

PMQS

100-701

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2/13/92

MASTER LABEL

Amber®

Herbicide

For control of broadleaf weeds in wheat and barley

Active Ingredient:

Triasulfuron: 3-(6-methoxy-4-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-1-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)-phenylsulfonyl]-urea..... 75%

Inert Ingredients:..... 25%

Total:..... 100%

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8 x 1.4 Ounce Water Soluble Packets
Total 11.2 Ounces Net Weight

Made in Switzerland

Amber is a water dispersible granule.

EPA Reg. No. 100-701
EPA Est. 43788-SW-001

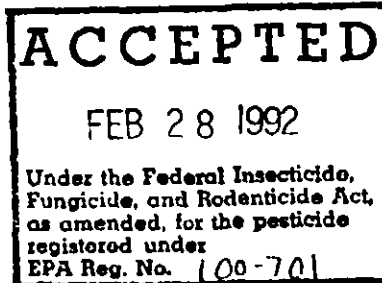
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

The outer protective bag contains Amber in eight small water soluble packets. These packets and their contents dissolve in water. After opening outer bag, immediately dump the required number of unopened packets into the partially filled sprayer or mix tank. Do not handle the soluble packets or expose them to moisture, as this may cause rupturing.

CGA 89L7A 022



DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

IMPORTANT: Read the entire Directions for Use and the Conditions of Sale and Warranty before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application all of which are beyond the control of CIBA-GEIGY or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

CIBA-GEIGY warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. CIBA-GEIGY makes no other express or implied warranty of Fitness or Merchantability or any other express or implied warranty. In no case shall CIBA-GEIGY or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. CIBA-GEIGY and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty, which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of CIBA-GEIGY.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

General Information

Amber is a selective herbicide for the control of many weeds in wheat (including durum wheat), barley, and fallow cropland. Refer to Table 1 for a listing of weeds controlled. It is a 75 percent water dispersible granule which must be thoroughly mixed in water and applied as a spray.

Growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited soon after Amber application. Leaves of susceptible plants turn yellow and/or red followed by death of the growing point. These visible effects of control may not be observed until 1 to 3 weeks after application depending upon weed species, growing conditions, and Amber rate.

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good weed control.

Use Amber to control weeds in wheat, barley, and fallow cropland in the following states only: AZ, CO, ID, KS, MN, MO (Atchison, Barton, Bates, Buchanan, Cass, Holt, Jackson, Jasper, McDonald, Newton, Platte, and Vernon counties only), MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, and WY.

Do not use Amber in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, in sections of WA and OR west of the Cascade Mountains, or in Benton County, WA. In WA, abide by all sulfonylurea aerial application rulings in effect by the Washington Department of Agriculture. } added

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR WEED CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

Spray Equipment

Use either ground or aerial spray equipment. Calibrate spray equipment before use.

Use equipment which is capable of continuous and vigorous tank agitation. When the tank is full, the agitation system should be capable of creating a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.

Use a 16-mesh strainer at the tank outlet. For the nozzles, use the screen recommended by the nozzle supplier. For ground application of 3-20 gals./A, use only conventional or low pressure flat fan nozzles to assure adequate coverage. For ground application of more than 20 gals./A, rain-drop or floodjet nozzles may be used. In dense stands of wheat or barley, use an adequate spray volume to provide uniform coverage of the weeds.

For aerial application, use a spray volume of 1-5 gals./A; and apply at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi and wind speed not exceeding 10 mph to assure accurate application within the target area.

Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin, and should wash thoroughly before eating and at the end of each day's operation.

Do not apply Amber through irrigation systems.

Mixing Procedures

Water as carrier

1. Be sure the sprayer is clean.
2. Always use clean water. Fill the tank with 25% of the total water volume needed, and begin agitation.
3. Be certain that the agitation system is working properly and that it creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.
4. Add the appropriate number of Amber soluble packets to the tank (Refer to Table 2).
5. Complete filling of the tank, maintaining sufficient agitation at all times to ensure surface action. This applies to both spray and nurse tanks.
6. Disperse Amber completely (agitate for three to five minutes) before adding surfactant or another chemical to the tank.
7. A nonionic surfactant with a minimum of 80% of the constituents effective as a spray adjuvant (e.g., X-77®) must be added at one to two qts./100 gals. of spray volume (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) for all applications to emerged weeds. Use 0.5% surfactant when applying Amber to dense weed populations or when applying Amber in a spray volume of ten or less gals./A.
8. Maintain continuous agitation while the spray suspension is in the tank.
9. Use the spray suspension as soon as it is prepared.

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already here!

Liquid fertilizer as carrier

The mixing steps are the same as listed above except the Amber must first be dispersed in water as described in the following steps prior to adding it to the spray tank [step number four above].

1. Fill a 2.5 gal. container with two gals. of water.
2. Place the appropriate number of Amber soluble packets (Refer to Table 2) in the container and wait 30 seconds.
3. Close the container and shake it vigorously until the packets are dissolved and the product is completely dispersed.
4. When the water soluble packets and the Amber are completely dispersed, add the mixture to the spray tank.
5. Rinse the 2.5 gal. container with water, and add the rinsate to the spray tank.
6. Continue with steps five through nine in the water as carrier instructions.

OR

Amber may be mixed in an inductor cone prior to adding it to the liquid fertilizer on sprayers so equipped as described in the following steps.

1. Shut off inductor cone valve and fill the cone with two to three gals. of water.
2. Add the appropriate number of Amber soluble packets (Refer to Table 2) to the water in the cone.
3. Wait one minute to allow the packets and Amber to completely disperse.
4. When the water soluble packets and the Amber are completely dispersed, open the inductor cone valve in order to add the Amber mixture to the spray tank.
5. Rinse the inductor cone thoroughly and keep the valve open so the rinsate is added to the spray tank.
6. Continue with steps five through nine in the water as carrier instructions.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Do not allow spray from ground or aerial equipment to drift onto

adjacent land or crops. When drift may be a problem, do everything possible to reduce spray drift, including:

- Do not spray if wind speeds are or become excessive. Do not spray if wind speed is 10 MPH or greater. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions. Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- Use extreme caution when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought, low relative humidity), especially when sensitive plants are located nearby.

add } - Drift from aerial applications of the herbicide is likely to result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment site. This damage can occur at levels below the concentrations that can be detected with chemical analysis.

- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If an inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.
- Further reductions in drift can be obtained by:
 1. Using large droplet size sprays. Do not use nozzles that product small droplets. Orient nozzles downward and slightly backward as needed to reduce drift for ground applications.
 2. Orienting nozzles straight back with the windstream, using straight stream orifices for aerial applications. Use the lowest number of nozzles practical with the largest possible orifice size to obtain the minimum one GPA volume. Application height and boom length should be set according to manufacturer's instructions to minimize drift.
 3. Reducing the volume of spray mixture (for example a minimum of 10 GPA for ground applications) by using higher flow rate nozzles. Using lower pressure with the appropriate nozzle to obtain higher volumes will also reduce spray drift.
 4. Apply as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.

Cleaning the Equipment after Amber Application

Many crops are extremely sensitive to very low rates of Amber. Special attention must be given to cleaning spray equipment before spraying a crop other than wheat or barley.

Mix only as much spray suspension as needed. Immediately after spraying, remove all traces of Amber from spraying equipment using this procedure:

1. Flush tank and hoses with clean water for 10 minutes.
2. Refill spray tank with water, and add 1 gallon household ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gals. of water*. Flush solution through hoses, boom and nozzles, and let stand in tank for 15 minutes with agitation before disposing according to state and local regulations.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Repeat step 1.
5. Clean nozzles and screens separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, flush the nozzles and screens with clean water.
6. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the Amber application.

*Note: A commercial tank cleaner may be used in place of the ammonia solution if it has been proven effective for use with Amber. Contact your CIBA-GEIGY representative or dealer for information about the suitability of specific tank cleaning products before using according to the manufacturer's directions.

Weed Resistance to Sulfonylurea Herbicides

In some fields, there are naturally-occurring biotypes of kochia and Russian thistle that will not be controlled by sulfonylurea herbicides.

Control of kochia and Russian thistle may be excellent with the use of Amber in many fields but, where there is the known occurrence of sulfonylurea-resistant biotypes, Amber must be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action (such as 2,4-D, MCPA, Banvel®, or Buctril®) to insure control of these sulfonylurea resistant biotypes.

The occurrence of sulfonylurea-resistant weed biotypes can be prevented or delayed by using Amber in tank mixes and/or sequential applications with a registered herbicide having a different mode of action, and by not allowing weed escapes to flower. Post-harvest tillage or application of a herbicide with a different mode of action must be made to control any weed escapes before they flower or set seed. If weeds will flower prior to harvest, make a sequential application of an appropriate herbicide with a different mode of action* from Amber. A

list of herbicides with the same mode of action as Amber can be obtained from your local CIBA-GEIGY representative. Amber applied to fallow cropland must be applied as a tank mixture.

Do not use Amber alone in any field where sulfonylurea-resistant biotypes of any weed species have been identified.

Because of the prevalence of resistant kochia biotypes in Montana and North Dakota, in these states Amber must be applied postemergence only in combination with a herbicide registered for use in wheat having a mode of action different from Amber. Amber may not be applied to fallow cropland in areas of these states where soil pH is 7.5 or greater.

An application of a herbicide with a different mode of action from Amber or a tillage operation must be made to control any weeds before they flower that may be present in fallow cropland treated with Amber.

Do not apply Amber or other herbicides with the same mode of action within a twelve month period after an Amber application, except for split applications as described below. For soils with pH values above 7.5, do not apply Amber or any other herbicide with the same mode of action within 15 months after the initial Amber application. If additional weed control is needed, use a herbicide with a different mode of action from Amber.

*Mode of action is the biochemical mechanism for interfering with plant growth.

Postemergence Amber Application to Winter or Spring Wheat,
Winter or Spring Barley, or Postemergence to Weeds in Fallow
Cropland

Apply Amber at the standard or enhanced rate when the target weeds shown in Table 1 are ACTIVELY GROWING AND ARE WITHIN THE HEIGHT AND DIAMETER RANGE SPECIFIED, and the wheat or barley is in the TWO-LEAF TO PRE-BOOT STAGE. Optimal control can be obtained for most weed species when the weeds are 2 inches or less in height or diameter. Very large weeds may only be suppressed. Do not apply the enhanced rate in areas with a soil pH greater than 7.5 except in the Blacklands of TX and OK. Use the low range of the standard rate unless additional length of control is needed. Include a nonionic surfactant in the spray mixture as described in the Mixing Procedures section.

Amber will also provide preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1 that may germinate after application, provided rainfall, enough to wet the soil 2-3 inches deep, moves Amber into the soil before they emerge. Application of Amber at the enhanced rate will increase the duration of weed control.

Fall applications of Amber to weeds in winter wheat, winter barley, or fallow cropland must be made before the emerged weeds are exposed to extended freezing temperatures for optimum control.

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Do not apply Amber to wheat or barley that is stressed due to (1) extremes in temperature or rainfall or (2) disease or insect pressure; or when extremes in temperature or rainfall are expected within one week of application, or crop injury may result.

Amber must be tank-mixed with (an) other appropriate herbicide(s) to obtain broad spectrum weed control in fallow cropland. Refer to the Amber Tank Mixtures with Other Herbicides Section.

Preemergence Amber Application to Winter or Spring Wheat

Apply Amber preemergence to wheat at the enhanced rate for the control of annual ryegrass and for suppression of light to moderate downy brome and cheat populations that have not emerged (Table 1). Sufficient and timely rainfall, enough to wet the soil 2-3 inches deep, is required for preemergence activity. It may be necessary to apply a sequential application of Sencor® or Lexone® if suppression of downy brome or cheat is not adequate after Amber application. Refer to the Sencor or Lexone label for directions for use and wheat variety restrictions. Amber will not adequately suppress heavy or dense populations of downy brome or cheat.

Preemergence Amber application at the standard or enhanced rate will provide control of the weeds listed in Table 1 provided rainfall, enough to wet the soil 2-3 inches deep, moves Amber into the soil before weed emergence.

Do not apply Amber preemergence to late fall-seeded winter wheat if environmental conditions that stress wheat are expected within 2 weeks after application.

Split Amber Applications to Winter Wheat (Soil pH less than 7.5)

Amber may be applied as a split application to winter wheat to control susceptible weeds that may be expected to emerge later in the growing season. Make the initial application of Amber either preemergence or postemergence at the standard rate, and follow with an additional postemergence application at the standard rate no sooner than 60 days after the first application. The second application must be tank-mixed with a herbicide registered for use in wheat having a different mode of action (such as 2,4-D, MCPA, Banvel, and Buctril) to avoid selection of resistant weed biotypes. The second application must be applied no later than pre-boot, or earlier if required by the directions for use of the tank mix partner. Include a nonionic surfactant in the spray mixture as described in the Mixing Procedures section.

Weeds Controlled with Amber

Table 1. Weeds controlled or suppressed with Amber at the standard and enhanced rate.

STANDARD RATE (0.28 oz./acre = 1 soluble packet/5 acres
or 0.35 oz./acre = 1 soluble packet/4 acres)

Weed Species	Maximum Height/Diameter for Optimum Control (inches)
blue mustard (purple mustard)	
field pennycress (fanweed)	
flixweed	
shepherdspurse	No Limit
tall hedge mustard	
tansymustard	
tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard)	
Virginia pepperweed	
Wild Mustard	
common ragweed	
common sunflower	
kochia*	Less than 6
prickly lettuce (China lettuce)*	
wild radish	
bushy wallflower	
buttercup	
coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	
corn gromwell	
cutleaf eveningprimrose	
hairy vetch	
jagged chickweed (umbrella spurry)	Less than 4
London rocket	
marshelder	
minerslettuce	
prostrate pigweed	
redroot pigweed	
smooth pigweed	
spring whitlowgrass	
annual polemonium (Jacobs-ladder)	
common chickweed*	
common mallow	Less than 2
forget-me-not	
Russian thistle*	
wild buckwheat	
henbit	Preemergence

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Table 1. (continued) Weeds controlled or suppressed
with Amber at the standard and enhanced rate.

**STANDARD RATE (0.28 oz./acre = 1 soluble packet/5 acres
or 0.35 oz./acre = 1 soluble packet/ 4 acres)**

Suppression of: Weed Species	Maximum Height/Diameter for Optimum Control (inches)
wild garlic	No limit
wild onion	

) *See Weed Resistance to Sulfonylurea Herbicides
Section of this label.

ENHANCED RATE (0.56 oz./acre = 1 soluble packet/2.5 acres)

Weed Species	Maximum Height/Diameter for Optimum Control (inches)
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Weeds controlled by STANDARD RATE plus:

Annual ryegrass	Preemergence
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Suppression of:

Canada thistle	Less than 6 inches
cheat	Preemergence
downy brome	Preemergence

Number of Amber Soluble Packets to Use

Table 2. Number of Amber soluble packets to use to treat various acreages at the standard or enhanced rate.

ACRES TO TREAT	NUMBER OF SOLUBLE PACKETS TO USE		
	STANDARD RATE		ENHANCED RATE
	0.28 oz./A	0.35 oz/A	0.56 oz./A
5	1		2
10	2		4
15	3		6
20	4	5	8
25	5		10
30	6		12
40	8	10	16
50	10		20
60	12	15	24
70	14		28
80	16	20	32
90	18		36
100	20	25	40
120	24	30	48
140	28	35	56
160	32	40	64

Note: One packet treats five acres at the standard rate, or one packet treats 4 acres at the maximum standard rate. Two packets treat five acres at the enhanced rate.

Tank Mixtures

Note: Amber tank mixtures with two or more of the products listed in the following sections or with products not listed below must be A) tested for physical compatibility and B) applied to a small area of the field and observed for resultant crop safety and weed control before widespread use.

Amber Tank Mixtures with Other Herbicides

TANK MIX AMBER WITH A SUITABLE HERBICIDE FROM THE LIST BELOW TO CONTROL BROADLEAF WEEDS THAT ARE BEYOND THE OPTIMUM TREATMENT SIZE OF 2 INCHES TALL OR ACROSS; TO CONTROL BROADLEAF OR GRASSY WEEDS NOT NAMED ON THIS LABEL; TO CONTROL SULFONYLUREA-RESISTANT WEEDS; AND/OR TO CONTROL WEEDS IN FALLOW CROPLAND. DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN THE RECOMMENDED LABEL RATE OF THE HERBICIDES LISTED BELOW.

Amber plus surfactant is known to be physically compatible with the following herbicides. Refer to the label of the tank mix herbicide used for pests controlled, directions for use, and restrictions.

Assert® 2.5E	
Banvel 4SC or SGF 2S	Landmaster BW 3.1 lb. ai/gal or
Bronate® 4E	II 2.2 lb. ai/gal
Buctril 2E	Lexone 75DF
Curtail® 2.38 lb. ai/gal	MCPA amine or ester
Curtail M 2.77 lb. ai/gal	Roundup® 4E
diuron (various manufacturers, formulations and product names)	Sencor 75DF
Fallow Master 1.6 lb. ai/gal	2,4-D amine or ester
Gramoxone Extra 2.5 lb. ai/gal	
Hoelon® 3E	

Amber Tank Mix Application with Tilt® Fungicide

For control of foot rot in wheat in the Pacific Northwest, Tilt fungicide may be applied at 0.25 pt./acre in combination with Amber at either the standard or enhanced rate. Refer to the Tilt label for specific use directions and restrictions.

Amber Application with Organophosphate Insecticides

Amber may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with registered organophosphate insecticides except malathion. These tank mixtures or sequential applications may cause temporary crop discoloration or crop injury especially if the crop is under environmental stress at the time of treatment.

Delay Amber application for at least 60 days after an in-furrow application of an organophosphate insecticide.

Grazing and Re-seeding following Amber Application

There are no grazing restrictions following Amber application.

Wheat may be re-seeded immediately after application of the standard rate and 2 months after application of the enhanced rate.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following crops may be planted after Amber application without a field bioassay providing the required time has elapsed between the most recent Amber application and the crop planting date.

Wheat

No rotational restrictions. Refer to Grazing and Re-seeding after Amber Application Section for re-seeding time intervals.

Barley

1. Ten months ONLY under the following conditions:
 - A. CO, KS, NE, OK, TX - pH 7.9 or less - one application of the standard rate.
 - B. Other states - pH 6.5 or less - one application of either the standard or enhanced rate.
2. Twenty-four months after application of either the standard or enhanced rate in areas not described above.

Grain Sorghum

1. Fourteen months ONLY under the following conditions:
 - A. Soil pH 7.9 or less and one application of the standard rate in Central Texas (excluding panhandle); Western Oklahoma (excluding panhandle); and West Central and Western Kansas and Nebraska (not including Kansas and Nebraska counties along the Colorado border.)
 - B. Soil pH 7.9 or less and one application of either the standard or enhanced rate in Eastern Texas; Central and Eastern Oklahoma; and Central and Eastern Kansas.
2. Twenty-four months after application of either the standard or enhanced rate in areas not described above.

Soybeans

Thirty-six months after application of either the standard or enhanced rate. Soybeans may be planted sooner if a successful field bioassay is completed.

Other Crops

All crops other than wheat, barley, grain sorghum, and soybeans under the specific conditions described above, may be seeded

only after the completion of a successful field bioassay. Refer to Field Bioassay Instructions Section.

Additional Rotational Precaution

If both Amber and another sulfonylurea herbicide or Assert have been applied during a single growing season, a field bioassay must be performed before planting any crop except wheat in the next growing season. If visible injury, stand reduction or yield reduction occurs in the bioassay, this crop must not be seeded.

Field Bioassay Instructions

Using typical tillage, seeding practices, and timings for the particular crop, plant several strips of the desired crop variety across the field which has been previously treated with Amber. Plant the strips perpendicular to the direction Amber was applied. The strips should be located so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in soil texture, pH, and drainage. If the crop does not show visible symptoms of injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction, this field can be seeded with this crop the next growing season after the bioassay. If visible injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction occurs, this crop must not be seeded, and the bioassay must be repeated the next growing season.

PRECAUTIONS

- 1) Do not apply more than one application of 0.56 oz./A or two applications of 0.28 oz./A (separated by at least 60 days) per crop. Split applications must be made within the same cropping season.
- 2) Do not apply Amber or other herbicides with the same mode of action within a twelve month period after an Amber application, except as directed above for split applications. If additional weed control is needed, use a herbicide with a different mode of action from Amber.
- 3) For soils with pH values above 7.5, do not apply Amber or any other herbicide with the same mode of action within 15 months after the initial Amber application. If weeds are present after application, they should be controlled with an application of a herbicide with another mode of action, and/or tillage.
- 4) Do not apply Amber if rainfall is expected within (24) hours. Rainfall or irrigation, particularly when it occurs soon

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after application, will promote the movement of Amber residues through the soil profile. } added

- 5) Do not apply Amber to wheat or barley undersown with legumes or forage grasses, as injury to the undersown crops may occur.
- 6) Do not apply Amber to irrigated land if the tail water will be used on non-target land.
- 7) Do not allow spray to drift to non-target crops, other desirable plants, recreational areas, ornamental plants, or onto land scheduled to be planted with crops other than wheat or barley.
- 8) Do not apply Amber to snow-covered soil or to frozen soil surfaces, since runoff may occur.
- 9) Do not apply Amber where its movement through the soil or on soil particles may place it in contact with non-target plants or their roots.
- 10) Do not apply Amber under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained.
- 11) Do not apply Amber to stressed or dormant weeds, or when environmental conditions which stress weeds or cause weed dormancy are expected within one week after application.
- 12) Do not mix with or apply sequentially with malathion. Tank mixture or sequential application with other registered organophosphate insecticides may cause temporary crop discoloration or crop injury. Delay Amber application for at least 60 days after an in-furrow application of an organophosphate insecticide.
- 13) Do not apply Amber through irrigation systems. } added

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage and Disposal

Store in a dry place. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Do not re-use outer bag. Dispose of outer bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372 day or night.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Statement of Practical Treatment

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If inhaled: remove victim to fresh air.

Environmental Hazards

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

Ground Water Advisory

Amber has been identified in ground water sampling from a field research study under vulnerable conditions. There is the possibility that Amber may leach through soil to ground water, especially where soils are coarse and ground water is near the surface. Consult with pesticide state lead agency or local agricultural agencies for information regarding soil permeability and aquifer vulnerability in your area.

Chemigation

Do not apply Amber through irrigation systems.

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Accu-Pak™ and Tilt® trademarks of CIBA-GEIGY

Assert® trademark of American Cyanamid Company

Banvel® trademark of Sandoz Chemical Corporation

Bronate® and Bucril® trademarks of Rhone-Poulenc Chemical Company

Curtail® trademark of the Dow Chemical Company

Fallow Master®, Landmaster® and Roundup® trademarks of Monsanto Company

Gramoxone® Extra® trademark of ICI Americas

Hoelon® trademark of Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Company

Lexone® trademark of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company

Sencor® trademark of the Parent company of Farbenfabriken Bayer GmbH, Leverkusen

X-77® trademark of Chevron Chemical Company

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Agricultural Division
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419

CGA 89L7A 022

Revised: February 13, 1992

[GANNONC.LABELA]AMBER_F6 - 2/13/92

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These 2 pages added

2/13/92

BASE LABEL

Amber®

Herbicide

For control of broadleaf weeds in wheat and barley

Active Ingredient:

Triasulfuron: 3-(6-methoxy-4-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-1-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)-phenylsulfonyl]-urea..... 75%

Inert Ingredients:..... 25%

Total:..... 100%

8 x 1.4 Ounce Water Soluble Packets
Total 11.2 Ounces Net Weight

Made in Switzerland

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See directions for use in attached booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-701
EPA Est. 43788-SW-001

Amber® trademark of CIBA-GEIGY
U.S. Patent No. 4,514,212

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

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