifolia |
| Barley, little | Poa pratensis |
| Brome, downy | Poa trivialis |
| Brome, red | Poa pratensis |
| Brome, rigid | Poa pratensis |
| Canarygrass, reed | Poa pratensis |
| Crabgrass | Poa annua |
| Fescue | Poa pratensis |
| Foxtail, fescue | Poa pratensis |
| Foxtail, green | Poa pratensis |
| Fescue, red | Poa pratensis |
| Goatsgrass, jointed | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Johnsongrass | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Medusahead | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Oak, wild | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Panicum (annual) | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Panicum, browntop | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Panicum, Italian | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Panicum, Texas | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Rye | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Ryegrass, Italian | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Saltgrass, seashore | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Sandbar, field | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Sandbar, southern | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Sprangletop, bearded | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Stiltgrass, Japanese | Cleistogenes squarrosa |
| Wheat | Cleistogenes squarrosa |

Apply 15 ounces per acre

| Bluegrass, Canada | Poa annua |
| Bluegrass, Kentucky | Poa pratensis |
| Bromegrass, fescue | Poa pratensis |
| Bromegrass, smooth | Poa pratensis |
| Dropseed, sand | Poa pratensis |
| Foxtail | Poa pratensis |
| Lovegrass | Poa pratensis |
| Orchardgrass | Poa pratensis |
| Paragras | Poa pratensis |
| Quickgrass | Poa pratensis |
| Sprangletop, bearded | Poa pratensis |
| Vaseygrass | Poa pratensis |
| Witchgrass | Poa pratensis |

Apply 22 ounces per acre

| Beardgrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Cheat | Andropogon gerardii |
| Crowfootgrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Cupgrass, woolly | Andropogon gerardii |
| Goosegrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Ichicgrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Invergrieve | Andropogon gerardii |
| Maidencane | Andropogon gerardii |
| Reed, giant | Andropogon gerardii |
| Thresawn, prairie | Andropogon gerardii |
| Turexgrass | Andropogon gerardii |

Apply 27 ounces per acre

| Bermudagrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Bluestem, big | Andropogon gerardii |
| Cattail | Andropogon gerardii |
| Cogongrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Cordgrass, prairie | Andropogon gerardii |
| Dallisgrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Feathergrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Gnaegrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Muhl, wiestem | Andropogon gerardii |
| Phragmites | Andropogon gerardii |
| Sprangletop | Andropogon gerardii |
| Timothy | Andropogon gerardii |

BROADLEAF WEEDS
Apply 11 ounces per acre

| Aster | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Beakervil, bur | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Beakervil, woodland | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Black-eyed-susan | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Bouncingbet | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Burclover | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Buttercup, bur | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Carrot, wild | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Catchfly, conical | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Chamaele, false | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Chickweed, common | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Chickweed, mouseear | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Chicory | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Clover, crimson | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Clover, hop | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Cockle, cow | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Cocklebur | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Corncockle, common | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Coreopsis, plains | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Crazyswedge, silky | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Croton, woolly | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Daisy, crepe | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Dandelion | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Falsealax, smallseed | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Fin decrea (twweed) | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Floydweed | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Garlic, wild | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Geranium, Carolina | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Goldenrod | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Groundsel, common | Ageratum conyzoides |

Apply 15 ounces per acre

| Bluegrass, Canada | Poa annua |
| Bluegrass, Kentucky | Poa pratensis |
| Bromegrass, fescue | Poa pratensis |
| Bromegrass, smooth | Poa pratensis |
| Dropseed, sand | Poa pratensis |
| Foxtail | Poa pratensis |
| Lovegrass | Poa pratensis |
| Orchardgrass | Poa pratensis |
| Paragras | Poa pratensis |
| Quickgrass | Poa pratensis |
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| Witchgrass | Poa pratensis |

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| Beardgrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Cheat | Andropogon gerardii |
| Crowfootgrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Cupgrass, woolly | Andropogon gerardii |
| Goosegrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Ichicgrass | Andropogon gerardii |
| Invergrieve | Andropogon gerardii |
| Maidencane | Andropogon gerardii |
| Reed, giant | Andropogon gerardii |
| Thresawn, prairie | Andropogon gerardii |
| Turexgrass | Andropogon gerardii |

Apply 27 ounces per acre

| Bermudagrass | Andropogon gerardii |
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| Floydweed | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Garlic, wild | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Geranium, Carolina | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Goldenrod | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Groundsel, common | Ageratum conyzoides |
Heliotrope, seaside
Hemlock, poison
Horseweed/marestail
Houndstongue
Lambquarters
Lettuce, miners
Lettuce, wild
Mallow, common
Mallow, little
Miners lettuce
Mustard, black
Mustard, blue
Mustard, treacle
Mustard, wild
Orach, spreading
Pennyroyal, field
Pepperweed
Poa annua
Pokeweed
Purslane, common
Pusley, Florida
Ragweed, common
Ragweed, giant
Ragwort, tansy
Salsify
Sheep's-foots
Soweweed, bitter
Sowthistle, annual
Speedwell, common
Sundew, marsh
Tansy, common
Tansy mustard
Vetch, common
Vetch, crown
Vetch, hairy
Yankeeweed

Apply 15 ounces per acre

Alligatorweed
Blackberry
Burrbrush
Bursage, woollyleaf
Campion
Canarygrass
Carpetweed
Clover
Crabgrass, common
Dewberry
Dock
dogfennel
Dyer's weed
Ferree
Fireweed
Fleabane
Galium, rose-ringed
Goosefoot, nettlesleaf
Gorse
Gumweed, curlycup
Harriman, black
Hedgepox
Hemiptera
Hart's Indian
Knotweed, prostrate
Kudzu
Leapedea
Mullein
Parthen, wild
Pigweed
Poor Joe (buttonweed)
Puncturevine
Ragweed, western
Rose, wild
Including: Multiflora rose
Smartweed
Snakeroot, white
Shrub, common
Snowberry, common
Snowberry, western
Sorrel
St. John's wort
Sunflower

Heliotropium curassavicum
Conium maculatum
Cosmos Canadensis
Cynoglossum officinale
Chenopodium album
Claytonia perfoliata
Lactuca spp.
Maize neglecta
Maize parviflora
Montia foetida
Brassica nigra
Charopspera tenella
Eriogonum repandum
Sicyosium altissimum
Sinapis arvensis
Atriplex patula
Thlaspi arvense
Lepidium spp.
Plantaeg spp.
Phytolepis Americana
Prenalla spp.
Richardia scabra
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ambrosia trifida
Senecio jacobaea
Tragopogon spp.
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Helenium amarum
Sonchus oleraceus
Veronica officinalis
Helianthus annuus
Tanaacetum vulgare
Descurainia pinnata
Vicia sativa
Coronilla varia
Vicia villosa
Eupatorium compositifolium

Apply 22 ounces per acre

Camelthorn, desert
Cudweed
Fiddleneck
Knapweed, diffuse
Loosestrife, purple
Nettle, stinging
Nutsedge, yellow
Pepperweed, perennial
Rocket, London
Rocket, yellow
Rush
Saltbush
Skeletoweed, rush
Spurge, annual
Starthistle, purple
Starthistle, yellow
Velvetleaf

Apply 27 ounces per acre

Arrowwood
Knapweed, Russian
Knotweed, Japanese
Mallow, little
Milkweed
Nightshade, silverleaf
Primrose
Rabbitbrush, gray
Ragweed, giant
Thistle, Canada
Thistle, Texas

Placenta sericea
Centauraea repens
Polygonum cuspidatum
Malva parviflora
Aristolochia spp.
Solarium elatior
Chenopoda karthikeyana
Chrysanthemum nauseosus
Ambrosia trifida
Cirsium arvense
Cirsium texanum

Apply 15 ounces per acre

Bindweed, field
Bindweed, hedge
Buckwheat, wild

Bacopa sericeus
Calyxegia sequoia
Polygonum convolvulus

Apply 25 ounces per acre

Greenbriar
Morning glory
Poison Ivy
Redvine

Pueraria lobata
Campsis radicans
Partenocissus quinquefolia
Vitis spp.

Kudzu
Trumpet creeper
Virginia creeper
Wild grape

Apply 15 ounces per acre

Ash
Black gum
Cherry
Hawthorn
Honeysuckle
Hopbush
Myrtle dalcon
Oak, red
Oak, white
Oak, water
Sassafras
Sweet gum
Vaccinium spp.
Including: Blueberry
Sparkleberry

Fraxinus spp.
Rhus typhina
Crataegus spp.
Lonicera spp.
Oxyria virginiana
Hex myrtifolia
Quercus rubra
Quercus alba
Quercus nigra
Sassafras albidum
Liquidambar styraciflua

Apply 15 ounces per acre

Vaccinium spp.
Vaccinium arboreum
Apply 29 ounces per acre

Alder
American beech
Aspen
Autumn olive
Bald cypress
Birch
Box elder
Black oak
Ceanothus
Chinaberry
Chinese willow-tree
Chinquapin
Cottonwood
Cypress
Dogwood
Eucalyptus
Hickory
Huckleberry
Lyonia spp.
Including: Fetterbush
Slaggerbush
Madrone
Maple
Maple, red
Maple, bigleaf
Melaleuca
Mulberry
Oak
Olive, Russian
Persimmon
Poison oak
Popcorn tree
Poplar
Poplar, yellow
Privet
Saltcedar
Sourwood
Sycamore
Tamarisk
Tilia
Tree of heaven
Willow
Alnus spp.
Fagus grandifolia
Populus spp.
Elaeagnus umbellata
Taxodium distichum
Betula spp.
Acer negundo
Quercus kelloggii
Ceanothus spp.
Melia azedarach
Sapium sebiferum
Carranopsis chrysophylla
Populus trichocarpa and P. deltoides
Taxodium spp.
Cornus spp.
Eucalyptus spp.
Carra spp.
Glycyrrhiza spp.
Lyonia lucida
Lyonia mariana
Arbutus menziesii
Acer spp.
Acer rubrum
Acer macrophyllum
Melaleuca quinquenervia
Morus spp.
Quercus spp.
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Diocarpus virginianus
Rhus diversiloba
Sapium sebiferum
Populus spp.
Lindera benzoin
Ligustrum vulgare
Tamarix ramosissima
Oxycardium arboreum
Rhus spp.
Platanus occidentalis
Lithocarpus densiflorus
Cyrilla racemiflora
Alliaria petiolata
Salix spp.

1. Best control prior to formation of full leaf color.
2. Degree of control may be species dependent.
3. Certain biotypes of Horseweed/mausan. Kochia and Russian thistle are less sensitive to DuPont™ LINEAGE™ PREP and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Thoroughly mix the required amount of LINEAGE™ PREP herbicide in a spray tank or nurse tank. A drift control agent and a foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rates, if needed. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be added at the recommended label rate.

Following an LINEAGE™ PREP application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which LINEAGE™ PREP is not registered may result in their damage. Low rates of LINEAGE™ PREP can kill or severely injure most crops. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to keep LINEAGE™ PREP suspended in the spray tank.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of LINEAGE™ PREP.
3. Continue agitation until the LINEAGE™ PREP is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the LINEAGE™ PREP is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
LINEAGE™ PREP should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary adjuvant. Always add the adjuvant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. LINEAGE™ PREP spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
8. If LINEAGE™ PREP and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the LINEAGE™ PREP in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the LINEAGE™ PREP.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before LINEAGE™ PREP is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the sprayer clean up directions on this label.

When multiple loads of LINEAGE™ PREP herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a DuPont-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved cleaners. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.
Notes:
1. Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When DuPont™ LINEAGE™ PREP is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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 Surface Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- 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 lowdrift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.

- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- Boom Length (aircraft) - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- Boom Height (aircraft) - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- Boom Height (ground) - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).
DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 10°F. Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: For plastic jugs and transfer containers: 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 and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For paper, plastic and/or fiber flexible bags and/or sacks: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag or sack in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For fiber drums with liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. For plastic refillable drums: Refillable container. Refill this container with sulfometuron methyl, metolachlor methyl and imazapyr only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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