

Accu-Pak®

Peak-Corn - 3/95

Peak™

HERBICIDE

For weed control in field corn (grown for grain, silage, or seed), popcorn, and sweet corn

Active Ingredient:

prosulfuron: 1-(4-methoxy-6-methyl- triazin-2-yl)-3-[2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)- phenylsulfonyl]-urea	57.0%
Inert Ingredients:	43.0%
Total:	100.0%

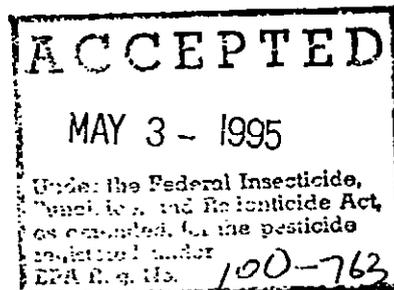
Peak is water-dispersible granules.

5 x 3 Oz.

Water-Soluble Packets

15 Oz.

Total Net Weight



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

This outer protective bag contains Peak in 5 inner water-soluble packets. Entire inner packets and contents dissolve in water. After opening outer bag, immediately dump the required number of unopened inner packets into a sprayer or mix tank partially filled with water. Do not excessively handle the inner soluble packets or expose them to moisture since this may cause rupturing.

EPA Reg. No. 100-

EPA Est. 100-

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

General Information

Peak is a selective herbicide applied after emergence of both crop and weeds for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn (grown for grain, silage, or seed), white corn, popcorn, and sweet corn. Peak is a water dispersible granule formulation which must be thoroughly mixed in water and applied as a spray.

Refer to Table 1 for a listing of weeds controlled. The degree of weed control resulting from application of Peak is dependent upon weed species, weed size at application, rate of Peak applied, and growing conditions. Weed control is better when ample soil moisture exists and weeds are actively growing.

Peak provides control or partial control of many broadleaf weeds. When reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can mean either erratic control from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Peak does not control grass weeds; therefore, if grasses are expected, a grass herbicide (such as Dual II® or Bicep Lite® preemergence) should be applied.

Growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited soon after application of Peak. The leaves of susceptible plants turn yellow, red, or brown after several days, followed by death of the growing point. Complete plant death occurs 1-3 weeks after application, depending upon weed species and growing conditions. Weeds not completely killed by Peak are often stunted and are less competitive to the crop.

This herbicide controls weeds by inhibiting a biochemical process which produces certain essential amino acids necessary for plant growth. The inhibited enzyme system is acetolactate synthase (ALS). Occurrence of ALS-resistant weed biotypes can be prevented or delayed by using this product in tank mixtures or in sequence with other herbicides having a different mode of action, and by using some form of mechanical control or a herbicide with a different mode of action to control weed escapes before they set seed.

Peak applied in accordance with this label rarely causes corn injury. When injury occurs, it is generally of short duration and yield potential is not affected.

Notes: To avoid possible illegal residues: (1) Do not harvest fresh sweet corn until 30 days after application. (2) Do not graze or feed forage from Peak-treated crops to livestock until 30 days after application, (3) Do not harvest silage until 40 days after application, (4) Do not harvest grain until 60 days after application, (5) Do not apply more than 1 oz./A of Peak in the cropping season, and (6) Complete all Peak applications before corn exceeds 48 inches (4 ft.) in height.

Precautions

Follow these precautions to reduce chances of crop injury and/or to avoid reduced weed control:

1. Peak should not be applied if corn is under severe stress due to drought, cold weather, hail, flooding, water-logged soil, compacted soil, disease, insect damage, nutrient deficiency (especially low nitrogen levels), or other causes. Also, avoid applications of this product to corn which is stressed due to dense populations of weeds which are taller than the optimum heights listed in Table 1. Application of Peak may result in reduced weed control if weeds are under severe stress due to drought or if weeds are taller than the optimum heights listed in Table 1.

2. a) If a "normal" corn hybrid (not an IR or IMR hybrid) is planted and Counter® insecticide has been applied before making an application of Peak, the likelihood of corn injury is increased. Do not apply Peak if any formulation of Counter was applied in-furrow at planting or over the row at cultivation. Do not apply Peak if Counter 15G was applied banded at planting; however, if Counter 20 CR was applied in a band or T-band at planting, wait until corn is at least 6 inches tall before applying Peak. Do not make a foliar postemergence or soil application of any organophosphate insecticide within 10 days before or 5 days after an application of Peak.

b) If an IR or IMR corn hybrid is planted, organophosphate insecticides, including terbufos (Counter), can be applied at any time according to label directions without increasing the likelihood of injury to those hybrids when Peak is applied. The interaction between organophosphate insecticides and Peak is completely overcome by corn hybrids with IR or IMR designations, but not by IT hybrids; i.e., IT hybrids should be considered like "normal" hybrids with regard to this interaction.

3. Peak should be applied postemergence to corn between 3 and 48 inches in height. Corn plants less than 3 inches tall are more susceptible to herbicide injury. To insure good spray coverage of the weeds, application made after the corn is 24 inches tall should generally be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles.

4. Peak can be applied to all field corn hybrids. Peak can also be applied to popcorn, sweet corn, and inbred lines of field corn; however, all inbred lines and all popcorn and sweet corn hybrids have not been tested for sensitivity to Peak. Therefore, inbred lines and popcorn and sweet corn hybrids must be tested for potential sensitivity to Peak before treating large acreages. Merit variety of sweet

corn is sensitive to Peak and should not be treated with this product.

5. To avoid crop injury, sweet corn should not be sprayed with over-the-top applications of Peak; i.e., only semi-directed or directed applications using drop nozzles should be used when the sweet corn plants are between 8 and 48 inches tall.
6. Do not irrigate within 4 hours after Peak application. Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after Peak application may reduce weed control.
7. Do not apply Peak in tank mixture with cyanazine (Bladex® or Extrazine® II) or severe crop injury may result.
8. Do not apply Peak to corn that exhibits injury symptoms from a previous herbicide application or other causes.
9. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixtures with Peak.

Application Procedures

Ground Spray Equipment: Use stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, or polyethylene spray tanks. Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced and of the same size, and should provide accurate and uniform application.

To help assure accuracy, calibrate sprayer at the beginning of the season before use and recalibrate frequently. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre. Higher volumes (i.e., at least 20 gals./A) should be used for severe weed infestations to ensure adequate spray coverage. Always include crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant in the spray mixture (see the section Mixing Instructions which follows).

Use a pump with capacity to: (1) maintain 35-40 psi pressure at nozzles and (2) provide sufficient agitation within the tank to keep product in suspension. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or low pressure nozzles. A centrifugal pump which provides shear action for dispersing and mixing the product is recommended. The pump should provide a minimum of 20 gals./minute/100 gals. tank size circulated through correctly positioned sparger tubes or jets. Agitation during both mixing and application is essential. Use screens to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens or strainers placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line unless a roller or piston pump is used for spraying the solution. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and when required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

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Good weed coverage with the spray mixture is essential for optimum weed control results. Observe sprayer nozzles frequently during the spraying operation to ensure that the spray pattern is uniform. Avoid large spray overlaps which result in excessive rates in the overlap areas. Also, avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. To reduce spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable vegetation to prevent drift to nontarget areas. Avoid placing nozzles directly over the corn row and concentrating spray into the corn whorls. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top application should be based upon the free-standing height of the crop, not height above the soil surface; and should be at least 12 inches above the corn.

Peak must be applied to the crop postemergence over-the-top (except on sweet corn), directed, or semi-directed. If the crop canopy would prevent adequate weed coverage, apply Peak with drop nozzles directed onto the weeds.

Avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) of Peak with crops other than those recommended for treatment on this label, since injury may occur.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product aerially.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

Recommendations to Avoid Spray Drift

As with all crop protection products, it is important to avoid off-target movement. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent land or crops. When drift may be a problem, take steps to reduce spray drift, including:

- Do not spray if wind speed is 10 mph or greater. Do not spray if winds are gusty. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions.
- Use extreme caution when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought, low relative humidity), especially when sensitive plants are located nearby.
- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If an inversion condition is suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.
- Further reductions in drift can be obtained by:

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1. Using large droplet size sprays. Do not use nozzles that produce extremely small droplets. Orient nozzles downward and slightly backward as needed to reduce drift for ground applications.
2. Increasing the volume of spray mixture. Using lower pressure with the appropriate nozzle to obtain larger spray droplets will also reduce spray drift.
3. Apply as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.

Mixing Instructions

1. Make sure the spray tank is clean before using. If it is contaminated with other materials, mixing problems and/or clogging may occur or injury to the crop may result.
2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
3. Fill the spray tank 1/4-1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation.
4. Make certain that the agitation system is working properly and creates a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. Maintain agitation throughout the mixing and spraying process.
5. Drop the required number of unopened water-soluble packets of Peak into the spray tank all at once. Continue agitation in the spray tank and allow the pouches to completely dissolve and the contents of the pouches to fully disperse. Important: Water soluble packets must always be the first material put into the spray tank after water.
6. Then add either (a) a high quality petroleum- or vegetable-based crop oil concentrate containing not less than 12% emulsifier at 1-4 pts./A as specified on the oil adjuvant label or (b) a good nonionic surfactant with a minimum of 80% of the constituents effective as a spray adjuvant, at the rate of 1-2 qts./100 gals. of spray mixture (0.25-0.5% v/v). Liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-34%) at 0.5-1 gal. per acre or 2 lbs./A spray grade ammonium sulfate may also be added to enhance activity. Liquid nitrogen should not be used as a substitute for crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant. Do not use liquid fertilizer as the total spray carrier.
7. While maintaining agitation, continue filling the spray tank. When the tank is 3/4 full, add any tank mix partners. If AAtrex® (atrazine), Accent®, Banvel®, Beacon®, Buctril®, Buctril + atrazine, Clarity®, Marksman®, or 2,4-D is desired as a tank mix partner, add it next while

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continuing to agitate. Do not use crop oil concentrate as the spray adjuvant or add liquid nitrogen when using Banvel (more than 2 oz./A), Buctril, Buctril + atrazine, Clarity (more than 2 oz./A), Marksman, or 2,4-D tank mixtures, i.e., use only nonionic surfactant.

8. Complete filling the tank, maintaining sufficient agitation at all times to ensure surface action until the spray tank mixture is uniform.
9. An anti-foaming agent may be added to reduce excessive foaming, if it occurs.
10. Do not leave spray in the spray tank without continuous agitation. Always maintain agitation to avoid separation and build-up of undesirable residues on the walls of the spray tank.
11. Make only sufficient spray mixture which can be used the day in which it will be sprayed; however, Peak will remain active in the spray solution for at least 36 hours.

Cleaning Equipment after Application

Because some broadleaf crops are extremely sensitive to low rates of Peak, special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than those registered for use and on this label. Mix only as much spray solution as needed. Immediately after spraying, clean equipment thoroughly using this procedure:

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a tank cleaning solution of one gallon of household ammonia per 50 gals. of water. Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces. Do not use chlorine based cleaners such as chlorox.
3. When available, use a pressure rinser to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
4. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner. Spray the cleaning solution on untreated corn or return to a rinsate tank for later use as make-up water for spraying corn, or use other approved disposal.
5. Repeat steps 2-4.
6. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately after completing the above procedures.

Corn - Peak Applied Alone

Peak controls many broadleaf weeds, including triazine-resistant biotypes, when applied postemergence in corn at the rates and timings recommended in Table 1. Applications should be made to weeds in the optimum height range recommended; larger weeds may be only partially controlled. For optimum control, if cultivation is to be used; cultivation is recommended 7-14 days after Peak application.

Peak may be applied postemergence (over-the-top or directed) to corn between 3 and 48 inches in height. Within that broad window of application, it is more important to time applications to the optimum weed heights listed in Table 1, rather than corn height. To insure good spray coverage of the weeds, applications made after the corn is 24 inches tall should generally be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles. In drier climates (i.e., the extreme western Cornbelt and sorghum-growing areas), crop oil concentrate (COC) is the preferred additive, instead of nonionic surfactant, when applying Peak alone.

Note: In the northern United States (i.e., north of Interstate Highway 80 from Iowa eastward and north of Highway 20 from Nebraska westward); if a crop other than field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, grain sorghum, wheat, barley, rye, oats, proso millet, or triticale may be planted in this field next year, Peak should be applied only at the low 0.5 oz./A rate, either alone or in a tank mixture. Additionally, in these northern areas, rates of Peak should always be reduced to approximately 0.5 oz./A in areas of fields having a calcareous surface layer and on hill-tops/hillsides and other areas which are high in soil pH and very low in organic matter. These rate reductions are to reduce the risk of injury to target and rotational crops. Refer also to Tank Mixture options and Rotational Crops sections of this label.

Table 1: Weeds Controlled with Peak Applied Postemergence

Weeds Controlled	Low Rate (0.5 Oz./A)	Standard Rate (0.75 Oz./A)	Enhanced Rate (1.0 Oz./A)
	Weed Size Ranges for Optimum Control (inches)		
Amaranth, Palmer (<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>)	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Bindweed, Field (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	2-4*	2-6*	2-8*
Bindweed, Hedge (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>)	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Buckwheat, Wild (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	2-3***	2-4***	2-5***
Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)	1-3*	1-3	1-5
Cocklebur, Common (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)	2-6	2-10	2-12
Devil's-Claw (<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>)	2-6	2-8	2-10
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)	1-4	1-6	1-8
Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)**	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Lambsquarters, Common (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	1-3*	1-4	1-5
Mallow, Common (<i>Malva neglecta</i>)	1-3*	1-4*	1-5*
Morningglory, Ivyleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>)	1-3*	1-4*	1-4
Morningglory, Pitted (<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>)	1-3*	1-4*	1-4
Morningglory, Tall (<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>)	1-2*	1-3*	1-4*
Pigweed, Redroot (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)	1-3	1-5	1-6
Pigweed, Smooth (<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)	1-3	1-5	1-6
Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	1-4	1-6	1-8
Pusley, Florida (<i>Richardia scabra</i>)	1-3	1-4	1-6
Ragweed, Common (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	2-6	2-10	2-12
Ragweed, Giant (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)	1-3*	1-3	1-4
Sesbania, Hemp (<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>)	1-3	1-4	1-6
Sicklepod (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>)	1-3	1-4	1-5
Sida, Prickly (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)	1-2*	1-3*	1-5*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>)		1-3	1-4
Sunflower, Common (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	1-6	1-9	1-12
Thistle, Canada (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	1-2*	1-4*	1-6*
Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)****	1-4	1-6	1-9
Waterhemp, Common (<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>)	1-3	1-4	1-5
Waterhemp, Tall (<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>)	1-3*	1-4*	1-4

*Partially controlled or suppressed.

**Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to this and other ALS herbicides. Where these ALS-resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide active against that weed and with another mode of action should be used alone or in tank mixture with Peak to control those biotypes.

***Spray after true leaves have emerged; earlier applications may result in unacceptable control.

****For optimum control, include nitrogen in the spray mixture; refer to Mixing Instructions.

The numbers of water-soluble packets to treat various acreages with Peak are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of Peak Water-Soluble Packets Required to Treat Various Acreages at the Low or Tank-Mix Rate (0.5 Oz./A), Standard Rate (0.75 Oz./A), and Enhanced Rate (1 Oz./A).

Acres to Treat	Number of Peak Water-Soluble Packets (3 oz. each) to Use for Broadcast Applications		
	Low or Tank-Mix Rate 0.5 Oz./A (1 packet/ 6 acres)	Standard Rate 0.75 Oz./A (1 packet/ 4 acres)	Enhanced Rate 1 Oz./A (1 packet/ 3 acres)
3	--	--	1
4	--	1	--
6	1	--	2
8	--	2	--
12	2	3	4
16	--	4	--
18	3	--	6
20	--	5	--
24	4	6	8
30	5	--	10
40	7	10	13
60	10	15	20
80	13	20	26
100	17	25	33
120	20	30	40
140	23	35	46
160	27	40	53

Notes: (1) One bag of Peak contains five water-soluble packets. Each packet treats 3 acres at the Enhanced Rate, 4 acres at the Standard Rate, and 6 acres at the Low or Tank-Mix Rate. Thus, each bag treats 15 acres at the Enhanced Rate, 20 acres at the Standard Rate, and 30 acres at the Tank-Mix Rate. (2) For band applications, use proportionately less product.

Corn - Peak Applied in Tank Mixtures

Peak may be applied postemergence in various tank mixtures: a) for improved control of weeds not fully controlled by Peak alone; b) to control weeds which are larger than the optimum size range in Table 1; or c) to include a different mode of action herbicide to help prevent or manage resistant weed biotypes (refer to Table 3). For all tank mixtures of Peak with other herbicides, refer to both labels for weeds controlled and application information; and follow all restrictions and precautions on both labels. The tank mixtures in Table 3 will control the weeds listed in that Table when treated at the growth stage recommended, plus the weeds and weed sizes listed in the Standard Rate section of Table 1.

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Apply Peak in tank mixtures at the 0.5 oz./A rate (refer to Table 2), and refer to the Mixing Instructions section of this label. If for some reason, a second application is desired, the maximum amount of Peak which can be applied is 1 oz./A during the cropping season.

IMPORTANT: FOR TANK MIXTURES WITH AATREX (OR OTHER BRANDS OF ATRAZINE) - If applying Peak in tank mixture with AAtrex (atrazine), all the restrictions and rate limitations appearing on the AAtrex (atrazine) label must be followed if more restrictive/protective than those on this label.

Table 3: Peak Tank Mixtures for Corn. Use the Tank-Mix Rate for Peak (0.5 Oz./A or 1 packet/6 acres) and add one of the mixing partners recommended below.			
Weed and Recommended Size (inches) ¹	Tank Mix Partner and Rate ⁸	Recommended Additives ³	Corn Height Range (inches)
Canada Thistle (1-6) ² other Thistles (1-6) ² Field Bindweed (2-8) ² Hemp Dogbane (2-15) ²	Banvel or Clarity 1/4-1/2 pt./A OR 2,4-D 1/4-1/2 pt./A 4EC	NIS NIS	4-12, or 8-24 directed 4-8, or 8-24 directed
Giant Ragweed (1-6)	Beacon 0.19-0.38 oz./A	COC or NIS	4-20, or 8-pretassel
Lambsquarters (1-6 or heavy infestations) Morningglories (1-5) Nightshades (1-5) Pigweeds (1-6)	AAtrex (atrazine) ⁴ 1/2-1 1/2 qt./A 4L OR Banvel or Clarity 1/8-1/2 pt./A OR Buctril 1/2-1 pt./A OR Buctril+atrazine 1-2 1/2 pt./A OR Marksman 1-2 pt./A OR 2,4-D 1/4-1/2 pt./A 4EC	COC NIS ⁵ NIS NIS NIS	4-12, or 8-12 directed 4-12, or 8-24 directed 4-20, or 8-48 directed 4-12, or 8-12 directed 4-12, or 8-12 directed 4-8, or 8-24 directed
Johnsongrass (3-16) ⁶ Quackgrass (3-8) ⁶ Shattercane (3-12) ⁶	Beacon 0.38-0.76 oz./A OR Accent 1/3-2/3 oz./A	COC or NIS COC or NIS	4-20, or 8-pretassel 4-20, or 8-36 directed
Other Grasses - refer to Accent label	Accent ⁷ 1/3-2/3 oz./A	COC or NIS	4-20, or 8-36 directed

¹Recommended weed sizes for optimum control.

²Partially controlled or suppressed.

³NIS = Nonionic Surfactant or COC = Crop Oil Concentrate; nitrogen may also be added where COC is recommended; refer to Mixing Instructions section of this label.

- ⁴Mixture with AAtrex (atrazine) or premixes containing atrazine may result in some reduction in control (antagonism) on cocklebur, quackgrass, sunflower, and velvetleaf.
- ⁵If 1/8 pt./A of Banvel or Clarity is used, COC may be used in place of NIS. At higher rates of Banvel or Clarity, only use NIS.
- ⁶Partial control or suppression at 0.38 oz./A of Beacon or 1/3 oz./A of Accent is dependent upon conditions favorable for weed growth; control at 0.76 oz./A of Beacon or 2/3 oz./A of Accent.
- ⁷Peak + Accent tank mixtures are for rescue of escaped grasses and broadleaf weeds following preemergence treatments of a grass herbicide (such as Dual II or Bicep II).
- ⁸The following tank mix partners may not be used on sweet corn: Accent, Banvel, Bucril and Marksman.

Crop Failure

If corn treated with Peak is lost due to a natural catastrophe such as hail or frost, normal field corn may be replanted but not until four weeks or more after application. An IR or IMR corn hybrid may be replanted immediately. For control of weeds in replanted corn, Peak may be applied postemergence a second time only if the total Peak applied during the cropping season does not exceed 1 oz./A.

Rotational Crops

The following crops may be planted at the intervals indicated following an application of Peak. Planting at shorter intervals may result in injury to the rotational crop and/or illegal residues. All intervals greater than 300 days are due to phytotoxicity concerns.

<u>Rotational Crops</u>	<u>Minimum Interval</u>	<u>Comments</u>
IR or IMR Field Corn Hybrids	None	Refer to <u>Crop Failure</u> section.
Normal Field Corn	4 Weeks	Refer to <u>Crop Failure</u> section.
Popcorn, Sweet Corn,	2 Months	
Grain Sorghum, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale, Rice, Proso Millet, Soybeans, Cotton, Peas, Green Beans, Peanuts, Dry Beans, Canola, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Flax, Forage Grasses, Tobacco, Cabbage	300 days	In the northern U.S. only (i.e., north of Interstate Highway 80 in Iowa and eastward, and north of Highway 20 in Nebraska and westward), to avoid potential injury to these rotational crops, Peak should be applied before July 1 and only at the Low or Tank-Mix Rate (0.5 oz./A). In these northern areas, if Peak is applied after June 30 or at a rate above 0.5 oz./A, do not rotate to crops other than field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, grain sorghum, wheat, barley, rye, oats, proso millet, or triticale the next year.
Sunflowers, Sugar Beets, Leeks, Onions	24 Months	
All other crops	18 months	

Notes: (1) For rotational crop restrictions when Peak is used in tank mixtures, refer to the rotation intervals above for Peak and to the respective product label of any mixing partner for additional restrictions, and use the longest interval. (2) Do not use this product in North Dakota; north of Highway 212 or west of Highway 281 in South Dakota; or north of Highway 212 in Minnesota unless corn, sorghum, small grain cereals, or proso millet will be the only crop grown in the following year. (3) Do not use this product in the Red River Valley area of Minnesota or North Dakota unless corn or small grain cereals will be the only crop grown the following year. (4) In the High Plains and intermountain areas of the West where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use this product only when corn, sorghum, small grain cereals, or proso millet will be the only crop grown the following year.

Storage and Disposal

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Pesticide Storage and Disposal

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store this product under wet conditions. Handle outer bag carefully to avoid breakage of inner soluble packets.

Pesticide Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment. Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

Container Disposal

Do not reuse 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.

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Statement of Practical Treatment

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

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Note to Physician: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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 when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

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