OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 16, 2024

Jordan Moseley
Regulatory Product Manager
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – *Rotational Field Corn*
Product Name: Fusion® Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 100-1059, 0F8890
Application Date: 12/3/2020
Case Number: 480154, 481609

Dear Jordan Moseley:

The application referred to above, submitted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable under FIFRA section 3(c)(5).

You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ

from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Marc Sheahin at 202-566-2896 or at sheahin.marc@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Branch Chief
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division, OPP

Enclosure

[BOOKLET]

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	GROUP	1A	HERBICIDE

Fusion® Herbicide

Postemergence Herbicide for Control of Perennial and Annual Grass Weeds

Active Ingredients:	
Fluazifop-P-butyl Butyl(*R*)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate	24.15%
Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl (+)-ethyl-2-[4-[6-(chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate	6.76%
Other Ingredients*:	69.09%
Total	100.00%

Fusion Herbicide is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) and contains 2 lbs. (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) and 0.56 lbs. fenoxaprop-P-ethyl active ingredient per gallon.

*Contains aromatic petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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 directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1059

EPA Est. No.

Product of
Formulated in the

SCP 1059A

ACCEPTED
04/16/2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-1059

__ gallons
Net Contents

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give **any** liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

WARNING. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. **DO NOT** get on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. 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:

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils

For mixing and loading for applying by aircraft, coveralls must be work over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, chemical-resistant footwear, and waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves.

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.

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.

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

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

Ground Water Advisory

Fluazifop-P-butyl has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fluazifop-p-butyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. 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 SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and, (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read all label directions before using.

Fusion Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in soybeans, cotton and highway rights-of-way. Fusion Herbicide provides effective control of grass weeds in conventional tillage, minimum tillage, and no-till plantings. Fusion Herbicide may be applied for control of emerged grass weeds before, during or after planting or after harvest of soybeans or cotton. Fusion Herbicide does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass).

Fusion Herbicide is a systemic herbicide which moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points (meristematic regions) of treated grass weeds.

Rainfastness - Since Fusion Herbicide is rapidly absorbed by the grass foliage, rain or irrigation occurring one hour or more after application will not affect the activity of Fusion Herbicide. When tank mixing with broadleaf herbicides, observe the rainfast statement of the most restrictive label.

Control Symptoms - Growth of treated grass weeds stops soon after application. Symptoms include loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventual death of the treated grass plant. Symptoms are generally observed within one week after treatment, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Scout and know your field

- Know weed species present in the field to be treated through scouting and field history. An understanding of weed biology is useful in designing a resistance management strategy. Ensure the weed management program will control all weeds present.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to determine species present and growth stage. Always apply this herbicide at the full labeled rate and correct timing for the weeds present in the field.

Utilize non-herbicidal practices to add diversity

- Use diversified management tactics such as cover crops, mechanical weed control, harvest weed seed control, and crop rotation as appropriate.

Use good agronomic practices, start clean and stay clean

- Use good agronomic practices that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Plant into weed-free fields utilizing tillage or an effective burndown herbicide for control of emerged weeds.
- Sanitize farm equipment to avoid spreading seed or vegetative propagules prior to leaving fields.

Difficult to control weeds

- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be planted in rotation with crops that allow the use of herbicides with an alternative mode of action or different management practices.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications, such as a broad spectrum preemergence herbicide followed by one or more postemergence herbicide applications. Utilize herbicides containing different modes of action effective on the target weeds in sequential applications.

DO NOT overuse the technology

- **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mode of action in a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action which provides overlapping spectrum for the difficult to control weeds.

Scout and inspect fields following application

- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by controlling weeds in field borders.
- Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

- Suspected- herbicide resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Report non-performance of this product to your Syngenta retailer, Syngenta representative, or call 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). If resistance is suspected ensure weed escapes are controlled using an herbicide with an effective mode of action and/or use non-chemical means to prevent further seed production.

Prevent weed escapes before, during, and after harvest

- **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seed or vegetative structures such as tubers or stolons which contribute to spread and survival. Consider harvest weed seed management and control weeds post-harvest to prevent seed production.

Resistant Weeds

- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, crop advisor or extension agent to determine if weeds resistant to modes of action contained in this product are present in your area. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Premixes are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product. If resistant biotypes have been reported, use the full labeled rate of this product, apply at the labeled timing, and tank-mix with an additional different mode of action product so there are multiple effective modes of application for each suspected resistant weed.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Thorough coverage of all grass weed foliage is important for good activity. Optimum weed control is achieved when young actively growing grass weeds are treated that are not under stress from low soil moisture, extreme temperatures, low soil fertility, mechanical, or chemical injury.

Spray Additives - Only crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactants and other adjuvants cleared for use on growing crops may be used in spray mixture. Under dry conditions, crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant.

Always Add One of the Following:

- **Crop Oil Concentrate** (COC) - Add a non-phytotoxic crop oil concentrate or a once-

refined vegetable oil concentrate containing 15-20% approved emulsifier, at 0.5-1% v/v (0.5-1 gal./100 gals.) in the finished spray volume for ground applications. For aerial applications, add 1 pint of crop oil concentrate per acre.

- **Nonionic Surfactant** (NIS) - Add nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25-0.5% v/v (1-2 qts./100 gals.) in the finished spray volume for ground applications. For aerial application, add 1 pint of surfactant per acre.

- **Other Adjuvants** - Adjuvants other than COC or NIS may be used providing the product meets the following criteria:

    1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
    2. Is nonphytotoxic to the target crop.
    3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
    4. Is supported locally for use with Fusion on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

Always refer to the product label and follow directions concerning rates, target crops, environmental effects including drought or weed stress, and use in tank mix with other labeled pesticides.

DIRECTIONS FOR GROUND APPLICATION

Nozzle Selection - The use of flat fan nozzles will result in the most effective application of Fusion Herbicide. Flood nozzles are generally not as good as flat fans since they produce large uneven droplets. The use of nozzles other than flat fans may result in reduced grass control due to inadequate coverage. **DO NOT** apply Fusion Herbicide with recirculating sprayers, rope-wick applicators, controlled droplet applicators (CDA) or any similar devices.

Spray Volume and Pressure - Use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target grasses. Apply in 5-40 gallons per acre of spray mixture with spray pressures of 30-60 psi at the nozzle tip. When grass foliage is dense, use 60 psi and a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to ensure coverage of weed foliage.

Band Applications - Use a minimum of two nozzles, one directed to each side of the planted row. Application with a single nozzle directed over the top of the row is not advised. Cultivation of untreated areas may be needed following band applications.

When making band applications and cultivating in the same operation, position nozzles in advance of the cultivation device. This will reduce dust in the spray area. Dust can intercept the spray, reducing weed coverage resulting in less than adequate weed control.

Calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume needed for band treatment by the following formulas:

Band width in inches / row width in inches	X	broadcast rate per acre	=	Band herbicide rate per acre
Band width in inches / row width in inches	X	broadcast volume per acre	=	Band water volume per acre

Band applications to perennial grasses are not advised, as reinfestation of the treated band from the untreated middle may result.

Spot Treatments - Mix Fusion Herbicide and crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but **DO NOT** spray to runoff. Re-treat if necessary.

Table 1. Spot Spray Mixing Directions

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts			
	Fusion	Crop Oil Concentrate	*OR*	Nonionic Surfactant
1 gallon	¾ fl. oz. (1½ tbsp.)	1½ fl. oz.		½ fl. oz.
10 gallons	6.5 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.		3 fl. oz.
25 gallons	1 pt.	1 qt.		½ pt.
50 gallons	1 qt.	2 qts.		1 pt.

Refer to Rate Conversion Table in the appendix for additional information

USE RESTRICTIONS

- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, a minimum of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 pounds active ingredient per gallon application solution.

DIRECTIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATION

Use sufficient spray volume to ensure complete coverage of target grasses. Apply using a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. When grass foliage is dense, use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre to ensure coverage of weed foliage.

Application Timing - Best control of susceptible grasses is obtained when Fusion Herbicide is applied to actively growing grasses before they exceed the listed growth

stages shown on this label. Refer to Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5 for specific directions on use rates and weed growth stages.

Cultivation - Cultivation of treated grasses is not advised within 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of Fusion Herbicide as weeds may be put under stress resulting in reduced weed control. Timely cultivation 2-3 weeks after applying Fusion Herbicide may assist weed control.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:
• **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
• Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
• If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
• **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
• **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:
• User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
• Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
• **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
• **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements **DO NOT** apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

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. 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 Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

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

- **Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift

Boom Height

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

Release Height

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers

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

Hand Held Technology Applications

- Take precautions to minimize drift.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

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

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

PRODUCT USE PRECAUTIONS

- Apply to actively growing grasses. Avoid application to grasses which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury.

- Apply at the directed rate to grasses at the listed growth stages as outlined in Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5.

- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment. Use the highest specified rate for grasses in that population.

- Where irrigation is used as part of normal cropping practice, best results are usually obtained when Fusion Herbicide is applied within 7 days after irrigation.

- Best perennial grass control can be obtained if rhizomes or stolons are cut up by preplant tillage practices (disking, plowing, etc.) to stimulate maximum emergence of grass shoots.

- Tank mixes of Fusion Herbicide with other pesticides, liquid fertilizers or other additives except as specified on this label or on approved Syngenta supplemental labels may result in tank mix incompatibility, unsatisfactory performance and/or crop injury.

- Thoroughly clean spray tank with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** plant corn within 6 months after the last application of Fusion Herbicide or illegal residues may occur.
- **DO NOT** plant any other crop not listed on this label within 12 months after the last

application of Fusion Herbicide or illegal residues may occur.

- **DO NOT** apply Fusion Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply Fusion Herbicide if rainfall is expected within 1 hour.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 pounds of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, a minimum of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 pounds active ingredient per gallon application solution.

DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS AND COTTON – REGION A

SOYBEANS

Fusion Herbicide may be applied in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma (east of Interstate 35), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas (east of Interstate 35), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

COTTON

Fusion Herbicide may be applied in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma (east of Interstate 35), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (east of Interstate 35), and Virginia.

Table 2. Fusion Herbicide Annual Grass Control Use Rate Directions in Soybeans and Cotton - Region A

Annual Grass Species[1]	Height (In)	Special Fusion Rate When Used Alone[2] (fl oz/A)	Fusion Rate When Used Alone (fl oz/A)	Fusion Rate When Tank Mixed[2] (fl oz/A)
Barnyardgrass	2-4	6	8	8-12
Broadleaf signalgrass	2-4	-	8-10	10-12
Crabgrass	1-4	-	8	8-12
Downy Brome	2-6	-	6	6-10
Fall Panicum	2-6	-	8	8-12
Field Sandbur	2-4	-	8	8-12
Foxtails				
Giant foxtail	2-8	6	7	7-12
Green foxtail	2-4	6	8	8-12
Yellow foxtail	2-4	6	8	8-12
Goosegrass	2-4	-	8	8-12
Italian Ryegrass	2-4	-	8	8-12
Itchgrass	4-24	-	6	6-10
Johnsongrass, seedling	2-8	-	6	6-10
Junglerice	2-3	-	8	8-12
Red rice	0.5-3	-	10-12	10-12
Shattercane	6-12	-	6	6-10
Sorghum almum	6-12	-	6	6-10
Southern sandbur	2-6	-	8	8-12
Texas Panicum	2-8	-	8	8-12
Volunteer Cereals				
V. Barley	2-6	-	8	8-12
V. Corn[3,4]	12-24	4	6	6-10
V. Milo	6-12	-	6	6-10
V. Oats	2-6	-	8	8-12
V. Rye	2-6	-	8	8-12
V. Wheat	2-6	-	8	8-12
Wild Oats	2-6	-	8	8-12
Wild Proso Millet	4-8	-	6	6-10
Witchgrass	2-4	-	8	8-12
Woolly Cupgrass	2-4	-	8	8-12

[1] Retreatment at the listed rate may be needed to control later germinating grasses or if regrowth occurs.

[2] The lowest rate of Fusion Herbicide listed above may be used under the following conditions:

- Application under favorable soil moisture and humidity conditions, normally within a few days after rainfall or irrigation. Avoid extreme air temperatures.
- Application at earliest growth stages indicated on rate tables.
- Application in highly competitive crop stands including narrow row or drilled soybeans, or where cultivation is planned.
- Application to light or moderate weed densities.
- Application with 1% v/v crop oil concentrate only.

If the conditions above do not exist, use the high rate for the species indicated.

[3] Fusion will provide suppression of Sethoxydim resistant volunteer corn.

[4] Includes control of Roundup Ready® (glyphosate-resistant), LibertyLink® and IMI-Corn® volunteer corn.

Refer to Rate Conversion Table in the appendix for additional information

Table 3. Fusion Herbicide Perennial Grass Control Use Rate Directions In Soybeans and Cotton - Region A

Perennial Grass Species	Application	Height (In)	Rate (fl oz/A)
Bermudagrass[1]	1st	4-8 (Runner)	12
	2nd	4-8	8
Quackgrass[2]	1st	6-10	12
	2nd	10	8
Rhizome johnsongrass[3]	1st	8-18	10-12
	2nd	6-12	8
Wirestem muhly[4]	1st/2nd	4-12	10-12

[1] Make second application to bermudagrass if regrowth occurs (usually about 4 weeks after first application). Bermudagrass control may be improved by directing the spray beneath the crop canopy. To improve coverage, make applications in a minimum of 15 gallons per acre.

[2] Make second application 2-3 weeks after the first, but before the quackgrass exceeds 10 inches in height. Always use 1% v/v crop oil concentrate.

[3] Make first application before the boot stage. In eastern Oklahoma, the Brazos Bottoms, the Blacklands, Coastal Bend and Rio Grande areas of eastern Texas, make the first application at 8-12 inches. If new shoots emerge or regrowth occurs, make a second application at 4-6 inches.

[4] Make second application if regrowth occurs.

Refer to Rate Conversion Table in the appendix for additional information

RESCUE APPLICATION IN SOYBEANS

Fusion Herbicide applied at 8-14 fl oz/A may be used to control giant foxtail, wild proso millet and woolly cupgrass up to 16 inches in height. Applications must be made prior to soybean bloom. Use 12-14 fl oz/A if grasses appear stressed due to drought, unfavorable temperatures and/or low soil fertility. **DO NOT** tank mix Fusion with broadleaf herbicides for rescue applications.

Refer to Rate Conversion Table in the appendix for additional information

DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL IN COTTON – REGION B

New Mexico, Oklahoma (West of Interstate 35), and Texas (West of Interstate 35).

Table 4. Fusion Herbicide Annual Grass Control Use Rate Directions - Region B

Annual Grass Species[1]	Height (In)	No. of Leaves Not to Exceed	Rate(s) fl oz/A
Barnyardgrass	1-2	3	12
Canarygrass, Littleseed	2-4	4	12
Crabgrass, Large	1-2	3	12
Crabgrass, Smooth[2]	1-2	4	12
Johnsongrass, seedling	2-4	3	8
Junglerice	2-3	3	12
Panicums			
Fall Panicum[2]	2-6	6	12
Texas Panicum[2]	8	8	12
Rabbitfootgrass	2-4	4	12
Volunteer Cereals			
V. Barley	2-4	3	12
V. Corn	12-18	6	12
V. Milo	2-4	4	12
V. Oats	2-4	3	12
V. Wheat	2-4	3	12
Wild Oats[2]	2-4	4	12

[1] Retreatment at the listed rate may be needed to control late germinating grasses or if regrowth occurs.
[2] Advised for use in Oklahoma and Texas on these species.

Refer to Rate Conversion Table in the appendix for additional information

Table 5. Fusion Herbicide Perennial Grass Control Use Rate Directions - Region B

For best results, apply Fusion 3 days before to 7 days after irrigation.			
Perennial Grass Species	**Application**	**Height (In)**	**Rate fl oz/A**
Bermudagrass[1, 2]	1st	4-8 (runner length)	16-24
Rhizome johnsongrass[3, 4]	1st	12-18	10-24

[1] Make second application to bermudagrass if regrowth occurs. (Usually about 4 weeks after first application.) Bermudagrass control may be improved by directing the spray beneath the crop canopy. To improve coverage, make applications in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre. **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz. in one year.

[2] In Oklahoma (west of Interstate 35) and Texas (west of Interstate 35) under good soil moisture and favorable growing conditions, make applications at reduced rates of 12-16 fl. oz./A.

[3] Make first application before the boot stage. If new shoots emerge or regrowth occurs, make a second application. (Usually about 4 weeks after the first application.) **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz. in one year.

[4] In Oklahoma (west of Interstate 35) and Texas (west of Interstate 35) under good soil moisture and favorable growing conditions, make the first application to 8-18 inch johnsongrass at a reduced rate of 12 fl. oz./A. Make the second application to 6-12 inch johnsongrass at a rate of 12 fl. oz./A.

Refer to Rate Conversion Table in the appendix for additional information

TANK MIX AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR SOYBEANS

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.

Fusion can be used sequentially or in tank mix with one or more of the following: Basagran®, Pursuit® Herbicide, Classic®** Herbicide, Cobra®, Flexstar®, Flexstar GT, Gramoxone® SL 3.0, or Roundup® brands.

* Fusion at 4 fl oz./A plus Pursuit for volunteer corn and shattercane only.

**** If the grass population consists mainly of yellow foxtail, barnyardgrass, woolly cupgrass, field sandbur, smooth or large crabgrass, Texas panicum, broadleaf signalgrass or red rice and conditions are less than optimum (see footnote 2, Table 2), a sequential application is advised to provide satisfactory performance.**

*** Fusion + 2,4-D (LVE) tank mix at 4-8 fl. oz./A + 0.5 lb. AE/A may be used as a preplant treatment for the control of giant foxtail and fall panicum and broadleaf weeds as specified on the 2,4-D label. Use the higher rate of Fusion on grasses greater than 2 inches. The tank mix must be used with a crop oil concentrate.

See tank mix table in the appendix for additional information related to tank mix partners

Under certain conditions, the mixture of Fusion with one or more of the above-mentioned broadleaf herbicides may cause a reduction in grass activity.

For sequential applications, allow 2 to 3 days after the application of Fusion before applying a broadleaf herbicide or mixture. In case the broadleaf herbicide or mixture is applied first, apply Fusion when the grass weeds begin to develop new leaves (generally around 7 days).

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28% UAN or similar) may be added to the spray mixture up to 4 gallons per 100 gallons (4% v/v). Dry nitrogen fertilizer (ammonium sulfate) may be added up to 4 lbs. product per acre. Liquid and dry nitrogen fertilizers must not be used as a substitute for crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant in the spray mixture.

Always read and follow the application directions, restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies in tank mixtures.

Note: Tank mix applications sometimes have resulted in reduced grass weed control and possible increases in crop injury as compared to the products used alone. If grass regrowth occurs following an application of the tank mix or an additional flush of grasses emerge, make a second application of Fusion Herbicide to actively growing grass weeds, as per the label specifications. When perennial grasses are the predominant grass to be controlled, a sequential application is advised. Follow the directions for sequential applications of Fusion Herbicide and the appropriate broadleaf herbicide.

Glyphosate-Resistant Soybeans (including Roundup Ready Soybeans) Tank Mix

Fusion Herbicide can be tank mixed with glyphosate products (including Touchdown or Roundup brands) for control of volunteer corn including volunteer glyphosate-resistant corn in glyphosate-resistant soybeans (including Roundup Ready soybeans). Apply Fusion Herbicide at 4-6 fl. oz./A. Use the 4 fl. oz./A rate only under the following conditions:

- Application under favorable soil moisture and humidity conditions which normally occur within a few days after rainfall or irrigation.
- Avoid extreme air temperatures.
- Application when volunteer corn is less than 12 inches tall.
- Application with 0.25% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC). This COC is in addition to the additives required by the glyphosate product.

Use the higher rate if the above conditions do not exist.

Application of this tank mix on soybean varieties that have not been genetically modified to resist glyphosate-based products will result in severe injury or plant death.

Refer to Rate Conversion Table in the appendix for additional information

TANK MIX AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR COTTON

Tank mixes with other herbicides labeled for use in cotton are not advised unless specified on this label or other supplemental labeling.

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.

Glyphosate-Resistant Cotton (including Roundup Ready Cotton) Tank Mix

Fusion Herbicide can be tank mixed with glyphosate products (including Touchdown or Roundup brands) for control of volunteer corn including volunteer glyphosate-resistant corn in glyphosate-resistant cotton (including Roundup Ready cotton). Apply Fusion Herbicide at 4-6 fl. oz./A. Use the 4 fl. oz./A rate only under the following conditions:

- Application under favorable soil moisture and humidity conditions which normally occur within a few days after rainfall or irrigation.
- Avoid extreme air temperatures.
- Application when volunteer corn is less than 12 inches tall.
- Application with 0.25% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC). This COC is in addition to the additives required by the glyphosate product.

Use the higher rate if the above conditions do not exist.

Application of this tank mix on cotton varieties that have not been genetically modified to resist glyphosate-based products will result in severe injury or plant death.

Sequential Applications

Fusion Herbicide can be used sequentially with other labeled cotton herbicides. For sequential applications, allow 2 to 3 days after the application of Fusion Herbicide before applying a broadleaf herbicide or mixture. In situations where the broadleaf herbicide or mixture is applied first, apply Fusion Herbicide when the grass weeds begin to develop new leaves (generally around 7 days).

Cotton Tank Mix and Sequential Use Precautions

- Always read and follow the directions, restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone, sequentially or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SOYBEANS AND COTTON

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb fluazifop-p-butly and 0.105 lb fenoxaprop-p-ethyl/A) of Fusion Herbicide per acre in a single application
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb fluazifop-p-butly and 0.105 lb fenoxaprop-p-ethyl/A) of Fusion Herbicide per acre per year to soybeans and cotton
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year at the maximum single application rate
- **DO NOT** apply to cotton after boll set.
- **DO NOT** harvest cotton within 90 days of Fusion application.
- **DO NOT** harvest soybeans within 60 days of Fusion application.
- **Minimum Retreatment interval**: 14 days
- Make the last Fusion Herbicide application to soybeans before bloom.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest for forage or hay.

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL IN RIGHTS-OF-WAY

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard 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.

DO NOT treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the

treatment areas. **DO NOT** allow entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information:

WARNING: Area treated with Fusion Herbicide on (date of application). **DO NOT** enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Fusion Herbicide can be applied to roadside rights-of-way for the control of annual and perennial grass weeds. Fusion Herbicide can be applied to the following grass species:

Common Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Fine Fescue	*Festuca rubra*
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Smooth Brome	*Bromus inermis*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinaceae*

Fusion Herbicide will control the following grass weeds at a rate of 7-9 fluid ounces per acre:

Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Foxtail species	*Setaria* spp.
Goosegrass	*Elusine indica*
Large Crabgrass	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Panicum species	*Panicum* spp.
Roughstalk Bluegrass	*Poa trivialis*
Smooth Crabgrass	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*

When annual grasses are the target weed species, apply the 7 fl oz/A rate when grass weeds are in the 1-leaf to 1-tiller stage of growth. Apply the 8 fl oz/A rate when the annual grass weeds are in the 2-3 tiller stage of growth.

When rhizome johnsongrass is the target weed species, apply the 8 fl oz/A rate when the johnsongrass is up to 20 inches tall. Apply the 9 fl oz/A rate when johnsongrass is larger than 20 inches tall. If a second application is needed for rhizome johnsongrass control, apply at 6 fl oz/A when the johnsongrass reaches 15-20 inches in height.

HIGH VOLUME SPRAY APPLICATION FOR HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Apply with ground equipment using 30-100 gallons of water per acre and 30-60 psi of water to uniformly cover the vegetation in the area to be treated. Use a fixed boom, off-center nozzles or boomless straight stream nozzles properly calibrated to a constant speed of travel and rate of delivery. Allow mowed areas to regrow for at least 14 days before applying Fusion Herbicide.

ADDITIVES

The addition of a nonionic surfactant or paraffin-based crop oil at a rate of 32 oz/100 gal. of spray solution is advised for spray volumes between 30 and 100 gal/A. Thorough spray coverage is extremely important for optimum results.

BACKPACK SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply 0.25 oz/gal of water and spray to wet prior to runoff. Good coverage is very important for best results. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% volume by volume is advised for optimum results.

NOTES FOR ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL IN RIGHTS-OF-WAY

1. Adequate soil moisture will enhance the performance of Fusion Herbicide. Reduced control may occur with Fusion Herbicide applied under DROUGHT STRESS conditions.

2. Rainfall within one hour following application may cause a reduction in grass control.

3. Broadleaf herbicides containing 2,4-D may reduce the effectiveness of Fusion Herbicide. Tank mixes with Telar®, Escort® or Garlon® are advised. Broadleaf herbicides containing 2,4-D may be applied 5 days before or after a Fusion Herbicide application.

4. Fusion Herbicide is a selective herbicide that controls grass weeds, and has little or no activity on broadleaf plants or sedges.

5. Applications to bermudagrass may result in temporary injury. Bermudagrass must be well established at the time of application or severe injury may result.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL IN RIGHTS-OF-WAY

- **Maximum single application rate:** 9 fl oz/A (0.141 lb fluazifpop-p-butyl and 0.039 lb fenoxaprop-p-ethyl per acre)

- **Minimum application interval:** 14 days
- **Maximum annual rate:** 72 fl oz/A/year (1.125 lb fluazifop-p-butyl and 0.315 lb fenoxaprop-p-ethyl/A/year)
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per year
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, a minimum of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 pounds active ingredient per gallon application solution.

APPENDIX

Scientific names are listed for those weeds referred to in the Fusion Herbicide label.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Brome, Downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Crabgrass, Southern	*Digitaria ciliaris*
Crabgrass, Tropical	*Digitaria bicornis*
Fall Panicum	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Field Sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria pumila*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass, Seedling	*Sorghum halapense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Quackgrass	*Elymus repens*
Red Rice	*Oryza sativa*
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Sorghum Almum	*Sorghum almum*
Southern Sandbur	*Cenchrus echinatus*
Southwestern cupgrass	*Eriochloa gracilis*
Texas Panicum	*Panicum texanum*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Volunteer Cereals	
V. Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
V. Corn	*Zea mays*
V. Milo	*Sorghum bicolor*
V. Oats	*Avena sativa*
V. Rye	*Secale cereale*
V. Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
Wirestem Muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
Wooly cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*

Rate Conversion Table

fl oz product	lb ai fluazifop-p-butyl	lb ai fenoxaprop-p-ethyl
4	0.063	0.018
6	0.094	0.026
7	0.109	0.031
8	0.125	0.035
9	0.141	0.039
10	0.156	0.044
12	0.188	0.053
14	0.219	0.061
16	0.250	0.070
24	0.375	0.105

Tank Mix Partner Table

Product Name	EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)
Basagran Herbicide	7969-45	Benzaton
Pursuit Herbicide	241-310	Imazethapyr
Classic Herbicide	5481-681	Chlorimuron
Flexstar	100-1101	Fomesafen
Flexstar GT 3.5 Herbicide	100-1385	Fomesafen + Glyphosate
Gramoxone SL 3.0	100-1652	Paraquat
Cobra Herbicide	59639-34	Lactofen
Roundup brands	Various	Glyphosate
Telar XP	101563-176	Chlorsulfuron
Escort XP	101563-167	Metsulfuron
Garlon brands	Various	Triclopyr

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable [plastic] container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple-rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Handling [Bulk/Mini-bulk]

Refillable [plastic] container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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

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SCP 1059A

Fusion 1059 MAS 1210 AMEND-E 1220_CL – di – 3/27/2024
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