



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 8, 2015

Annette M. Bloomberg
Regulatory Product Manager
Bayer CropScience
2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Label Amendment – Updates to label associated with product registration transfer
Product Name: Plainview Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 432-1568
Application Date: August 14, 2015
Decision Number: 508816

Dear Ms. Bloomberg:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one 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 the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 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) list 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

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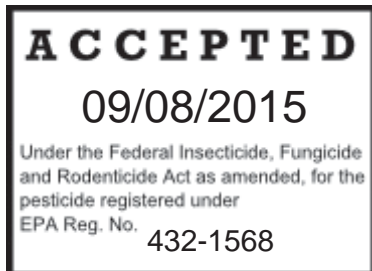
with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Emily Schmid by phone at 703-347-0189, or via email at schmid.emily@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Reuben Baris". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



GROUP	2 and 4	HERBICIDE
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PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE

DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST

Dry Flowable
For Non-Crop Use

<i>Active Ingredients</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Aminocyclopyrachlor	31.2%
6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid	
Sulfometuron methyl	18.7%
Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonil]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}	
Chlorsulfuron	9.4%
2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	
Other Ingredients	<u>40.7%</u>
Total	100.0%
EPA Reg. No. 432-1568	
EPA Est. No.	
Nonrefillable Container	
Net:	
OR	
Refillable Container	
Net:	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride

Shoes plus socks

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

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.

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 wash waters or rinsate.

Exposure to PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

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 after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of aminocyclopyrachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

Aminocyclopyrachlor, an active ingredient in this product, has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. 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.

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP labeling.

BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may be applied by ground equipment only, except for rights-of-ways which may also be applied by helicopter for control of broadleaf weeds and grass species. PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is registered for general weed control on private, public, and military lands as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as airports, highway, railroad, and utility-rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas - non-crop producing (such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites - outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline, and tank farms, etc.).

This product may be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat

intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may be applied up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water.

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds and grass species listed in the weeds controlled section of the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application must be used. For best postemergence performance, include an MSO type adjuvant to the spray solution. Excessive wetting of the target plant is not necessary but good spray coverage of the target plant is needed for best results.

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is non-corrosive to spray equipment.

Do not apply more than 14.5 ounces of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE broadcast per acre per year. Do not apply more than three times per year.

When tank-mixing or sequentially applying products containing sulfometuron methyl, do not apply more than 4.5 ounces (0.281 pounds) of sulfometuron methyl per acre per application or exceed a maximum of 6 ounces (0.375 pounds) of sulfometuron methyl per acre per year.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

PLAINVIEW™ is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants. The effects of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include severe necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf crinkling, calloused stems and leaf veins, leaf-cupping, and enlarged roots. Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species.

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is rain-fast at 4 hours after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product in areas where the roots of desirable trees and/or shrubs may extend unless injury or loss can be tolerated. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend well beyond the tree canopy.
- Do not apply this product if site-specific characteristics and conditions exist that could contribute to movement and unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation unless injury or loss can be tolerated.
- Follow the Spray Drift Restrictions section when making any type of applications with this product. Appropriate buffer zones must be maintained to minimize potential spray drift to non-target areas.
- Do not apply this product by fixed-wing aircraft. Aerial application by helicopter is permitted on rights-of-ways only.
- Do not make applications when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.
- Do not apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE to roadsides or other non-crop areas during periods of intense rainfall, or where prevailing soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, as this may result in off-site movement.
- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply in or on dry or water containing irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not contaminate the water intended for irrigation. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable vegetation, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation purposes.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil and light, sandy soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation. Do not apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications must not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind and erosion.
- Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla, and Conejos.
- For sites listed in this label, do not apply more than a total of 14.5 ounces of product per acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications. Do not apply more than three times per year.
- Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per year when using this product of any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.
- Do not apply more than 4.5 ounces active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.
- Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.
- If non-crop sites treated with PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting the desire.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS (HELICOPTER ON RIGHTS-OF-WAYS ONLY)

- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- The boom length must not exceed 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffer is required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.
75 feet - All aerial applications.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the ground or canopy unless necessitated by the application equipment.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.
50 feet- All broadcast applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way.
25 feet- Broadcast applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way.
15 feet - All handheld spot treatment applications.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Certain species may, in particular, be sensitive to low levels of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE including, but not limited to, conifers (such as Douglas fir, Norway spruce, ponderosa pine, and white pine), deciduous trees (such as aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwood, honey locust, magnolia, poplar species, redbud, silver maple, and willow species), and ornamental shrubs (such as arborvitae, burning bush, crape myrtle, forsythia, hydrangea, ice plant, magnolia, purple plum, and yew).
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Consider site-specific characteristics and conditions that could contribute to unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend beyond the tree canopy. If further information is needed regarding root zone area, consult the appropriate state extension service, professional consultant, or other qualified authority.

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or vegetation, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- In non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure or kill crops such as, but not limited to, sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, soybeans, field beans, alfalfa, grapes, peaches, almonds, and vegetables.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants.
- Exposure to PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops and may injure or kill desirable vegetation. Injury may be more severe when the crops or desirable vegetation are irrigated.
- Caution is advised when using this product in areas where loss of desirable conifer or deciduous trees and/or shrubs as well as other broadleaf plants, including but not limited to, legumes and wild flowers, cannot be tolerated. Without prior experience, it is necessary that small areas containing these plants be tested for tolerance to PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE and its soil residues before any large scale spraying occurs.
- Low rates of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- In the case of suspected off-site movement of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the field bioassay.
- For best results on bareground sites infested with resistant weeds and other hard to control broadleaf and grass species, a minimum two-pass treatment program should be considered.
- PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may suppress or severely injure certain established grasses, such as some Bromus and Pascopyrum species, especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Areas that contain these grass plants should recover as environmental conditions for good grass growth occur.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops grown in the test strips. If no crop injury (such as poor germination, stunting, or chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis of leaves) or yield loss is evident from the crops grown in the test strips, the intended rotational crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss is observed do not plant the crop.

TANK MIXTURES

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides which are registered for the same use sites, methods of application, and timings as specified on this product label. Refer to the tank mix product label for any additional instructions or use restrictions. Include a spray adjuvant with PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE when making postemergence applications. Refer to the adjuvant label for additional instructions or use restrictions. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

ADJUVANTS

Methylated Seed Oils and Vegetable Oils: A methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE. Include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 0.5% to 1% v/v (2 quarts to 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Non-ionic Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% to 1% v/v (1 quart to 1 gallon surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% constituents effective as spray additives.

INVERT EMULSION APPLICATIONS

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

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

RESISTANCE

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE contains the active ingredients aminocyclopyrachlor, sulfometuron methyl and chlorsulfuron, which are Group 4 and Group 2 herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same site, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field.

Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action. To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change practices such as using a combination of retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual sites to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural reseller, consultant, applicator and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

PREPARING FOR USE - SITE SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

Understanding the risks associated with the application of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture, and stability of the soil; the intensity and direction of prevailing winds; vegetative cover; site slope; rainfall; drainage patterns; and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE.

Before applying PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult with your local BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP Crop Protection representative, local agricultural dealer, university cooperative extension service, land manager, professional applicator, agricultural consultant, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations please call 1-800-331-2867.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE

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 (40CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Terrestrial non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the Product Information section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

NON-CROP SITES

Apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE preemergence or early postemergence when broadleaf weeds and grasses are actively germinating or growing. PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE can provide long term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds and environmental conditions at and following application. Do not apply more than three times per year.

Apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE using ground broadcast spray equipment only, except for rights-of-ways which can also be applied by helicopter. Do not apply by fixed-wing aircraft to any site.

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may also be applied using low and high volume ground spray equipment.

BAREGROUND

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is registered for use in non-crop sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control. Preemergence or postemergence applications of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE provide control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Apply at up to 14.5 ounces product per acre in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer's labels for specific rates, weeds controlled and use restrictions.

Make a thorough and uniform application with calibrated spray equipment. Use the higher rates of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE for fall applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a spray adjuvant. For faster brown-out or burn down results, add glyphosate or similar products to the tank. For added residual weed control or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other residual products registered for use on bareground sites. The level and length of control will depend on the herbicide rate applied, amount of rainfall, soil texture, environmental and applications conditions.

LOW VOLUME APPLICATION

Adjust the spray concentration of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE according to the spray volume per acre and the type, size and plant density on the target site. For best results, include an MSO adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Good plant coverage is necessary for best results. Use spray nozzles and pressure that will aid the proper deposition of the spray solution. Apply in sufficient spray volume to ensure uniform spray distribution of spray particles over the area to be treated and to avoid spray drift. See PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE Spray Volume and Use Rate Mixing Instructions chart.

HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION

Apply high volume applications at rates equivalent to broadcast rates up to 14.5 ounces product per acre per year. Apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE in sufficient water (at least 100 gallons per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the target site. See Table 1. PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE Spray Volume and Use Rate Mixing Instructions chart

Table 1. PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE Spray Volume and Use Rate Mixing Instructions

Total Spray Volume/gallons acre	PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE 12 ounces/acre/ ounces/100 gallons of spray	PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE 13 ounces/acre ounces/100 gallons of spray	PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE *14.5 ounces/acre/ ounces/100 gallons of spray
300	4	4.3	4.8
200	6	6.5	7.3
100	12	13	14.5
75	16	17.3	19.3
50	24	26	29
40	30	32.5	36.3
30	40	43.3	48.3
25	48	52	58
20	60	65	72.5
15	80	86.7	96.7
10	120	130	145

*Do not exceed the maximum rate of 14.5 ounces per acre per year.

SPOT APPLICATION

Small area backpack applications (spot applications) may be applied at rates equivalent to the broadcast application rate up to a maximum of 14.5 ounces product per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to uniformly cover the target weed foliage. Use of a high quality adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as instructed by the adjuvant manufacturer. Do not apply more than 14.5 ounces product per broadcast acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. Do not apply more than three times per year.

See Table 2 Small Area - Spot Spray Rate Chart for rates of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE needed for small area backpack applications. Application rates are based on 1 gallon of spray solution covering 1750 square feet.

Table 2. SMALL AREA- SPOT SPRAY RATE CHART

Amount of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE needed per 5 gallons of Spray Solution		
Broadcast Rate Ounces per Acre	PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE per 5 gallons of Spray Solution	
	Ounces	Grams
12	2.4	68.1
13	2.6	73.8
14	2.8	79.5
14.5	2.9	82.3

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement, such as that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways, and other industrial sites.

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE should only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage, generally 100 gallons per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE in suspension.

Application Timing

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE should be applied immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to rainfall or mechanical means.

Application Rate

Apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE at 14.5 ounces per acre.

TANK MIXTURES

Under Asphalt and Concrete Pavement

For broader spectrum control or for an extended period of control under asphalt or concrete pavement, PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may be applied as a tank mix with HYVAR® X HERBICIDE at 6 to 15 pounds per acre or KROVAR® I DF HERBICIDE at 8 to 15 pounds per acre. Use the higher rates for hard to control broadleaf weeds and grasses.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS-UNDER ASPHALT ONLY

- Do not use PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE under pavement in residential properties such as driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.
- Desirable plants may be injured if their roots extend into treated areas or if planted in treated areas.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

For heavy weed infestations or hard to control species, use the higher herbicide, adjuvant, and spray volume rates. Do not apply more than 14.5 ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

	RATE
BROADLEAF WEEDS	12 to 14.5 Ounces per Acre
Aster, white	<i>Aster pilosus</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium sp.</i>
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bouncingbet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Burclover	<i>Medicago spp.</i>
Bursage, wollyleaf	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>
Buttercup	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Chamomile, false	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Chickweed, chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cinquefoil, sulfur	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Clover	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>
Clover, bush	<i>Lespedeza sp.</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnataum</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium sp.</i>
Coontail, prickly	<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>
Cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>
Cress, hoary (whitetop)	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Daisy, ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Falseflax, smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Fireweed	<i>Epilodidum angustifolium</i>

Fleabane
Flixweed
Garlic, wild
Geranium, carolina
Goldenrod
Groundsel, common
Groundsel, prairie
Halogeton
Heliotrope, seaside
Hemlock, poison
Hemp
Henbit
Honeysuckle, Japanese
Houndstongue
Ironweed, tall
Knapweed, diffuse
Knapweed, Russian
Knapweed, spotted
Knotweed, erect
Knotweed, prostrate
Kochia
Lambsquarter, common
Lespedeza, serecia
Lettuce, prickly
Mallow, common
Marestail / horseweed
Medic, black
Mullein, turkey
Mustard, black
Mustard, blue
Mustard, hill
Mustard, tumble (Jim Hill)
Needles, Spanish
Orach, spreading
Parsnip, wild
Pennycress, field
Pepperweed
Pepperweed, perennial
Pigweed, redroot
Pigweed, spiny
Pigweed, tumble
Plantain
Plantain, buckhorn
Poison-ivy, eastern
Puncturevine

Conyza spp
Descurainia sophia
Allium vineale
Geranium carolinianum
Solidago sp.
Senecio vulgaris
Senecia plattensis
Halogeton glomeratus
Heliotropium curassavicum
Conium imaculatum
Cannabis sp.
Lamium amplexicaule
Lonicera japonica
Cynoglossum officinale
Veronia gigantean
Centaurea diffusa
Centaurea repense
Centaurea biebersteinii
Polygonum erectum
Polygonum aviculare
Kochia scoparia
Chenopodium album
Lespedeza cuneata
Lactuca serriola
Malva neglecta
Conyza canadensis
Medicago lupulina
Eremocarpus setigerus
Brassica nigra
Chorispora tenella
Bunias orientalis
Sisymbrium altissium
Bidens bipinnata
Atriplex patula
Pastinaca sativa
Thlaspi arvense
Lepidium sp.
Lepidium latifolium
Amaranthus retroflexus
Amaranthus spinosus
Amaranthus albus
Plantago sp.
Plantago lanceolata
Toxicodendron radicans
Tribulus terrestris

Purslane, common
 Ragweed, common
 Ragweed, western
 Ragwort, tansy
 Rocket, London
 Salsify
 Sesbania, hemp
 Shepherd's purse
 Sicklepod
 Sickleweed
 Sida, prickly
 Sowthistle
 Speedwell, common
 Spikeweed, common
 Spurge, leafy
 Starthistle, yellow
 Sunflower, common
 Sweetclover
 Tansymustard
 Tarweed, common
 Teasel
 Thistle, Canada
 Thistle, cotton
 Thistle, musk
 Thistle, Russian
 Thistle, Scotch
 Velvetleaf
 Vetch, common
 Vetch, hairy
 Whitetop
 Yarrow, common

Portulaca oleracea
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ambrosia psilostachya
Senecio jacobea
Sisymbrium irio
Tragopogon sp.
Sesbania exaltata
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Cassia obtusifolia
Falcaria vulgaris
Sida spinosa
Sonchus oleraceus
Veronica officinalis
Hemizonia pungens
Euphorbia esula
Centaurea solstitialis
Helianthus annus
Melilotus sp.
Descurainia pinnata
Madia sp.
Dispacus fullonum
Cirsium arvense
Onopordum acanthium
Carduus nutans
Salsola kali
Onopordum acanthium
Abutilon theophrasti
Vicia sativa
Vicia villosa
Cardaria sp.
Achillea millefolium

**GRASSES
(UP TO 6-12" TALL)**

**RATE
12 to 14.5 Ounces per Acre**

Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Barley, little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Brome, red	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Brome, rippgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria sp.</i>
Fescue, alta	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Fescue, foxtail	<i>Vulparia myuros</i>

Fescue, red	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Foxtails (except green)	<i>Setaria sp.</i>
Goatgrass, jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Indiangrass, yellow	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottobellia cochinchinensis</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Rye (volunteer)	<i>Secale cereal</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, annual	<i>Lolium sp.</i>
Saltgrass, seashore	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>
Signalgrass (broadleaf)	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop (annual)	<i>Leptochloa spp</i>
Wheat (volunteer)	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

Ground

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

Air (Helicopter on Rights-of-Ways Only)

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE may be applied aerially by helicopter spray equipment only on rights of ways. However, do not make application by air unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to minimize potential spray drift out of the target areas.

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the type of application equipment. In general, aerial application spray volumes range from 15 to 25 gallons per acre.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE.
3. Continue agitation until the PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the PLAINVIEW™ Herbicides fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.

PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Plainview HERBICIDE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE in clean water prior to adding it to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank. Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanup procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the commercial cleaner directions for rinsate disposal.

Caution: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. When PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. 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.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMDs and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher- capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size**- Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles**- Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind spread. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions, indicates a surface inversion. 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 minimizing drift potential and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Refillable Container" or "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to Be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack, or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack, or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE containing aminocyclopyrachlor, sulfometuron methyl, and chlorsulfuron only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with PLAINVIEW™ HERBICIDE containing aminocyclopyrachlor, sulfometuron methyl, and chlorsulfuron only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions.

Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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PRODUCED FOR



Bayer Environmental Science

A Division of Bayer CropScience LP

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