SPECIMEN

overdrive®

herbicide

For broadleaf weed control in noncropland sites, Conservation Reserve Program lands, pasture, hay, and rangeland

Active Ingredients:

sodium salt of diflufenzopyr: 2-(1-[([3,5-difluorophenylamino] carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, sodium salt*	21.3%
sodium salt of dicamba: 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid**	55.0%
Other Ingredients:	23.7%
Total:	100.0%

*This product contains 20% 2-(1-[([3,5-difluorophenylamino] carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (diflufenzopyr) or 0.20 pound acid equivalent per pound of product.

**This product contains 50% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid or 0.50 pound acid equivalent per pound of product.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-150 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

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

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

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or when going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber, nitrile rubber, and viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots, and flaggers)

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements and exceptions.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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. Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)].

Environmental Hazards

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsates. This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection
Point source contamination: To prevent pointsource contamination, **DO NOT** mix/load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwaters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells; b) spills; or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2 inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Nonagricultural 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.

Noncropland, pasture and rangeland weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See **General Information** of this label for a description of noncropland sites.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage. Store product in original container only. Store product in a cool, dry place. **DO NOT** store this product under wet conditions. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal. Wastes resulting from use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 50 pounds) 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.

(continued)

Storage and Disposal *(continued)*

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC	1-800-424-9300
BASF Corporation	1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

General Information

Overdrive® herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for the control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds in noncropland sites, Conservation Reserve Program lands, pasture, hay, and rangeland sites. Examples of noncropland sites include, but are not limited to, railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, railroad crossings, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, nonagricultural fencerows, and airports.

Mode of Action

Overdrive is absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots and translocated to the growing points of sensitive weeds to provide postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weeds. **Overdrive** controls weeds by auxin transport inhibition and auxin agonist modes of action. In addition, **Overdrive** can complement the activity of other auxin-like herbicides such as triclopyr, picloram and clopyralid.

Weeds treated with **Overdrive** will typically display symptoms within several hours and be controlled in 3 to 7 days. Control of larger annual, biennial, or perennial weeds may require additional time. Treated weeds will stop growing soon after application. Broadleaf weeds will display epinastic twisting and crinkling symptoms before becoming necrotic.

Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

Application Instructions

Best product performance is obtained when **Overdrive** is applied to actively growing weeds. **Overdrive** may be applied as a ground broadcast or spot spray application or an aerial application at a rate of 4 to 8 ounces per acre plus spray additive (see **Rates and Additives**). To avoid uneven spray coverage, **Overdrive** should not be used during periods of gusty winds or when wind speeds exceed 10 mph.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

Spray Drift

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

Spray drift from application equipment or the use of poorly cleaned equipment may cause injury to desirable broadleaf trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **Overdrive** during their development or growing stage.

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, and temperature inversions.

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

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

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume -** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure - DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles -** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation -** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type -** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. **Overdrive® herbicide** should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind speed exceeds 10 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Wind Erosion

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

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles.

The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

Managing spray drift from aerial applications

Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement:

- **Boom length.** The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- **Nozzle orientation.** Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- **Application height.** Without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment

As a wettable granule formulation, **Overdrive** can be applied using water as the spray carrier.

Water volume. Select an appropriate spray volume that ensures adequate coverage of the target weed species. Use higher water volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. **DO NOT** apply less than 3 gallons of spray volume per acre.

Application equipment. Use ground application equipment that will provide good spray coverage of weed foliage. Exercise preventive measures to avoid drift onto nontarget areas.

Rates and Additives

Rate

Use 4 to 8 ounces of **Overdrive® herbicide** per acre. Use higher rates when treating large annual and biennial weeds or when treating perennial weeds. A maximum of 10 ounces of **Overdrive** can be applied per season per treated acre in noncropland sites. A maximum of 8 ounces of **Overdrive** can be applied per season per treated acre in Conservation Reserve Program lands, pasture, hay, and rangeland sites.

Adjuvants must be used with **Overdrive** to achieve consistent weed control.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1 quart of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

OR

Methylated Seed Oil

Methylated vegetable-based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, methylated seed oil or vegetable-based seed oil concentrates should be mixed at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume. Methylated seed oils may aid in deposition and uptake of **Overdrive** for hard-to-control perennials, waxy leaf species or when plants are under moisture or temperature stress.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound of dry product or 1 teaspoon for each pint of liquid product of recommended label rate per acre (**EXAMPLE:** 1 teaspoon for an 8 ozs/A rate of **Overdrive**).

1. **Water:** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-soluble products** such as **Overdrive:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Emulsifiable concentrates:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Water-soluble additives** (i.e. nonionic surfactant): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Table 1. General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-resistant Biotypes

Annual Weeds	**Annual Weeds** *(continued)*	**Perennial Weeds**
Amaranth, Palmer	Puncturevine	Alfalfa
Amaranth, Powell	Purslane, common	Bindweed, field
Amaranth, spiny	Pusley, Florida	Bindweed, hedge
Aster, slender	Radish, wild	Buckbrush
Bedstraw, catchweed	Ragweed, common	Buttercup, bulbous
Beggarweed, Florida	Ragweed, giant (buffaloweed)	Buttercup, creeping
Broomweed, common	Ragweed, lance-leaf	Clover, white
Buckwheat, wild	Sesbania, hemp	Daisy, oxeye
Buffalobur	Shepherdspurse	Dandelion, common
Burcucumber	Sicklepod	Dock, broadleaf
Buttercup, corn	Sida, prickly (teaweed)	Dock, curly
Buttercup, hairy	Smartweed, green	Dogbane, hemp
Buttercup, roughseed	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Dogfennel (cypressweed)
Buttercup, Western field	Smellmelon	Goldenrod, Canada
Carpetweed	Sneezeweed, bitter	Goldenrod, Missouri
Catchfly, nightflowering	Sowthistle, annual	Goldenrod, rigid
Chamomile, corn	Sowthistle, spiny	Horsenettle, Carolina
Chickweed, common	Spurge, prostrate	Lespedeza, sericea
Clovers, annual	Spurry, corn	Milkweed, climbing
Cockle, corn	Starbur, bristly	Milkweed, common
Cockle, cow	Sumpweed, rough	Milkweed, honeyvine
Cocklebur, common	Sunflower, common (wild)	Nightshade, silverleaf
Croton, tropic	Thistle, Russian	Plantain, broadleaf
Croton, woolly	Velvetleaf	Plantain, buckhorn
Daisy, English	Waterhemp, common	Pokeweed
Devil's claw	Waterhemp, tall	Ragweed, Western
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Waterprimrose, winged	Sensitivebriar, catclaw
Fleabane, annual	Wormwood	Skeletonweed, rush
Flixweed	Vetch, hairy	Smartweed, swamp
Goosefoot, nettleleaf		Sneezeweed, common
Henbit	**Biennial Weeds**	Sowthistle, perennial
Jimsonweed		Thistle, Canada
Knotweed, prostrate	Burdock, common	Yankeeweed
Kochia	Carrot, wild (Queen Anne's lace)	Yarrow, common
Ladysthumb	Cockle, white	
Lambsquarters, common	Eveningprimrose, common	
Lettuce, prickly	Geranium, Carolina	
Mallow, Venice	Gromwell	
Marestail (horseweed)	Knapweed, diffuse	
Mayweed	Knapweed, spotted	
Morningglory, entireleaf	Mallow, dwarf	
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Parsnip, wild	
Morningglory, pitted	Plantain, bracted	
Morningglory, smallflower	Ragwort, tansy	
Morningglory, tall	Starthistle, yellow	
Mustard, tall	Sweetclover	
Mustard, tansy	Teasel	
Mustard, wild	Thistle, bull	
Mustard, yellowtops	Thistle, musk	
Nightshade, black	Thistle, plumeless	
Nightshade, Eastern black		
Nightshade, hairy		
Pennycress, field		
Pepperweed, Virginia		
Pigweed, prostrate		
Pigweed, redroot (carelessweed)		
Pigweed, rough		
Pigweed, smooth		
Pigweed, spiny		
Pigweed, tumble		
Pineappleweed		
Poorjoe		

Table 2. Tank Mix Options

Herbicide	Recommendation
picloram (**Tordon®**, **Grazon® P+D**)	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum or increase weed control, add 4 ozs/A of **Overdrive® herbicide** in tank mixtures with picloram.
triclopyr (**Garlon® 3A**, **Garlon® 4**, **Remedy®**)	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum or increase weed control, add 4 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with triclopyr.
clopyralid (**Transline®**, **Stinger®**, **Redeem®**[2])	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum or increase weed control, add 4 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with clopyralid.
fluroxypyr[1] (**Vista®**)	**For noncropland only:** To complement weed spectrum or increase weed control, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with fluroxypyr.
2,4-D	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum or increase weed control, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with 2,4-D.
Plateau®	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with **Plateau**.
Arsenal®[1], Sahara®[1]	**For noncropland only:** To complement weed spectrum where total vegetation control is desired, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with **Arsenal** or **Sahara**.
Paramount®[1]	**For noncropland only:** To complement weed spectrum or increase weed control, add 4 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with **Paramount**. When tank mixing with **Paramount**, always include a methylated seed oil (MSO) at the rate of 1.5 pints per acre.
Pendulum®[1]	**For noncropland only:** To complement weed spectrum, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with **Pendulum**.
glyphosate	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with glyphosate.
metsulfuron methyl (**Escort®**, **Ally®**)	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with metsulfuron methyl.
sulfometuron methyl[1] (**Oust®**)	**For noncropland only:** To complement weed spectrum, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with sulfometuron methyl.
chlorsulfuron (**Telar®**)	**For noncropland, pasture and rangeland:** To complement weed spectrum, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tank mixtures with chlorsulfuron.
diuron[1]	**For noncropland only:** To complement weed spectrum, add 4 to 8 ozs/A of **Overdrive** in tan\k mixtures with diuron.

[1] Tank mixtures with these products are for noncropland sites only. Read and follow the applicable **Directions For Use**, restrictions and limitations, and **registered use sites** for the appropriate tank mix partner.
[2] **Redeem** is a combination of triclopyr + clopyralid.

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
3. **Water-soluble products** such as **Overdrive.**
4. **Emulsifiable concentrates.**
5. **Water-soluble additives** (i.e. nonionic surfactant).
6. **Remaining quantity water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application. For more information, refer to **General Tank Mixing Information**.

General Tank Mixing Information

Overdrive may be used alone or tank mixed with other herbicides listed for additional weed control (see **Table 2. Tank Mix Options**). Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered. Read and follow the applicable **General Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products

involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Overdrive® herbicide** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers.

General Restrictions and Limitations

- **Rainfast period: Overdrive** is rainfast **4 hours** after application when used with recommended adjuvants according to **Rates and Additives**.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of **irrigation** system.
- This product cannot be used to **formulate** or reformulate any other pesticide product.
- Pasture and rangeland grass treated with **Overdrive** can be grazed or harvested for livestock feed immediately after application.
- **Crop Rotation Restriction: DO NOT** plant any crops within 30 days after the last application of **Overdrive**.
- **Agricultural use sites: Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) is 12 hours.**
- **Noncropland use sites: DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Threatened and Endangered Species
To ensure the protection of known populations of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Overdrive**:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Overdrive should only be applied when the potential for drift to known populations of threatened or endangered plant species is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).

Site-specific Information

Rights-of-Way, Utility, Industrial Areas, and Other Noncropland Sites

Overdrive may be used for general broadleaf weed control in roadside, utility, pipeline, railroad rights-of-way, and other noncropland sites (see **Table 1. General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-resistant Biotypes** for listed weed species). **Overdrive** may be applied alone or with suitable tank mixes to broaden or enhance weed control. See **Table 2. Tank Mix Options** for additional information on tank mixes. **Overdrive** may be used for general postemergence broadleaf weed control in noncropland sites where total vegetation control is desired.

Pasture and Rangeland

Overdrive may be used in pasture and rangeland sites for postemergence broadleaf weed control (see **Table 1. General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-resistant Biotypes** for listed weed species). **Overdrive** may be used alone or in combination with other pasture/rangeland labeled herbicides to enhance the control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled. See **Table 2. Tank Mix Options** for additional information on tank mixes.

DO NOT apply **Overdrive** to small grains grown for pasture or to newly seeded grasses. Established grasses growing under environmental stresses can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. **Overdrive** may injure bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, St. Augustinegrass, and velvetgrass. **Overdrive** will severely injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch and other legumes.

Pasture and rangeland grass treated with **Overdrive** can be grazed or harvested for livestock feed immediately after application.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS
Overdrive may be used in established grass stands in Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) or federal Set-aside Programs for postemergence broadleaf weed control. A maximum of 8 ounces of **Overdrive** can be applied per season per treated acre in Conservation Reserve Programs. **Overdrive** may be used alone or in combination with other CRP-labeled herbicides to enhance the control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled. **DO NOT** apply **Overdrive** to newly seeded grasses. Established grasses growing under environmental stresses can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. **Overdrive** may injure bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, St. Augustinegrass, and velvetgrass. **Overdrive** will severely injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch and other legumes.

Table 3. Site-specific Rate Limitations for Overdrive

Site	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season
Noncropland sites	8 ozs (0.35 lb ai)	10 ozs (0.438 lb ai)
CRP lands	8 ozs (0.35 lb ai)	8 ozs (0.35 lb ai)
Pasture, Hay, and Rangeland	8 ozs (0.35 lb ai)	8 ozs (0.35 lb ai)

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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

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

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