

Glufosinate-ammonium	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE
Glyphosate	GROUP	9	HERBICIDE

# L LIFELINE®

## HERBICIDE



**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Glufosinate-ammonium	14.29%*
Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	18.04%**

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 67.67%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.00%

\* Equivalent to 1.33 pounds per gallon of active ingredient glufosinate.

\*\* Equivalent to 1.68 pounds per gallon of glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 1.25 pounds per gallon of the acid, glyphosate. Equivalent to 13.37% glyphosate acid.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-347

**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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency medical treatment, contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671.</p>	
<p><b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration. You may also contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.**



**NET CONTENTS:** \_\_\_\_\_ **GALLONS**



## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION.** Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. 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.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes;
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils; chemical-resistant footwear plus socks;
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).
- Wear a chemical-resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment.
- Mixers/loaders supporting groundboom applications to citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, and olives must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

Wash 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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (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.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water run-off is advised.

## PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

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

Do not mix or allow into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. 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.

**In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.**

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses; and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. 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 12 hours with the following exceptions: the REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils; chemical-resistant footwear plus socks; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product and are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection standard 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. The application for trimming and edging, industrial, recreational and public areas, and farmsteads are not within the scope of the WPS. Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

**IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION  
READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

**Burndown treatments**

For row crop applications in sugar beets, LIFELINE GT herbicide may be applied to any variety as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to crop emergence**.

**Post emergent treatments**

Post emergence **ROW CROP** applications of LIFELINE GT herbicide may be made **ONLY TO CROPS designated as LibertyLink and Roundup Ready**. The basis of selectivity of LIFELINE GT herbicide in these crops is the presence of a gene that makes the crop not sensitive to glufosinate and glyphosate. **Crops not designated as both LibertyLink and Roundup Ready will be sensitive to LIFELINE GT herbicide and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops designated as LibertyLink and Roundup Ready.**

**Tree, Nut, Vine and Berry treatments**

When applying LIFELINE GT herbicide to apples, berries, tree nuts and vines, avoid contact of solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with calloused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of LIFELINE GT herbicide with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

LIFELINE GT herbicide is a water-soluble systemic and contact herbicide with no soil residual activity. It is a non-selective, broad-spectrum herbicide used for control of annual and perennial weeds, in a variety of crops and non-crop agricultural uses. Uses include applications as foliar sprays in trees, vines and berry crops for control of emerged weeds; broadcast burndown applications prior to planting or crop emergence in labeled conventional row crops; and as over-the-top applications in sugar beets designated as LibertyLink and Roundup Ready.

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

It is important to always follow a responsible integrated weed management program. Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS\***

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of LIFELINE GT herbicide are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant-back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Soybeans, Sugar Beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70 Days
All Other Crops	180 Days

\*See **Application Directions for Sugar Beets** for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically for this crop.

**HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

LIFELINE GT herbicide contains a Group 9 (EPSP synthesis inhibitor) and Group 10 herbicide (glutamine synthetase inhibitor). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to a herbicide after repeated use. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 9 or Group 10 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Follow appropriate resistance management strategies in order to mitigate or delay resistance. Visit [www.weedresistancemanagement.com](http://www.weedresistancemanagement.com) or [www.weedscience.org](http://www.weedscience.org) to determine if resistance has been confirmed to any particular weed biotype in your area. UPL NA is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

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

- Rotate the use of LIFELINE GT herbicide or other Group 9 and 10 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- 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.
- Fields should be scouted before application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. 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 (MOA), if available. Treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes. To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for additional herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer or representative.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following weeds controlled charts are outlined by crop or crop group.

Volunteer LibertyLink and/or Roundup Ready crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, canola) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of LIFELINE GT herbicide.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED – ROW CROPS (sugar beets)

Rates are in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for specific use directions. See **RATE REFERENCE TABLE** for active ingredient equivalents.

Broadleaf Weed Control		
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A
Amaranth, Palmer	Not Advised	4"
Ammannia, purple	3"	6"
Anoda, spurred	3"	5"
Beggarweed, Florida	4"	5"
Bittercress	8"	14"
Black medic	5"	7"
Blueweed, Texas	5"	7"
Buckwheat, wild	6"	7"
Buffalobur	6"	7"
Buttercup	10"	16"
Burcucumber	6"	10"
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2"	4"
Carpetweed	4"	6"
Chickweed, common	6"	8"
Cocklebur, common	6"	14"
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4"	6"
Coreopsis, plains	–	6"

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control (continued)		
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A
Corn Speedwell	10"	12"
Cotton, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	6"	8"
Croton, tropic	3"	5"
Croton, woolly	2"	4"
Devil's claw	2"	4"
Dwarf dandelion	8"	12"
False dandelion	10"	16"
Eclipta	4"	6"
Falseflax, smallseed	8"	12"
Fiddleneck	4"	6"
Field Pennycress	4"	10"
Fleabane, annual	6"	8"
Galinsoga, hairy	6"	8"
Galinsoga, small flower	6"	7"
Geranium, cutleaf	4"	6"
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4"	5"
Groundsel, common	–	6"
Hempnettle	4"	6"
Horsenettle, Carolina <sup>2</sup>	2"	4"
Jimsonweed	6"	10"
Knotweed	3"	5"
Kochia	4"	6"
Ladysthumb	6"	14"
Lambsquarters, common <sup>3</sup>	4"	6"
London Rocket	4"	6"
Mallow, common	4"	6"
Mallow, Venice	6"	8"
Marestail	Suppression	6" - 12"
Marshelder, annual	4"	6"
Mayweed	–	2"
Morningglory, entireleaf	6"	8"
Morningglory, ivyleaf	6"	8"
Morningglory, pitted	6"	8"
Morningglory, sharppod	2"	4"
Morningglory, smallflower	4"	6"
Morningglory, tall	6"	8"
Mustard, blue, tansy, tumble	4"	10"
Mustard, wild	4"	6"

(continued)

<b>Broadleaf Weed Control (continued)</b>		
<b>Weed Species</b>	<b>Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)</b>	
	<b>38 fl oz/A</b>	<b>51 fl oz/A</b>
Nightshade, black	4"	6"
Nightshade, eastern black	6"	8"
Nightshade, hairy	6"	8"
Pennycress (stinkweed)	4"	6"
Pigweed, redroot	3"	4"
Pigweed, prostrate	3"	4"
Pigweed, spiny	3"	4"
Pigweed, smooth	3"	4"
Pigweed, tumble	3"	4"
Prickly lettuce	–	4"
Puncturevine	4"	6"
Purslane, common, speedwell	2"	4"
Pusley, Florida	Suppression	3"
Ragweed, common	6"	10"
Ragweed, giant	6"	12"
Senna coffee	4"	6"
Sesbania, hemp	6"	8"
Shepherdspurse	6"	8"
Sicklepod (java bean)	4"	6"
Sida, prickly	4"	5"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6"	14"
Smellmelon	4"	6"
Sowthistle, annual	6"	8"
Soybeans, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	6"	8"
Spurge, prostrate	2"	4"
Spurge, spotted	2"	4"
Starbur, bristly	4"	6"
Sunflower, common	6"	14"
Sunflower, prairie	3"	5"
Sunflower, volunteer	6"	10"
Swinecress	–	4"
Teaweed/Prickly sida	–	2"
Thistle, Russian <sup>2</sup>	Suppression	6" - 12"
Velvetleaf <sup>3</sup>	3"	4"
Virginia pepperweed	–	12"
Waterhemp, common	Not Advised	5"
Waterhemp, tall	Not Advised	5"

(continued)

<b>Broadleaf Weed Control (continued)</b>		
<b>Weed Species</b>	<b>Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)</b>	
	<b>38 fl oz/A</b>	<b>51 fl oz/A</b>
Yellow rocket	–	12"

<sup>5</sup> Suppression

<sup>1</sup> Volunteer LibertyLink and/or Roundup Ready crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

<sup>2</sup> May require sequential applications for control.

<sup>3</sup> For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

<b>Grass Weed Control</b>		
<b>Weed Species</b>	<b>Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)</b>	
	<b>38 fl oz/A</b>	<b>51 fl oz/A</b>
Barley, volunteer <sup>3</sup>	3"	4"
Barnyardgrass	3"	5"
Bluegrass, annual	3"	5"
Brome, downy, Japanese	4"	8"
Cheat	6"	12"
Chervil	10"	12"
Corn, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	10"	12"
Crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	3"	5"
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>2</sup>	3"	5"
Cupgrass, woolly	6"	12"
Eastern mannagrass	6"	12"
Foxtail, bristly	6"	8"
Foxtail, giant	6"	12"
Foxtail, green	6"	12"
Foxtail, robust purple	6"	8"
Foxtail, yellow <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Goatgrass, jointed	6"	10"
Goosegrass <sup>3</sup>	2"	3"
Itchgrass	4"	6"
Johnsongrass, seedling	3"	5"
Junglerice	3"	5"
Little barley	4"	10"
Millet, proso volunteer	6"	7"
Oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Panicum, fall	3"	5"
Panicum, Texas, Browntop	4"	6"

(continued)

Grass Weed Control (continued)		
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	38 fl oz/A	51 fl oz/A
Rice, red	4"	6"
Rice, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	4"	6"
Sandbur, field, longspine <sup>2</sup>	6"	10"
Shattercane	6"	8"
Signalgrass, broadleaf	3"	5"
Sprangletop	4"	6"
Sorghum, volunteer	6"	8"
Spurry, umbrella	4"	6"
Stinkgrass	4"	6"
Wheat, volunteer <sup>2</sup>	4"	5"
Witchgrass	4"	6"

<sup>1</sup> Volunteer LibertyLink and/or Roundup Ready crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 - 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 - 21 days after the first application will aid in controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn.

<sup>2</sup> For best control of yellow foxtail, sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

<sup>3</sup> A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control		
For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of LIFELINE GT herbicide will provide the best results (38 fl oz/A followed by 38 fl oz/A). Please refer to <b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTION AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS</b> for maximum use rates per year.		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple <sup>s</sup>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow <sup>s</sup>
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp <sup>s</sup>	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common <sup>s</sup>	Quackgrass <sup>s</sup>
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray <sup>s</sup>	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine <sup>s</sup>	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem <sup>s</sup>	Timothy <sup>s</sup>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

<sup>s</sup> Suppression

## WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUTS, VINES, BERRIES, OLIVES, AND NON-CROP

Rates of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for specific use directions. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of LIFELINE GT herbicide may be necessary to control plants generating from underground part or seed. The addition of AMS may improve weed control.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/A
Weeds < 3" in height	83 fl oz/A
Weeds < 6" in height	99.2 fl oz/A
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	99.2 - 144 fl oz/A

Broadleaf Weed Control		
Alkali sida	Goosefoot	Puncturevine
Ammannia, purple	Gromwell, field	Purslane, common
Anoda, spurred	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Radish, wild
Arrowhead, California	Groundsel, common	Ragweed, common
Bittercress	Hempnettle	Ragweed, giant
Black medic	Henbit	Redmaids
Blueweed, Texas	Horsenettle, Carolina	Sesbania, hemp
Buckwheat, wild	Jimsonweed	Shepherdspurse
Buffalobur	Knotweed	Sicklepod
Burclover, California	Kochia	Sida, prickly
Burcucumber	Ladysthumb	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Buttercup	Lambsquarters, common <sup>1</sup>	Sowthistle, annual
Carpetweed	Lettuce, miner's	Spurge, prostrate, spotted
Catchweed bedstraw	Lettuce, prickly	Starthistle, yellow
Chickweed, common	London rocket	Sunflower, common
Chinese thornapple	Mallow, common	Sunflower, prairie
Cocklebur, common	Malva (little mallow)	Sunflower, volunteer
Copperleaf, Virginia	Marestail	Swinecress
Coreopsis, plains	Mayweed	Teaweed/Prickly Sida
Corn Speedwell	Morningglory, entireleaf	Thistle, Russian
Cudweed	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Turnip, wild
Cutleaf	Morningglory, pitted	Velvetleaf <sup>1</sup>
evening primrose	Mullein, turkey	Vervain
Dandelion	Mustard, wild, blue, tansy, tumble	Vetch
Devil's claw	Nettle	Virginia copperleaf
Dodder	Nightshade, black	Virginia pepperweed
Eclipta	Nightshade, eastern	Waterhemp, common, tall
False dandelion	black	Willowherb, panicle
Falseflax, smallseed	Nightshade, hairy	Yellow rocket
Fiddleneck	Pennycress	
Filaree	Pigweed, redroot, prostrate, spiny, smooth, tumble	
Filaree, redstem	Pineapple weed	
Fleabane, annual	Prickly lettuce	
Galinsoga, hairy, small flower		
Geranium, cutleaf		

<sup>1</sup> For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control		
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, green	Rush, toad <sup>s</sup>
Bluegrass, annual	Foxtail, yellow	Ryegrass, annual <sup>1</sup>
Brome, ripgut	Goatgrass, jointed	Sandbur, field
Bromegrass, downy	Goosegrass	Shattercane
Canarygrass	Itchgrass	Signalgrass
Cheat	Johnsongrass,	Sprangletop
Chervil	seedling	Spurry, umbrella
Chess, soft	Junglerice	Stinkgrass
Crabgrass, large	Little barley	Wheat, volunteer
Crabgrass, smooth	Oat, wild	Windgrass
Cupgrass, woolly	Panicum, fall	Witchgrass
Eastern mannagrass	Panicum, Texas	
Foxtail, giant	Panicum, Browntop	

<sup>s</sup> Suppression

<sup>1</sup> Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control		
Aster, white heath	Fescue	Plantain
Bindweed, field	Goldenrod, gray	Poison ivy/oak
Bindweed, hedge	Guineagrass	Quackgrass
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Horsetail	Rocket, yellow
Blueweed, Texas	Lovegrass	Rose, wild
Bromegrass, smooth	Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bulrush <sup>s</sup>	Mugwort	Spurge, leafy
Burdock	Muhly, wirestem	Thistle, bull
Canada thistle	Mullein, common	Thistle, musk,
Clover, Alsike	Mustard, tansy	Canadian
Clover, red	Nightshade, silverleaf	Timothy
Clover, white	Nutsedge, purple	Torpedograss
Dallisgrass	Nutsedge, yellow	Vaseygrass
Dandelion	Onion, wild	Woodsorrel
Dock, curly, smooth	Orchardgrass	Yarrow, common
Dogbank (hemp)	Paragrass	

<sup>s</sup> Suppression

## RATE REFERENCE TABLE

Rate in Fluid Ounces/Acre	Equals This Use Rate in Pints/Acre	Equals This Use Rate in Quarts/Acre	Contains This Much Glufosinate (lbs ai)	Contains This Much Glyphosate IPA Salt (lbs ai)
38	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.50
51	3.2	1.6	0.53	0.67
64	4.0	2.0	0.67	0.84
70	4.4	2.2	0.73	0.92
77	4.8	2.4	0.8	1.0
83	5.2	2.6	0.86	1.09
99	6.2	3.1	1.02	1.3
106	6.6	3.3	1.09	1.39
115	7.2	3.6	1.2	1.5
128	8.0	4.0	1.33	1.68
144	9.0	4.5	1.5	1.89
154	9.6	4.8	1.6	2.0
432	27.0	13.5	4.46	5.67

## APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

**Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.**

**Ground Application:** Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** tables or **APPLICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for application rates.

Apply LIFELINE GT herbicide broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80 degree or 110 degree flat fan nozzles will provide optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45-degree angle forward will result in better spray coverage. Under dense weed/crop canopies, use a broadcast rate of 15 - 20 gallons of water per acre so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. See the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION** and **ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT LANGUAGE** sections of this label for additional information on proper application of LIFELINE GT herbicide.

**Aerial Application:** Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. For optimal weed control, apply LIFELINE GT herbicide in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION** and **ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT LANGUAGE** sections of this label for additional information on proper application of LIFELINE GT herbicide.

## COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If LIFELINE GT herbicide will be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture before mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility using this process:

1. In a clear 1-quart jar, place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.

3. For each 16 fl oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl oz of LIFELINE GT herbicide to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten, then invert 10 times to mix.
6. Allow the mixture to stand for 15 minutes, then evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. Once compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**Tank Mix Instructions:** LIFELINE GT herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. Use the tank mix partner in accordance with label limitations and restrictions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. LIFELINE GT herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

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.

LIFELINE GT herbicide must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. LIFELINE GT herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding LIFELINE GT herbicide to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS**).

Mix LIFELINE GT herbicide with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Begin agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of LIFELINE GT herbicide and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based anti-foam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners listed on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

## CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using LIFELINE GT herbicide, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Ensure that equipment is thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using LIFELINE GT herbicide, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as LibertyLink **AND** Roundup Ready. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed

from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

## MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- For aerial applications, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- For ground and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

## ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT LANGUAGE

**POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product contains an herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

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.

## Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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 **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS** sections of this label.

## Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size

**Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

**Pressure** - 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 low-drift 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. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

**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** - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.

**Application Height** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

### BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>

### WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to 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 needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect 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.

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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 an 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.

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### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS

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The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals and other precautions, restrictions and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully. See **RATE REFERENCE TABLE** for active ingredient equivalents.

LIFELINE GT herbicide is a foliar active systemic and contact herbicide with no soil residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of LIFELINE GT herbicide. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 - 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. LIFELINE GT herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the indicated leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, mist or rain are present or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

For best control, make applications between 4 hours after sunrise and 5 hours before sunset.

The addition of ammonium sulfate may improve weed control.

For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

**To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.**

LIFELINE GT herbicide is rainfast 4 hours after application; therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

If LIFELINE GT is used for post-emergent applications in row crops, APPLY ONLY ON CROP VARIETIES DESIGNATED AS CONTAINING BOTH THE LIBERTY LINK AND ROUNDUP READY GENES.

For application in TREE, VINE, BERRY crops, only shielded or directed sprayers may be used in crops where potential for crop contact is high, and then only where there is sufficient clearance. For application in strips (within rows of trees), only selective equipment (directed spray, hooded sprayer, shielded sprayer) may be used in order to minimize the potential for overspray or drift of this product onto the crop.

For BERRY crops, hooded sprayers must be fully enclosed including top, sides, front and back. Only shielded sprayers capable of preventing all contact of this product with the crop may be used.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for guidelines on optimum application timing for LIFELINE GT herbicide in your region.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See <b>Rate Reference Table</b> for ai equivalents.	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<b>SUGAR BEETS</b>	<b>Burndown</b> (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	51 - 64 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  For best control make first application when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter. Repeat applications when newly germinated weeds again reach 1 inch in height or diameter.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	Do not apply more than once per year. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.  Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with LIFELINE GT herbicide within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Crops listed on this label may be planted at any time. Do not apply product through any type of irrigation system.  Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A (0.67 lb glufosinate ai + 0.84 lb glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Refer to <b>WEEDS CONTROLLED – ROW CROPS</b> table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				
<b>POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10)</b> Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince, Pear, Oriental Pear, Azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 83 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 99 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 99 - 144 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur.  Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.  Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.  When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 gallons/A) (4.46 lbs glufosinate ai + 5.67 lbs glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See <b>Rate Reference Table</b> for ai equivalents.	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<b>CITRUS (Crop Group 10-10)</b> Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (chironja, tangelo, tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sour, sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 83 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 99 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 99 - 144 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur.  Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.  Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.  Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 14 days apart.  Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  Do not aerially apply.  Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.  Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.  Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.  Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 gallons/A) (4.46 lbs glufosinate ai + 5.67 lbs glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.  For CITRUS groves, apply as directed sprays only.  Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.
<b>GRAPES</b> Table, Wine, Raisin	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 83 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 99 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 99 - 144 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree or vines as injury may occur.  Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.  Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.  Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.  Do not aerially apply.  Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.  Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.  Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.  Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 gallons/A) (4.46 lbs glufosinate ai + 5.67 lbs glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.  Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.  In the Northeast and Great Lakes Regions, apply this product in grape vineyards prior to the end of the bloom stage in order to avoid crop injury, or apply using a shielded sprayer or wiper applicator.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See <b>Rate Reference Table</b> for ai equivalents.	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<b>STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12-12)</b> Apricot, Cherry (sweet, tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh)	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 83 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 99 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 99 - 144 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur.  Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.  Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.  PEACHES: Ensure that no part of a peach tree is contacted with overspray or drift of this product.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.  Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or one application per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 28 days apart.  Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  Do not aerially apply.  Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.  Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.  Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.  Do not apply more than 288 fl oz/A (or 2.25 gallons/A) (3.0 lbs glufosinate ai + 3.8 lbs glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.  Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.
<b>TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14)</b> Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia (bush nut), Pecan, Walnut (black and English (Persian)) Pistachio	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 83 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 99 fl oz/A  <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 99 - 144 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur.  Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred.  Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.  Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.  Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  Do not aerially apply.  Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.  Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.  Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.  Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 gallons/A) (4.46 lbs glufosinate ai + 5.67 lbs glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year.  Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre See <b>Rate Reference Table</b> for ai equivalents.	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
<b>BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP 13B</b> Bushberries, Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Lingonberry, Juneberry, Salal	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 83 fl oz/A <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 99 fl oz/A <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 99 - 144 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree or vines as injury may occur. Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred. Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 2 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 7 days apart. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 288 fl oz/A (or 2.25 gallons/A) (3.0 lbs glufosinate ai + 3.8 lbs glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.
<b>OLIVES</b>	Directed Spray See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Directed Spray Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 83 fl oz/A <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 99 fl oz/A <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 99 - 144 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of the tree as injury may occur. Avoid applications when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury has occurred. Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage or destruction.	Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application. Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications per year at the highest labeled rate and do not apply closer than 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply more than 432 fl oz/A (or 3.4 gallons/A) (4.46 lbs glufosinate ai + 5.67 lbs glyphosate ai) through any combination of use patterns per year. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting.

## APPLICATION METHODS

### TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES - BANDED SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

### TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES - SPOT OR DIRECTED SPRAY APPLICATIONS

For spot or directed spray applications mix LIFELINE GT herbicide at 3.0 fl oz of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to run-off. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. DO NOT make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

## TANK MIXTURES

See **COMPATIBILITY TESTING** section of this label if tank mixing with other pesticide products. LIFELINE GT can be tank mixed with herbicides, insecticides or fungicides.

LIFELINE GT herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and restrictions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. LIFELINE GT herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

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.

## FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

LIFELINE GT herbicide may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUTS, VINES, BERRIES, OLIVES, AND NON-CROP** table. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply LIFELINE GT herbicide at 38 - 51 fl oz/A to fallow fields to control specific weeds. LIFELINE GT herbicide must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, or atrazine and LIFELINE GT herbicide will enhance total weed control. Always follow the precautions and directions of use of the most restrictive label of products used in tank mix combinations. See the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

### Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 51 fl oz/A in any single application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year and do not apply closer than 14 days apart.
- Do not apply more than 154 fl oz per acre per year (1.6 lbs glufosinate ai + 2.0 lbs glyphosate ai).

## NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

When applied as listed, LIFELINE GT herbicide controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas. Please follow all procedures in **COMPATIBILITY TESTING** if tank mixing with other herbicides, insecticides or fungicides. Always follow the most restrictive label of any tank mix partner.

Refer to **WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUTS, VINES, BERRIES, OLIVES, AND NON-CROP** table for list of weeds controlled.

Apply as a broadcast, banded, directed, or spot spray treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

For spot applications spray undesirable vegetation foliage on a spray-to-wet basis. Do not apply beyond run-off. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Use a coarse spray. Do not spray during windy conditions. Backpack, pumpup, and hydraulic sprayers may be used. **Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.**

For broadcast applications use 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. As density of weeds increases, increase spray volume within the labeled range to ensure complete coverage.

Use rates of formulated product per acre, per 1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, or per gallons of water for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. Apply spray solutions through properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired results.

LIFELINE GT may be used to control undesirable vegetation in site preparation prior to planting, around and within greenhouses and shadehouses, and also as a directed spray around containers and field grown established ornamentals and Christmas trees. Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established ornamental species.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/Acre	Use Rate/1,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	Spot Application Use Rates per Gallon of Water
Weeds < 3" in height	83 fl oz/A	1.9 fl oz	1.5 - 2.0 fl oz
Weeds < 6" in height	99 fl oz/A	2.3 fl oz	2.0 - 2.5 fl oz
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	99 - 144 fl oz/A	2.3 - 3.3 fl oz	3.0 fl oz

See the **APPLICATION AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

### Restrictions

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A in any single application.
- Do not apply more frequently than every 7 days.
- Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the lowest labeled rate or 3 applications at the highest labeled rate. Do not apply more than 432 fl oz per acre per year (4.46 lbs glufosinate ai + 5.67 lbs glyphosate ai).
- AVOID DRIFT AND DIRECT CONTACT WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION AS SEVERE INJURY WILL OCCUR.
- Do not allow grazing of vegetation treated with LIFELINE GT.

- THIS PRODUCT IS NOT FOR USE AS AN OVER-THE-TOP BROADCAST SPRAY IN ORNAMENTALS, PLANT NURSERIES OR CHRISTMAS TREES.
- Do not use in greenhouses or shadehouses containing edible crops.
- When applying in greenhouses or shadehouses, air circulation fans must be turned off during application.
- Applications to residential lawns are limited to spot treatments only. The maximum application rate must not exceed 3.2 fl oz/gallon of water/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>.
- Applications for renovating Bermudagrass lawns must be conducted when the weather is cool and Bermudagrass is dormant.

### NON-CROP AREAS AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| • airports                                 | • office complexes         |
| • along fences                             | • ornamentals              |
| • apartment complexes                      | • parking lots             |
| • Christmas tree farms                     | • plant nurseries          |
| • commercial plants                        | • pumping stations         |
| • Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) areas | • railroads                |
| • ditch banks                              | • recreational areas       |
| • dry ditches                              | • residential areas        |
| • educational facilities                   | • roadsides                |
| • farmstead building foundations           | • schools                  |
| • golf courses                             | • shelter belts            |
| • greenhouses and shadehouses              | • sod or turf farms        |
| • industrial sites                         | • sports complexes         |
| • landscape areas                          | • storage and lumber yards |
| • manufacturing sites                      | • turfgrass areas          |
| • municipal sites                          | • rights-of-ways           |
| • natural areas                            | • tank farms               |
| • non-selective farmstead weed control     |                            |

### TRIMMING AND EDGING

LIFELINE GT may be used for trimming and edging around objects in non-crop sites including: around individual trees and shrubs, landscape beds, foundations, fences, driveways, paths and parking areas. Also on golf courses along paths, around sign and light posts. This product may be used prior to planting an area of ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects. If spraying in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield made of cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. LIFELINE GT will cause severe injury or destruction of desirable plants if contact is made. Repeated applications of this product may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground.

### DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS

LIFELINE GT may be used to control winter annual weeds in well-established ornamental dormant hybrid or common Bermudagrass. Apply only when the turf is fully dormant and prior to spring green-up or severe turfgrass injury or delayed green-up may occur. For best results, apply 71 - 144 fl oz per acre after most weeds have germinated and are in an early growth stage. Applications of LIFELINE GT may also be used to suppress or control undesirable biennial or perennial weeds. Avoid high volume applications or injury or delayed green-up may occur.

#### Restrictions for Dormant Bermudagrass

- Do not apply more than 72 fl oz/A in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 144 fl oz/A of LIFELINE GT (1.5 lbs ai glufosinate + 1.89 lbs ai glyphosate) per year for this use.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year, and do not apply closer than 7 days apart.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature for bulk LIFELINE GT herbicide is below 32° F, do not pump the material until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

### **CONTAINER HANDLING:**

#### ***[Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)]***

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container 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. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

#### ***[Rigid, Non-refillable containers (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons)] triple rinse [or pressure rinse] as follows:***

Triple rinse: 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 back 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 and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers.

Pressure rinse: 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 flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

#### ***[All refillable container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]***

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for LIFELINE GT herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

#### ***[Bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]***

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer for container return, disposal, and recycling directions.

**SEED DISPOSAL:** To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with LIFELINE GT herbicide, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.



**IMPORTANT INFORMATION  
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

**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 reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and 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 UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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