UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 7, 2017

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

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Add new use on Rice for Prosulfuron and thereby expanding the existing tolerances in or on Cereal Grains Crop Group 15 and Forage, Fodder and Straw of Cereal Grains Crop Group 16
Product Name: Peak
EPA Registration Number: 100-763
Application Date: February 24, 2016
Decision Number: 514460

Dear Ms. Pyles:

The application referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable under FIFRA Section 3(c)(7)(B), subject to the following conditions:

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

2. You are required to submit to the Agency the following studies. The deadline for you to submit these required data to the Agency is 08/01/2019. Your failure to provide these data in a timely or adequate manner may result in initiation of a cancellation action against your registration.

    - Aquatic vascular plant growth with typical end-use product (TEP) (850.4400)
    - Aquatic non-vascular plant growth with TEP (850.5400)
    - Toxicity to freshwater/marine fish with the TEP (850.1075)
    - Acute toxicity to freshwater aquatic invertebrates with TEP (850.1010)
    - Oyster acute toxicity with TEP (850.1025)
    - Mysid acute toxicity with TEP (850.1035)
    - Honey bee adult acute oral toxicity (Non-Guideline, OECD 213)
    - Honey bee larvae acute oral toxicity (Non-Guideline, OECD 237)
    - Honey bee adult chronic oral toxicity (Non-Guideline)
    - Honey bee larvae chronic oral toxicity (Non-Guideline)

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

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under 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 you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). If you have any questions, please contact Erik Kraft by phone at 703-308-9358, or via email at kraft.erik@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Rachel C. Holloman

Rachel C. Holloman, Chief
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch,
Registration Division,
Office of Pesticide Programs

ACCEPTED
08/07/2017
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-763

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

CustomPak™

Peak®

Herbicide

For weed control in barley, field corn, sorghum , oats, proso millet, [rice], rye, triticale, wheat and following small grain harvest

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

Peak is formulated as a water-dispersible granule and contains 0.57 lb prosulfuron per lb of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-763

EPA Est.

Net Weight

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mills, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

User Safety Requirements

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

Engineering Controls

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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove clothing/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

For crop uses [except rice]: 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 water or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mills, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Peak is a selective herbicide applied after emergence of both crop and weeds for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn, sorghum, winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, rye, oats, triticale, proso millet [and rice]; and postemergence to weeds following small grain harvest. In addition, preemergence applications can be used in some areas for broadleaf weed control in sorghum. Peak is a water-dispersible granule formulation which must be thoroughly mixed in water and applied as a spray.

Refer to Tables 1 and 5 for a listing of weeds controlled when Peak is applied postemergence. 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 optimum 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, this means that Peak provides significant weed control activity, but not always at a level 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 Magnum®, or Bicep Lite II Magnum® preemergence in sorghum) should be applied.

Throughout this label, where rate ranges are listed, use the lower rate of Peak when weeds are in the middle or shorter portion of the recommended size range and the infestation is light or moderate. Use a higher rate of Peak when weeds are in the taller portion of the recommended size range or the infestation is heavy, and when a longer duration of weed control is desired.

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. Following postemergence applications, Peak provides residual/soil activity for up to 4 weeks.

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

Use Restrictions: Do not use Peak in the San Luis Valley of CO. In WA, abide by all sulfonylurea aerial application rulings in effect by the Washington Department of Agriculture.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

To reduce the potential for herbicide resistance issues, the end use product, Peak, label contains the following label language that provides the user with information on resistant weed management.

Peak is a Group 2 herbicide (acetolactate synthase (ALS) -inhibitor mode of action). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to herbicides with the ALS-inhibitor mode of action. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than specified use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present if poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods. Contact your local Syngenta sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the full effective application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective. Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Syngenta retailer, representative, or call 1-800-334-9481. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Best Management Practices for Resistance Management

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Restrictions:

1. Do not use Peak alone in any field where ALS-resistant biotypes of any weed species have been identified. Peak must be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to insure control of these ALS-resistant biotypes.

2. Do not apply Peak or other herbicides with the same mode of action within a 12-month period after a Peak application, except for planned sequential applications as described in the crop sections on this label. If additional weed control is needed, use a herbicide with a different mode of action than Peak.

Adjuvants

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Ground Application Equipment: Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced and of the same size, and should provide accurate and uniform application. Refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT Ground Boom Applications** section of this label for spray droplet size requirement.

To help assure accuracy, calibrate sprayer at the beginning of the season before use and recalibrate frequently. For ground application, use a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre. Higher volumes (i.e., at least 20 gal/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 **Mixing Procedures** section 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 drift reduction flat fan nozzles. A centrifugal pump which provides shear action for dispersing and mixing the product is recommended. The pump should provide a minimum of 20 gal/minute/100 gal tank size circulated through a correctly positioned sparger tube or jet agitators. If jet agitators are used, at least 2 agitators should be aligned on the bottom of the tank pointing toward each end. Agitation during both mixing and application is essential. 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.

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. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable vegetation to prevent drift to non-target areas. Refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT Ground Boom Applications** and **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES** sections of this label for spray drift management.

Peak can be applied to the crop postemergence over-the-top or directed. In row crops, if the crop canopy would prevent adequate weed coverage, apply Peak with drop nozzles directed onto the weeds. For application to sorghum, avoid placing nozzles directly over the row and concentrating spray into the sorghum whorls.

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

Aerial Application: Apply Peak in water using a minimum spray volume of 2 gal/A. Include crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant in the spray mixture (see following **Mixing Procedures**). Make applications with low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. Refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT Aerial Applications** and **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES** sections of this label for spray drift management.

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

Restriction: Do not apply Peak by aerial application in New York state.

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.

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. It is critical to avoid contaminating the forage sources and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

Spray Drift Management

As with all crop protection products, it is important to avoid off-target movement onto adjacent land or crops, as even small amounts may injure sensitive plants. To reduce spray drift, the following spray drift management requirements must be followed.

SPRAY DRIFT
Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT
Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
Be aware of nearby Non-Target sites and environmental conditions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

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

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

Peak has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying Peak if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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 gal of household ammonia per 50 gal of water. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners, such as Clorox®.

3. When available, use a pressure rinser to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all internal parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. **Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleansing solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing.** 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. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.

5. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner. Spray the cleaning solution on an untreated crop on which Peak is registered, or return to a rinsate tank for later use as make-up water for spraying crops on which Peak is registered, or use other approved disposal.

6. Repeat steps 2-5.

7. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.

8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

Note: If the tank is equipped with the proper number of correctly mounted 360° tank washing nozzles which are attached to a dedicated rinsing system, less cleaning solution than a full tank may be used. Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces. Start the sprayer agitation and recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. Flush the spray boom with the cleaning solution. Repeat the rinsing procedure 1-2 times.

MIXING PROCEDURES

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 ¼-½ full with **clean water** and begin agitation. For applications to small grain cereals, liquid fertilizer may replace part or all of the water as carrier.

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. Maintain agitation and continue filling the spray tank. Add the appropriate amount of Peak and allow the product to completely dispense into the mix water.

6. While maintaining agitation continue filling the spray tank. When the tank is ¾ full, add any tank mix partners. When tank mixing with other products, do not use crop oil concentrate as the spray adjuvant or add liquid nitrogen except under conditions where it is required on the mix partner label.

   It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

7. For postemergence applications, then add either (a) a high quality petroleum- or vegetable-based crop oil concentrate containing not less than 12% emulsifier at 1-4 pt/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 qt/100 gal of spray mixture (0.25-0.5% volume/volume). Liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-34%) at 0.5-1 gal/A or 2 lb/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 nonionic surfactant. **Do not use liquid fertilizer as the total spray carrier on sorghum; that option is for small grain cereals only. When liquid fertilizer is used as the spray carrier, a nonionic surfactant should be included as described above. Do not use crop oil concentrate when liquid fertilizer is the carrier.**

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.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CORN

PEAK APPLIED ALONE

Peak can be applied for postemergence weed control in field corn grown for grain or silage. Peak controls many broadleaf weeds, including triazine resistant biotypes, when applied postemergence in corn at the rates and timings specified 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 will not control weeds resistant to ALS inhibiting herbicides. Refer to the **Weed Resistance Management** section of this label for further directions.

Peak may be applied postemergence (over-the-top or directed) to corn between 4 and 30 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 and to actively growing weeds, rather than corn height. To ensure good spray coverage of the weeds and to avoid potential crop injury, applications made when the field corn is 20-30 inches tall or exhibits more than 6 collars (V6), whichever comes first, should be directed using drop nozzles.

Peak should be applied with either a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt/100 gallons (0.25% v/v) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 gallon/100 gallons (1% v/v). In drier climates (e.g., the extreme western Corn Belt), crop oil concentrate (COC) is the preferred additive, instead of nonionic surfactant, when applying Peak alone.

Precautions – For All Applications of Peak to Field Corn

1. Peak should not be applied to corn which is under severe stress due to drought, cold weather, hail, wind damage, sand abrasion, flooding, water-logged soil, compacted soil, disease, insect damage, nutrient deficiency (especially low nitrogen or iron levels), or other causes. Also, Peak should not be applied if weeds are under severe stress due to drought or if weeds are taller than the optimum heights listed in Table 1.

2. If an organophosphate insecticide is applied to corn at planting or before applying Peak, temporary corn injury may occur following the Peak application.

Use Restrictions:

1. Do not apply Peak if the crop was treated with Counter® (any application method) applied in-furrow at planting or over the row at cultivation, as severe crop injury may occur.

2. Do not make a foliar postemergence or soil application of any organophosphate insecticide within 10 days before or 7 days after a Peak application or sever crop injury may occur.

3. Do not apply Peak to corn that exhibits injury symptoms from a previous herbicide application or other causes.

4. Rates and rotational restrictions vary by geography. Refer to the **Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak** section of this label for maximum rates allowed per region and rotational crop restrictions.

5. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre) in a single application.

6. Do not apply more than 1 application at the single maximum application rate per year.

7. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year).

8. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock until 30 days after application.

9. Do not harvest for silage until 40 days after application.

10. Do not harvest grain until 60 days after application.

Table 1: Weeds Controlled With Peak Applied Postemergence on Corn

Weeds Controlled	0.5 oz/A	0.75 oz/A	1.0 oz/A
	Weed Size Ranges for Optimum Control (inches)		
Amaranth, Palmer *(Amaranthus palmeri)***	1-4*	1-4	1-6
Beggarweed, Florida *(Desmodium tortuosum)*	1-3	1-4	1-5
Bindweed, Field *(Convolvulus arvensis)*	2-4*	2-6*	2-8*
Bindweed, Hedge *(Calystegia sepium)*	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Buckwheat, Wild *(Polygonum convolvulus)****	2-3*	2-4	2-5
Buffalobur *(Solanum rostratum)*	1-3*	1-3	1-5
Burcucumber *(Sicyos Angulatus)*	1-3*	1-4*	1-5*
Buttercup, Hairy *(Ranunculus sardous)*	1-4	1-5	1-6
Chamomile, Mayweed *(Anthemis cotula)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Chickweed, Common *(Stellaria media)***	1-3*	1-4*	1-5*
Cocklebur, Common *(Xanthium strumarium)***	2-6	2-10	2-12
Devil's Claw *(Proboscidea louisianica)*	2-6	2-8	2-10
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf *(Oenothera laciniata)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Fiddleneck, Coast *(Amsinckia intermedia)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Flixweed *(Descurainia sophia)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Garlic, Wild *(Allium vineale)*	1-8	1-10	1-12
Henbit *(Lamium amplexicaule)*	1-2*	1-3*	1-4*
Horseweed (Marestail) *(Conyza canadensis)*	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)***	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Ladysthumb *(Polygonum persicaria)*	1-3	1-5	1-6
Lambsquarters, Common *(Chenopodium album)*	1-3*	1-4	1-5
Lettuce, Prickly *(Lactuca serriola)***	1-4	1-5	1-6
Mallow, Common *(Malva neglecta)*	1-3*	1-4*	1-5*
Mallow, Venice *(Hibiscus trionum)*	1-3	1-4	1-5
Morningglory, Ivyleaf *(Ipomoea hederacea)*	1-3*	1-4*	1-4
Morningglory, Pitted *(Ipomoea lacunosa)*	1-3*	1-4*	1-4
Morningglory, Tall *(Ipomoea purpurea)*	1-3*	1-3*	1-4*
Mustard, Blue *(Chorispora tenella)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Mustard, Tumble *(Sisymbrium altissimum)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Mustard, Wild *(Brassica kaber)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Pennycress, Field *(Thlapsi arvense)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Pigweed, Redroot *(Amaranthus retroflexus)***	1-3	1-5	1-6
Pigweed, Smooth *(Amaranthus hybridus)***	1-3	1-5	1-6
Pigweed, Tumble *(Amaranthus albus)*	1-3	1-5	1-6
Puncturevine *(Tribulus terrestris)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Pusley, Florida *(Richardia scabra)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Radish, Wild *(Raphanus raphanistrum)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Ragweed, Common *(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)*	2-6	2-10	2-12
Ragweed, Giant *(Ambrosia trifida)***	1-3*	1-3	1-4
Sesbania, Hemp *(Sesbania exaltata)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Shepherdspurse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Sicklepod *(Cassia obtusifolia)*	1-3	1-4	1-5
Sida, Prickly *(Sida spinosa)*	1-3*	1-3*	1-5*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania *(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Sunflower, Common *(Helianthus annuus)*	1-6	1-9	1-12
Tansymustard *(Descurainia pinnata)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Thistle, Canada *(Cirsium arvense)*	1-2*	1-4*	1-6*
Thistle, Russian *(Salsola iberica)***	1-2	1-3	1-4
Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*****	1-4	1-6	1-9
Waterhemp, Common *(Amaranthus rudis)***	1-3*	1-4	1-5
Waterhemp, Tall *(Amaranthus tuberculatus)***	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 Procedures.

PEAK APPLIED IN TANK MIX WITH SPIRIT® HERBICIDE

For improved control of emerged broadleaf weeds or extended residual, Peak may be tank mixed at a maximum rate of 0.25 oz/A with Spirit Herbicide. For this postemergence tank mix, add either a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt/100 gallons (0.25% v/v) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 gallon/100 gallons (1% v/v).

Precautions for the Tank Mixture of Peak Plus Spirit

1. Follow all precautions listed under the **Corn – Peak Applied Alone** section of this label.

2. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the Peak and Spirit labels.

Use Restrictions:

1. Do not plant any crop other than field corn the year following an application of Peak plus Spirit. In addition, refer to the **Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak** section of this label and follow all crop rotational restrictions.

2. Do not apply more than 0.25 oz of Peak per acre (0.0089 lb prosulfuron per acre) in tank mix with Spirit.

PEAK APPLIED IN TANK MIXTURE WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

Peak may be applied postemergence in tank mixture with other registered herbicides: 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 manage resistant weed biotypes.

When tank mixing Peak with a herbicide that contains a fully loaded adjuvant system (e.g. Touchdown Total), no additional adjuvant is needed. For all other herbicide tank mixtures with Peak, either a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt/100 gallons (0.25% v/v) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 gallon/100 gallons (1% v/v) is required.

For all tank mixtures of Peak with other herbicides, refer to the product labels for weeds controlled and application information; and follow all restrictions and precautions on each label. When tank mixing Peak with other herbicides, refer to the Mixing Instructions section of this label.

Precautions for Peak Tank Mixtures with Other Herbicides

1. Follow all precautions listed under the **Corn – Peak Applied Alone** section of this label.

2. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the label of each product used in tank mixture with Peak.

Use Restrictions:

1. Rates and rotational restrictions vary by geography. Refer to the **Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak** section of this label for maximum rates allowed and rotational crop restrictions.

2. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year).

3. With the exception of Spirit Herbicide, do not apply Peak in corn sequentially or in tank mixture with another prosulfuron containing herbicide (e.g. Exceed) in the same year.

SORGHUM SPP. [GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO), SUDANGRASS, AND HYBRIDS OF THESE GROWN FOR GRAIN, FORAGE, AND STOVER, EXCEPT SWEET SORGHUM]

Peak controls many broadleaf weeds, including triazine-resistant biotypes, in sorghum.

Postemergence Application (In All Sorghum Growing Areas)

Postemergence application should be made to sorghum at the rates and timings specified in Table 2. Refer to the **Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak** section regarding limitations for planting certain rotational crops at the higher application rates. **If weeds are larger than the optimum size range recommended, only partial control may be obtained.** For optimum control, if cultivation is to be used, cultivation is recommended 7-14 days after application of Peak.

Peak may be applied postemergence (over-the-top or directed) to actively growing sorghum between 5 and 30 inches in height and prior to head emergence. Within that broad window of application, it is more important to time applications to the optimum weed heights listed in Table 2, rather than crop height. Applications made to sorghum which is less than 5 inches tall increase the likelihood of crop injury. To insure good spray coverage of weeds, applications made after the sorghum is 20 inches tall should generally be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles. In drier climates, crop oil concentrate (COC) is the preferred additive, instead of nonionic surfactant, when applying Peak alone.

Postemergence Tank Mixtures (In All Sorghum Growing Areas)

Peak may be applied in various tank mixtures for weed control in sorghum: (a) to include a different mode of action herbicide to help prevent or manage resistant weed biotypes; (b) for improved control of weeds not fully controlled by Peak alone; or (c) to control weeds which are larger than the optimum size range in Table 2.

Table 2: Weeds Controlled with Peak Applied Postemergence on Sorghum

Weeds Controlled	Sorghum Tank Mix 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 *(Amaranthus palmeri)***	1-4*	1-4	1-6
Beggarweed, Florida *(Desmodium tortuosum)*	1-3	1-4	1-5
Bindweed, Field *(Convolvulus arvensis)*	2-4*	2-6*	2-8*
Bindweed, Hedge *(Calystegia sepium)*	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Buckwheat, Wild *(Polygonum convolvulus)****	2-3*	2-4	2-5
Buffalobur *(Solanum rostratum)*	1-3*	1-3	1-5
Buttercup, Hairy *(Ranunculus sardous)*	1-4	1-5	1-6
Chamomile, Mayweed *(Anthemis cotula)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Chickweed, Common *(Stellaria media)***	1-3*	1-4*	1-5*
Cocklebur, Common *(Xanthium strumarium)***	2-6	2-10	2-12
Devil's Claw *(Proboscidea louisianica)*	2-6	2-8	2-10
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf *(Oenothera laciniata)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Fiddleneck, Coast *(Amsinckia intermedia)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Flixweed *(Descurainia sophia)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Garlic, Wild *(Allium vineale)*	1-8	1-10	1-12
Henbit *(Lamium amplexicaule)*	1-2*	1-3*	1-4*
Horseweed (Marestail) *(Conyza canadensis)*	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)***	1-3*	1-4	1-6
Ladysthumb *(Polygonum persicaria)*	1-3	1-5	1-6
Lambsquarters, Common *(Chenopodium album)*	1-3*	1-4	1-5
Lettuce, Prickly *(Lactuca serriola)***	1-4	1-5	1-6
Mallow, Common *(Malva neglecta)*	1-3*	1-4*	1-5*
Mallow, Venice *(Hibiscus trionum)*	1-3	1-4	1-5
Morningglory, Ivyleaf *(Ipomoea hederacea)*	1-3*	1-4*	1-4
Morningglory, Pitted *(Ipomoea lacunosa)*	1-3*	1-4*	1-4
Morningglory, Tall *(Ipomoea purpurea)*	1-3*	1-3*	1-4*
Mustard, Blue *(Chorispora tenella)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Mustard, Tumble *(Sisymbrium altissimum)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Mustard, Wild *(Brassica kaber)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Pennycress, Field *(Thlapsi arvense)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Pigweed, Redroot *(Amaranthus retroflexus)***	1-3	1-5	1-6
Pigweed, Smooth *(Amaranthus hybridus)***	1-3	1-5	1-6
Pigweed, Tumble *(Amaranthus albus)*	1-3	1-5	1-6
Puncturevine *(Tribulus terrestris)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Pusley, Florida *(Richardia scabra)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Radish, Wild *(Raphanus raphanistrum)*	1-4	1-6	1-8
Ragweed, Common *(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)*	2-6	2-10	2-12
Ragweed, Giant *(Ambrosia trifida)*	1-3*	1-3	1-4
Sesbania, Hemp *(Sesbania exaltata)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Shepherdspurse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Sicklepod *(Cassia obtusifolia)*	1-3	1-4	1-5
Sida, Prickly *(Sida spinosa)*	1-3*	1-3*	1-5*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania *(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*	1-3	1-4	1-6
Sunflower, Common *(Helianthus annuus)*	1-6	1-9	1-12
Tansymustard *(Descurainia pinnata)*	1-6	1-8	1-10
Thistle, Canada *(Cirsium arvense)*	1-2*	1-4*	1-6*
Thistle, Russian *(Salsola iberica)***	1-2	1-3	1-4
Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*****	1-4	1-6	1-9

Weeds Controlled	Sorghum Tank Mix Rate (0.5 oz/A)	Standard Rate (0.75 oz/A)	Enhanced Rate (1.0 oz/A)
	Weed Size Ranges for Optimum Control (inches)		
Waterhemp, Common *(Amaranthus rudis)***	1-3*	1-4	1-5
Waterhemp, Tall *(Amaranthus tuberculatus)***	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 Procedures**.

Notes: (1) One CustomPak bottle of Peak contains 15 oz Each bottle treats 15 acres at the Enhanced Sorghum Rate, 20 acres at the Standard Sorghum Rate, and 30-60 acres at the Cereal or Tank Mix Rates. (2) Volumetric measuring cylinders should be used only as a guide or as a container for weighing, as the degree of accuracy varies. For more precise measurement, scales which weigh in ounces and calibrated to at least 0.1 oz are recommended. (3) For band applications, use proportionately less product.

Refer to Table 3 for recommended tank mixture partners, rates, weeds controlled, weed sizes, additives, and crop stages. 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 2.

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. For example, if applying Peak in tank mixture with AAtrex® or other brands of atrazine, all the restrictions and rate limitations on the AAtrex (atrazine) label must be followed if more restrictive/protective than those on this label.

Preemergence Application with Peak Alone (In KS and NE Only)

In the states of KS and NE only, Peak may be applied preemergence (during planting or within a few days after planting, but prior to weed or crop emergence) for control or partial control/suppression of many broadleaf weeds in sorghum.

Refer to Table 4 for specified rates and weeds controlled with preemergence applications in sorghum. Also refer to the **Mixing Procedures** section of this label, but the addition of a spray additive is not required for preemergence applications.

Note: For effective preemergence activity, enough rainfall or irrigation is needed to wet the soil approximately 2 inches deep before weed emergence.

If for some reason a postemergence application is desired following a preemergence application, the maximum total amount of Peak which can be applied is 1 oz per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year). The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. A second application may reduce rotational crop options; refer to the **Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak** section of this label.

Preemergence Application with Peak Tank Mixtures (In KS and NE Only)

In the states of KS and NE only, where Peak can be used for preemergence control or partial control/suppression of broadleaf weeds in sorghums, Peak can be used in preemergence tank mixtures. For broader spectrum weed control, Peak may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preemergence weed control in sorghum, such as Bicep Lite II Magnum, or Dual II Magnum; but note that many of those preemergence grass control products must be applied over Concep®-treated sorghum seed.

Refer to Table 4 for specified rates and weeds controlled with preemergence applications of Peak in sorghum. Also refer to the **Mixing Procedures** section of this label, but the addition of a spray additive is not required for preemergence applications.

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. For example, if applying Peak in tank mixture with AAtrex or other brands of atrazine, all the restrictions and rate limitations on the AAtrex (atrazine) label must be followed if more restrictive/protective than those on this label.

Note: For effective preemergence activity, enough rainfall or irrigation is needed to wet the soil approximately 2 inches deep before weed emergence.

If for some reason a postemergence application is desired following a preemergence application, the maximum total amount of Peak which can be applied is 1 oz per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year). The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. A second application may reduce rotational crop options; refer to the **Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak** section of this label.

Precautions – For All Applications of Peak to Sorghum

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

1. Peak should not be applied to sorghum which is under severe stress due to drought, cold weather, hail, wind damage, sand abrasion, flooding, water-logged soil, compacted soil, disease, insect damage, nutrient deficiency (especially low nitrogen or iron levels), or other causes. Also, Peak should not be applied if weeds are under severe stress due to drought or if weeds are taller than the optimum heights listed in Table 2.

2. Application of Peak, either preemergence or postemergence, to sorghum growing under stress caused by minor element nutrient deficiency (e.g., iron) or on highly calcareous soil (above pH 8.2), may result in crop injury. Applications of Peak to fields where iron chlorosis can occur in sorghum may result in enhanced iron chlorosis symptoms. Such enhanced iron chlorosis symptoms are

generally of short duration and yields are not impacted; however, if such symptoms persist, they can be corrected by application of foliar iron fertilizer.

3. Peak can be applied to all sorghum hybrids, except those susceptible to iron chlorosis, which are being grown in areas where insufficient iron is available in the soil. Most inbred lines of sorghum have not been tested for sensitivity to Peak. Therefore, inbred lines must be thoroughly tested for sensitivity to Peak before treating large acreages.

4. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixtures with Peak.

Use Restrictions:

1. Do not apply Peak preemergence to early planted sorghum if cool, wet environmental conditions that stress sorghum are expected within 2 weeks after application. Cool, wet weather following Peak applications to sorghum may result in injury to the sorghum; this injury is normally temporary and yields are not affected.

2. If an organophosphate insecticide is applied to sorghum at planting time, do not use Peak preemergence. Do not make a foliar or soil application of any organophosphate insecticide within 15 days before or 10 days after an application of Peak.

3. Do not sprinkler irrigate within 4 hours after postemergence application of Peak. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurring less than 4 hours after postemergence application may reduce weed control.

4. Do not apply Peak to sorghum that exhibits injury symptoms from a previous herbicide application or other causes.

5. Do not use Peak on sweet sorghum.

6. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre) in a single application.

7. Do not apply more than 1 application at the single maximum application rate per year.

8. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year).

9. Complete all Peak applications before sorghum exceeds 30 inches in height or before head emergence.

10. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock until 30 days after application.

11. Do not harvest for silage until 40 days after application.

12. Do not harvest grain until 60 days after application

Table 3. Peak Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Weed Control in Sorghum. Use the Tank Mix Rate (0.5 oz/A) or Standard Rate (0.75 oz/A) for Peak and add one of the mixing partners recommended below.

Weed and Recommended Size (inches)	Tank Mix Partner and Rate	Recommended Additive[1]	Sorghum Height Range (inches)
Cocklebur (2-12) Kochia (1-6 or areas with ALS resistance) Lambsquarters (1-6 or heavy infestations) Morninglories (1-5) Nightshades (1-5) Pigweeds/Carelessweed, Palmer Amaranth, and Waterhemps (1-4 or ALS-resistant) Velvetleaf (1-10)	AAtrex (atrazine)[2] ¾-1 qt/A 4L	COC	5-12, or 8-12 directed
	Banvel® ¼-½ pt/A	NIS	5-10, or 8-15 directed
	Buctril® ½-1 pt/A	NIS	5-12, or 8-24 directed
	Buctril + atrazine[2] 1-2 pt/A	NIS	5-12, or 8-12 directed
	Marksman[2] 1-2 pt/A	NIS	5-8, or 8-12 directed
	2,4-D ¼-½ pt/A 4EC	NIS	5-8, or 8-24 directed
Canada Thistle (1-6)[3] Other Thistles (1-6)[3]	Banvel ¼-½ pt/A	NIS	5-10, or 8-15 directed
Field Bindweed (2-8)[3] Hemp Dogbane (3-15)[3]	2,4-D ¼-½ pt/A 4EC	NIS	5-8, or 8-24 directed

[1]NIS = Nonionic Surfactant or COC = Crop Oil Concentrate; nitrogen may also be included where COC is recommended; refer to the **Mixing Procedures** section of this label.

[2]Do not use AAtrex (atrazine) on sand or loamy sand soils. Mixtures with AAtrex (atrazine) or premixes containing atrazine may result in some reduction in control (antagonism) on cocklebur, sunflower, and velvetleaf.

[3]Indicates "Partial Control" which means significant activity but not always at a level generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

Table 4. Weeds Controlled (C) or Partially Controlled/Suppressed (P) With Peak Applied Preemergence on Sorghum

Weed	Rate of Peak	
	0.75 oz/A	1.0 oz/A
Amaranth, Palmer (*Amaranthus palmeri*)*	C	C
Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*)	C	C
Buttercup, Hairy (*Ranunculus sardous*)	C	C
Carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*)	C	C
Cocklebur, Common (*Xanthium strumarium*)*	P	P
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (*Acalypha ostryifolia*)	C	C
Devil's Claw (*Proboscidea louisianica*)	C	C
Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*)*	C	C
Lambsquarters, Common (*Chenopodium album*)	C	C
Morningglory, Ivyleaf (*Ipomoea hederacea*)	P	P
Morningglory, Pitted (*Ipomoea lacunosa*)	P	P
Morningglory, Tall (*Ipomoea purpurea*)	P	P
Morningglory, Smallflower (*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*)	P	C
Mustard, Wild (*Brassica kaber*)	C	C
Pigweed, Smooth (*Amaranthus hybridus*)*	C	C
Pigweed, Redroot/Carelessweed (*A. retroflexus*)*	C	C
Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)	C	C
Purslane, Common (*Portulaca oleracea*)	C	C
Purslane, Horse (*Trianthema portulacastrum*)	C	C
Radish, Wild (*Raphanus raphanistrum*)	C	C
Ragweed, Common (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)	C	C
Ragweed, Giant (*Ambrosia trifida*)	P	C
Sesbania, Hemp (*Sesbania exaltata*)	P	P
Sicklepod (*Cassia obtusifolia*)	P	C
Sida, Prickly (*Sida spinosa*)	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (*Polygonum pensylvanicum*)	C	C
Sunflower, Common (*Helianthus annuus*)	C	C
Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*)	P	P
Waterhemp, Common (*Amaranthus rudis*)*	C	C
Waterhemp, Tall (*Amaranthus tuberculatus*)*	C	C

*Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to this and other ALS herbicides. Where 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.

Pigweed, Amaranth, and Waterhemp Control Program for Sorghum: Since various pigweed related species, including redroot pigweed, Palmer amaranth, common waterhemp, tall waterhemp, and others, are prolific seed producers, have long germination periods, have ALS-resistant biotypes, and have become problem weeds in certain areas, the following 3-step program for control of heavy infestations of these weeds is recommended: (1) Apply Bicep Lite II Magnum, or Dual II Magnum preemergence at the specified rate for that soil, over Concep-treated sorghum seed. If weeds have emerged prior to the application of the preemergence herbicide, control those weeds with tillage or a burndown herbicide. (2) Apply a postemergence tank mixture of Peak + AAtrex (atrazine), or Banvel, or Marksman when the pigweed, amaranth, or waterhemp plants are 1-8 inches tall (not taller). Refer to Table 3 for additional information regarding timings, rates, and additives for these tank mixtures. (3) If needed, cultivate 1-3 weeks after the postemergence application. In addition to controlling pigweeds, waterhemps, and related species, this program is also effective in controlling most other weeds common in sorghum.

SMALL GRAIN CEREALS, PROSO MILLET, AND POSTEMERGENCE TO WEEDS FOLLOWING SMALL GRAIN HARVEST

Peak controls many broadleaf weeds in small grain cereals, including winter wheat, spring wheat, winter barley, spring barley, rye, oats, and triticale; as well as proso millet and postemergence to weeds following small grain harvest.

Note: This product should not be used where small grains are underseeded with legumes, or the legumes may be severely injured or killed.

Table 5. Weeds Controlled by Peak Applied Postemergence in Small Grain Cereals, Proso Millet, and Following Small Grain Harvest

	Cereal and Proso Millet Rates	
	0.38 oz/A	0.5 oz/A
Weeds Controlled	**Weed Size Ranges for Optimum Control (inches)**	
Amaranth, Palmer (*Amaranthus palmeri*)**	1-3*	1-3*
Bindweed, Field (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	2-3*	2-4*
Bindweed, Hedge (*Calystegia sepium*)	1-3*	1-3*
Buckwheat, Wild (*Polygonum convolvulus*)***	2-3*	2-3
Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*)	1-3	1-4
Buttercup, Hairy (*Ranunculus sardous*)	1-4	1-6
Chamomile, Mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*)	1-3	1-3
Chervil, Bur (*Anthriscus scandicina*)	1-2	1-3
Chickweed, Common (*Stellaria media*)**	1-3*	1-3*
Chickweed, Mouseear (*Cerastium vulgatum*)	1-3*	1-3*
Cocklebur, Common (*Xanthium strumarium*)**	2-4	2-6
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf (*Oenothera laciniata*)	1-3	1-4
Fiddleneck, Coast (*Amsinckia intermedia*)	1-3	1-3
Flixweed (*Descurainia sophia*)	1-4	1-6
Garlic, Wild (*Allium vineale*)	1-6****	1-8****
Gromwell, Corn (*Lithospermum arvense*)	1-2*	1-3*
Henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*)	1-2*	1-2*
Knotweed, Prostrate (*Polygonum aviculare*)	1-2*	1-3*
Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*)**	1-3*	1-3*
Lambsquarters, Common (*Chenopodium album*)	1-3*	1-3*
Lettuce, Miner's (*Montia perfoliata*)	1-4	1-6
Lettuce, Prickly (*Lactuca serriola*)**	1-3	1-4
Mallow, Common (*Malva neglecta*)	1-2*	1-3*
Mallow, Venice (*Hibiscus trionum*)	1-2	1-3
Mustard, Blue (*Chorispora tenella*)	1-4	1-6
Mustard, Tumble (*Sisymbrium altissimum*)	1-4	1-6
Mustard, Wild (*Brassica kaber*)	1-5	1-6
Pennycress, Field (*Thlapsi arvense*)	1-4	1-6
Pigweed, Redroot (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)**	1-3*	1-3
Pigweed, Smooth (*Amaranthus hybridus*)**	1-3*	1-3
Pigweed, Tumble (*Amaranthus albus*)	1-2	1-3
Pineappleweed (*Matricaria matricariodes*)	1-4	1-6
Radish, Wild (*Raphanus raphanistrum*)	1-3	1-4
Ragweed, Common (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)	2-5	2-6
Shepherdspurse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)	1-2	1-3
Sunflower, Common (*Helianthus annuus*)	1-4	1-6
Tansymustard (*Descurainia pinnata*)	1-4	1-6
Thistle, Canada (*Cirsium arvense*)	1-2*	1-2*
Thistle, Russian (*Salsola iberica*)**	1-2*	1-2
Wallflower, Bushy (*Erysimum repandum*)	1-3	1-4

*Indicates "Partial Control" which means significant activity but not always at a level generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

**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.

****Wild Garlic is controlled at 0.25-0.5 oz/A. Use the 0.5 oz/A rate when added soil residual control is desired or control of other weeds listed in this table is desired.

Postemergence Application

Postemergence application should be made to small grain cereals, proso millet, or following small grain harvest at the rate and timings specified in Table 5. If weeds are larger than the optimum size range recommended, only partial control may be obtained.

Peak may be applied postemergence over-the-top to actively growing small grain crops or proso millet from the emergence of the crop to before the second node is detectable in stem elongation (Feekes Growth Stage 7). Within that broad window of application, it is more important to time applications to the optimum weed heights listed in Table 5, rather than crop stage. In drier climates, crop oil concentrate (COC) is the preferred additive, instead of nonionic surfactant, when applying Peak alone with water as the carrier. Refer to the **Mixing Procedures** section.

Note: Refer to the **Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak** section for additional restrictions.

Postemergence Application with Tank Mixtures

Note: The many formulations of tank mix partner products have greatly varying mixing characteristics. Before Peak is used in tank mixture with other products, the mixture should first be tested in small containers for physical compatibility. When conducting a compatibility test, follow the same procedures given for large quantities given in the **Mixing Procedures** section.

Tank Mixtures with Herbicides

Tank mix Peak with a suitable herbicide from the list below to: (1) control broadleaf weeds that are beyond the optimum treatment size; or (2) control broadleaf or grass weeds not named on this label; or (3) control ALS-resistant weeds. Peak must be applied in tank mixture for use in postemergence weed control following small grain harvest.

Refer to the label of the tank mix partner for registered crops, additional weeds controlled, and directions for use; and observe all precautions and restrictions on the labels of products used in tank mixtures.

Recommended tank mix partners:

Aim™	Discover® NG	Orion®*
Ally®* XP	Diuron	Puma™
Assert®*	Everest®*	Roundup® brands
Avenge®	Fallow Master®	Sencor®
Axial® XL	Gramoxone® Inteon	Starane™
Banvel® SC or SGF	Harmony Extra*	Starane + Saber®
Bronate® Advanced	Hoelon®	Starane + Salvo®**
Bromoxynil + MCPA ester	Landmaster® BW	Starane + Sword®
Buctril	Maverick®*	Stinger™
Clarity®	MCPA amine or ester	2,4-D amine or ester
Curtail™	Olympus™*	Touchdown® brands
Curtail™ M	Olympus™ Flex*	WideMatch®

*Products with the same mode of action as Peak (ALS-inhibitors). See the **Weed Resistance Management** section for information on situations requiring mixture or sequential application with products of a different mode of action.

**Do not use crop oil concentrate as the adjuvant when mixing Peak with Starane + Salvo when liquid fertilizer is used as all or part of the spray carrier.

Peak may be applied at 0.25 to 0.5 oz per acre (0.0089 to 0.0178 lb prosulfuron per acre) in tank mixtures when the tank mix partner is also labeled for the weed species to be controlled. When tank mixing with the 0.25 oz/A Peak rate, refer to the weed sizes given for 0.38 oz/A used alone (Table 5).

If a second application is desired, the maximum total amount of Peak which can be applied is 1 oz per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year). The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.

Precautions – For All Applications of Peak to Small Grain Cereals and Proso Millet

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

1. Peak should not be applied to small grain or proso millet crops which are under severe stress due to drought, cold weather, hail, wind damage, sand cutting, flooding, water-logged soil, compacted soil, disease, insect damage, nutrient deficiency, or other causes. Also, Peak should not be applied if weeds are under severe stress due to drought or if weeds are taller than the optimum heights listed in Table 5.

2. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixtures with Peak.

3. Peak can be applied on proso millet crops.

Use Restrictions:

1. Do not apply Peak to small grain cereals or proso millet if cold, wet environmental conditions that stress wheat are expected within 1 week after application. Cold, wet weather following Peak applications to small grains may result in injury to the cereal crop; this injury is normally temporary and yields are not affected.

2. Do not make a foliar or soil application of any organophosphate insecticide within 15 days before or 10 days after an application of Peak.

3. Do not sprinkler irrigate within 4 hours after application of Peak. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurring less than 4 hours after application may reduce weed control.

4. Do not apply Peak to small grains that exhibit injury symptoms from a previous herbicide application or other causes.

5. Do not apply Peak to pearl millet or other forage millets or crop injury may occur.

6. Do not apply more than 0.5 oz of Peak per acre per application (0.0178 lb prosulfuron per acre per application).

7. Do not apply more than 2 applications at the single maximum application rate per year

8. Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

9. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year).

10. Complete all Peak applications before small grain cereals have the second node detectable in stem elongation.

11. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock until 30 days after application.

12. Do not harvest grain until 60 days after application

Table 6. Peak Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Control of Broadleaf Weeds in Small Grain Cereals. Use the Cereal or Lower Tank Mix Rate for Peak (0.25-0.5 oz/A) and add one of the mixing partners listed below. Follow all stage of application restrictions on the mixing partner label.

Weed and Recommended Size (inches)[1]	Mix Partner	Mix Partner Rate	Recommended Additive[3]
Kochia (1-6) Lambsquarters (1-6 or heavy infestations) Morningglories (1-5) Pigweeds (1-8) Russian Thistle (1-4) Wild Buckwheat (2-4)	Banvel	2-4 oz/A	NIS
	Banvel SGF	4-8 oz/A	NIS
	Bronate Advanced	0.6-1.2 pt/A	NIS
	Buctril	¾-1½ pt/A	NIS
	MCPA[4]	8-12 oz/A 4EC	NIS
	2,4-D	8-12 oz/A 4EC	NIS
	Banvel	2-3 oz/A +2,4-D 8 oz/A	NIS
	Sencor DF (not for wild buckwheat)	⅓-⅔ lb/A	NIS
	Sencor[4] (not for wild buckwheat)	½-1 pt/A	NIS
Canada Thistle (1-6)[2] Other Thistles (1-6)[2] Field Bindweed (2-8)[2]	Banvel	2-4 oz/A	NIS
	Banvel SGF	4-8 oz/A	NIS
	2,4-D	8-12 oz/A 4EC	NIS
	Banvel	2-3 oz/A + 2,4-D 8 oz/A	NIS

[1]Recommended weed sizes for optimum control.
[2]Indicates "Partial Control" which means significant activity, but not always at a level generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.
[3]NIS = Nonionic Surfactant; refer to the **Mixing Procedures** section of this label.
[4]MCPA usually does not control kochia.

Tank Mixtures with Fungicides

Peak at 0.25 to 0.5 oz per acre (0.0089 to 0.0178 lb prosulfuron per acre) may be tank mix with Tilt® Fungicide or Quilt® Fungicide for control of broadleaf weeds and diseases in small grain cereals. Refer to the Tilt or Quilt labels for registered crops, diseases controlled, precautions and restrictions.

Tank Mixtures with Insecticides

Peak at 0.25 to 0.5 oz per acre (0.0089 to 0.0178 lb prosulfuron per acre) may be tank mix with Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology® or Karate® Insecticide with Zeon Technology™ or for control of broadweeds and insects in small grain cereals. Refer to the Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology or Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology labels for registered crops, insects controlled, precautions and restrictions.

Crop Failure

If a crop treated with Peak is lost due to a natural catastrophe such as hail or frost; an IR or IMR field corn hybrid or a small grain cereal crop (wheat, barley, rye, oats, or triticale) may be replanted immediately. Normal field corn or sorghum may be replanted, but not until one month or more after application. For control of weeds in a replanted crop, Peak may be applied a second time only if the total Peak applied per year does not exceed 1 oz per acre (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre).

RICE (NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)

PRE-PLANT BURN DOWN, AT PLANTING, PREEMERGENCE TO RICE

- **Preemergence Pre-plant Burn Down or At Planting:**
  Apply 0.5 - 1 oz of Peak per acre (0.0178 – 0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre) in combination with glyphosate or other suitable agricultural herbicides for burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO RICE

- **Postemergence:**
  Apply Peak for postemergent weed control from prior to the emergence of rice until after permanent flood is established. Apply 0.5 - 1 oz of Peak per acre (0.0178 – 0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre), with the total application rate not to exceed 1 oz of product (0.0356 lb prosulfuron) peryear.

- Peak can also be applied post flood with dry broadcast applications of Peak at 0.5 -1 oz by weight per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 oz product by weight per acre per year.

Adjuvants

Peak applied alone postemergence to weeds should include either a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution (1% v/v) or methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution (1% v/v).

Peak Tank Mixtures for Rice:

Before mixing in the spray tank, test the compatibility mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. Refer to **Mixing Procedures** for adding individual formulations into the spray tank.

Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.

Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost and insects. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.

- **Preemergence & Pre-Plant Applications:**
  Tank mixtures for additional preemergent weed control, including but not limited to Bolero®, Command® 3ME, glyphosate, pendimethalin or quinclorac can be added.

- **Postemergence Applications:**
  - Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to Newpath®, Beyond®, Propanil, Facet®, Grasp®, and Regiment® can be added.
  - Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to Grandstand®, Propanil and Propanil products, Aim®, Facet, Basagran®, Londax®, Grasp, Regiment , NewPath, Beyond and 2,4-D can be added.

Insecticide, excluding organophosphate insecticides, and fungicide products can be tank mixed with Peak.

Sequential Applications:
Peak can be applied sequentially with other herbicides. Read all tank mix herbicide labels for application information, restrictions and precautions.

Precautions:

1. To ensure product effectiveness avoid using Peak on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides.

2. Control of emerged weeds with foliar applications is best when 70% - 80% of the weed foliage is exposed.

3. Control of submerged weeds is best when weeds have 2 leaves or less.

4. With all foliar applications of Peak, use a minimum 5 -10 gal of water per acre for aerial equipment and a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre for ground equipment. It is best to apply spray solutions the day they are mixed.

Use Restrictions:

1. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of Peak.

2. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre) in a single application.

3. Do not apply more than 1 application at the single maximum application rate per year.

4. Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

5. Do not apply more than 1 oz of Peak per acre per year (0.0356 lb prosulfuron per acre per year).

6. Do not harvest rice until 48 days after application.

7. Following application of product, do not release flood water for a minimum of 14 days.

8. Growers cannot commercially grow fish, shellfish, or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.

Table 7. Weeds Controlled With Peak On Rice

Weed Species	Scientific Name	Preemergent Activity	Postemergent Activity	0.5 oz/A	1 oz/A
				Weed Height Range (inches)	
Alligator weed	*Altemanthera philoxeroides*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 6
Amaranth, palmer[1]	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C[1]	S[1]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Amaranth, spiny[1]	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C[1]	C[1]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 5
Bindweed, hedge	Calystegia sepium	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Bindweed, field	Convolvulus arvensis	NA	S	2 to 4	2 to 8
Buffalobur	Solanum rostratum	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 5
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 5
Buttercup, hairy	*Ranunculus sardous*	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 6
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C	NA		
Chamomile, mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 5
Chickweed, mouse ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Cocklebur, common	Xanthium strumarium	C	C	2 to 6	1 to 12
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*	C	NA		
Corn spurry	*Spergula arvensis*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Cutleaf groundcherry	*Physalis angulate*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 4
Dayflower	*Commelina spp.*	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Dayflower, spreading	*Commelina diffusa*	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Deadnettle, purple	*Lamium purpureum*	C	NA	----	----
Devils claw	*Proboscidea louisianica*	C	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Ducksalad	*Heteranthera limosa*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 2
Eclipta	*Ecilpta prostrata*	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	NA	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Fiddleneck, coast	*Amsinckia intermedia*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Fleabane, Philadelphia	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Flixweed	*Descurainia Sophia*	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga spp.*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Garlic, wild	*Allium vineale*	NA	C	1 to 8	1 to 12
Golden crownbeard	*Verbesina encelioides*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium californicum*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Gromwell, corn	*Lithospermum arvense*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	C	NA	----	----
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Horseweed (Marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	C	S	1 to 3	1 to 6

Weed Species	Scientific Name	Preemergent Activity	Postemergent Activity	0.5 oz/A	1 oz/A
				Weed Height Range (inches)	
Horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Jointvetch	*Aeschynomene virginica*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Kochia[1]	*Kochia scoparia*	C[1]	S[1]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Lambsquarter, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	S	1 to 3	1 to 5
Lettuce, miners	*Claytonia perfoliata*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	NA	C	1 to 4	1 to 6
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 5
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 12
Mayweed chamomile (dog fennel)	*Anthemis cotula*	C	NA	----	----
Morningglory, ivyleaf[2]	*Ipomoea hederacea*	S[2]	S[2]	1 to 3	1 to 4
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	S	S	1 to 3	1 to 4
Morningglory, smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	S	NA		
Morningglory, tall[2]	*Ipomoea purpurea*	S[2]	S[2]	1 to 3	1 to 4
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Passionflower, maypop	*Passiflora incarnata*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Pepperweed, field	*Lepidium campestre*	S	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*	S	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Pigweed, redroot[1]	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C[1]	C[1]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pigweed, smooth[1]	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C[1]	C[1]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pigweed, tumble[1]	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C[1]	C[1]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pineappleweed	*Matricaria discoidea*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Plantain	*Plantago major*	C	NA	----	----
Pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca Americana*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Puncturevine	*Tibulus terrestris*	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C	NA	----	----
Purslane, horse	*Trianthema portulacastrum*	C	NA		
Pursley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Ragweed, common[1]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C[1]	C[1]	2 to 6	1 to 12
Ragweed, giant[1]	*Ambrosia trifida*	S[1]	C[1]	1 to 3	1 to 4
Redstem[2]	*Ammannia auriculata*	NA	C[2]	1 to 2	1 to 4

Weed Species	Scientific Name	Preemergent Activity	Postemergent Activity	0.5 oz/A	1 oz/A
				Weed Height Range (inches)	
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	S	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*	S	C	1 to 3	1 to 5
Smartweed, annual	*Polygonum spp.*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Sunflower	*Helianthus spp.*	C	C	1 to 6	1 to 12
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 6
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Wallflower, bushy	*Erysimum repandum*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Waterhemp, common[1]	*Amaranthus rudis*	C[1]	S[1]	1 to 3	1 to 5
Waterhemp, tall[1]	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C[1]	S[1]	1 to 3	1 to 4
Willow herb, common	*Epilobium ciliatum*	C	NA	----	----
Yellowcress, creeping	*Rorippa sylvestris*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4

C = Control, S = Suppression, NA = No Activity

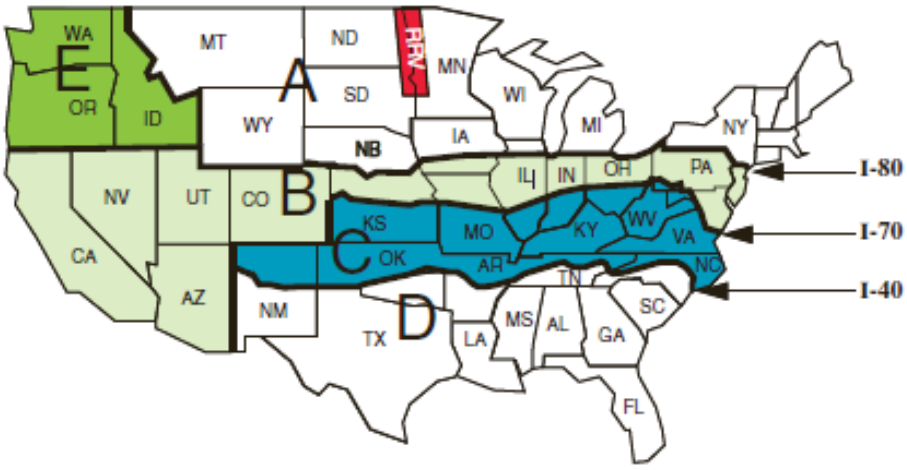
[1]Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Where these ALS-resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide, active against the weed and with another mode of action, can be used alone or in tank mixtures with Peak to control these biotypes.

[2]Use maximum label rates for best results.

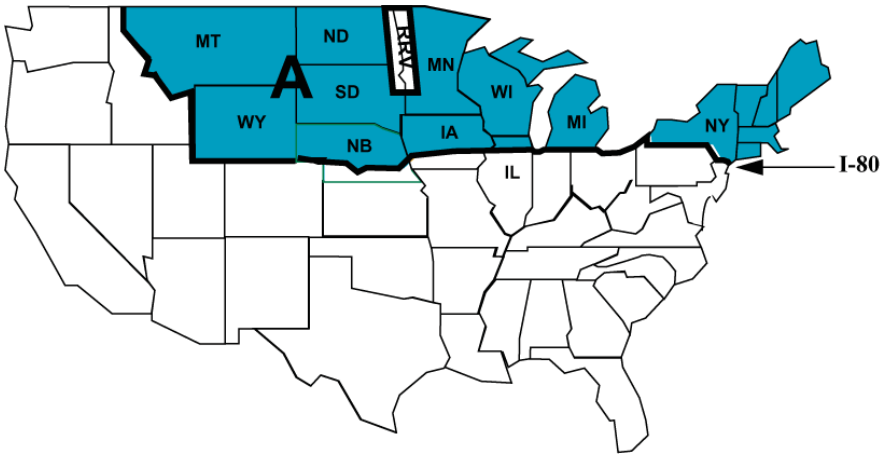
Rotational Crops Following Applications of Peak

Peak herbicide is broken down in the soil primarily by chemical hydrolysis and microbial degradation. Several factors influence degradation of Peak herbicide, including soil pH, moisture, temperature, and soil friability. In general the higher the soil pH, the less Peak is degradated due to chemical hydrolysis with little hydrolysis occurring when soil pH levels are above 7.8. Soil pH may vary dramatically across a field and so average samples from a field may not be representative of every area of the field. **Several soil samples for pH should be taken from across a field and analyzed individually** to better define areas of differing pH within the field. Soil moisture levels near field capacity and higher temperatures will promote microbial activity and Peak degradation. Microbial activity will be greatest in well aerated soils and will be reduced in areas subjected to flooding or compaction. The following tables indicate minimum intervals and restrictions for planting rotational crops after application of Peak herbicide. These tables were developed based on average weather and normal growing conditions. If, after Peak application, periods of drought, flood, or a shortened growing season occur, Peak levels remaining in the soil at time of replanting may be higher than expected. For a given geographical area and rotational crop, planting before the minimum interval or exceeding the restrictions regarding maximum rate, maximum soil pH, or latest application date may result in injury to the rotational crop and/or illegal residues. For rotational crop restrictions when Peak is used in tank mixtures, refer to the rotational crop intervals in the following tables for Peak and to the respective product label of any mixing partner for additional restrictions, and use the longest interval.

If due to environmental conditions, uncertainty exists as to the safety of replanting a rotational crop, a field grown bioassay is the best indicator of the safety of planting a given crop. Wait to plant the rotational crop until optimum conditions exist for rapid plant establishment. Do not plant into a cold, wet, and/or compacted seedbed.



Region A (North of I-80, except OR, WA, ID, and the Red River Valley area of MN and ND on soils with pH <7.8)

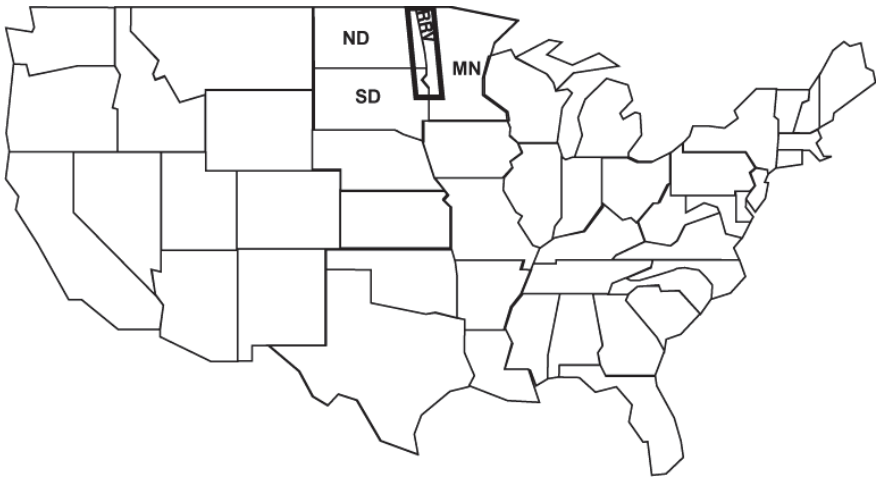


Rotational Crop	Minimum Plant Back Interval where Soil pH is Below 7.8	Restrictions	
		Do Not Apply More Than (Maximum Rate in oz/A)	Make Application Before
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale, and IR or IMR Field Corn	None	0.75	See crop use directions
Normal Field Corn, Sorghums, Proso Millet	1 month	0.75	See crop use directions
Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Rice, Peas, Forage Grasses, Green Beans	10 months	0.5	July 10
Garbanzos, Tobacco, Cabbage, Canola, Flax Clovers, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Sunflowers, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Lentils, Leeks, Dry Beans, and Onions, All other crops	22 months	0.5	July 1

These recropping guidelines are applicable only on soils with pH below 7.8 and where Peak has been applied at or below the rates specified in the above table. Do not replant any broadleaf crop if less than 10 inches of precipitation or irrigation has occurred since the application of Peak.

For situations not covered adequately in the above table, i.e., higher soil pH but lower initial Peak use rate, conduct a soil bioassay to determine if Peak levels in the soil will allow successful establishment of the rotational crop. Take soil samples to a depth of 6 inches (preferably in a solid core) from several locations within the field as well as an untreated area. Plant the intended crop and allow to grow for 3 weeks. If, at the end of 3 weeks, no difference exists between the treated and untreated soil in root and shoot growth of the intended crop, it is safe to plant the intended crop with good growing conditions.

Red River Valley area of MN and ND, with soil pH <7.8

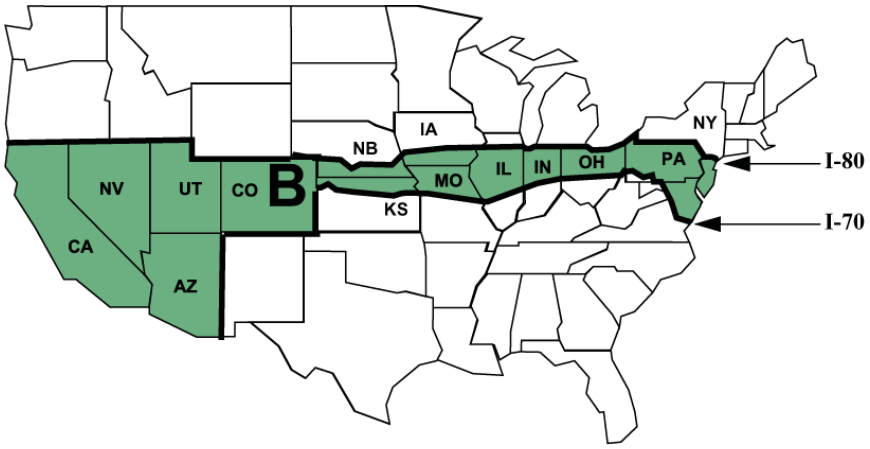


Rotational Crop	Minimum Plant Back Interval where Soil pH is Below 7.8	Restrictions	
		Do Not Apply More Than (Maximum Rate in oz/A)	Make Application Before
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale, and IR or IMR Field Corn	None	0.5	See crop use directions
Normal Field Corn, Sorghums, Proso Millet	1 month	0.38	See crop use directions
Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Rice, Green Beans, Peas, Forage Grasses	10 months	0.25	July 10
Soybeans, Dry Beans, Cotton, Tobacco	22 months	0.25	July 1
Cabbage, Canola, Tomatoes, Flax, Lentils, All other crops	Do not plant these crops for 34 months after an application of Peak.		

These recropping guidelines are applicable only on soils with pH below 7.8 and where Peak has been applied at or below the rates specified in the above table. Do not replant any broadleaf crop if less than 10 inches of precipitation or irrigation has occurred since the application of Peak.

For situations not covered adequately in the above table, i.e., higher soil pH but lower initial Peak use rate, conduct a soil bioassay to determine if Peak levels in the soil will allow successful establishment of the rotational crop. Take soil samples to a depth of 6 inches (preferably in a solid core) from several locations within the field as well as an untreated area. Plant the intended crop and allow to grow for 3 weeks. If, at the end of 3 weeks, no difference exists between the treated and untreated soil in root and shoot growth of the intended crop, it is safe to plant the intended crop with good growing conditions.

Region B (South of I-80, North of I-70 plus all of CO, UT, NV, AZ, and CA on soils with pH <7.8)



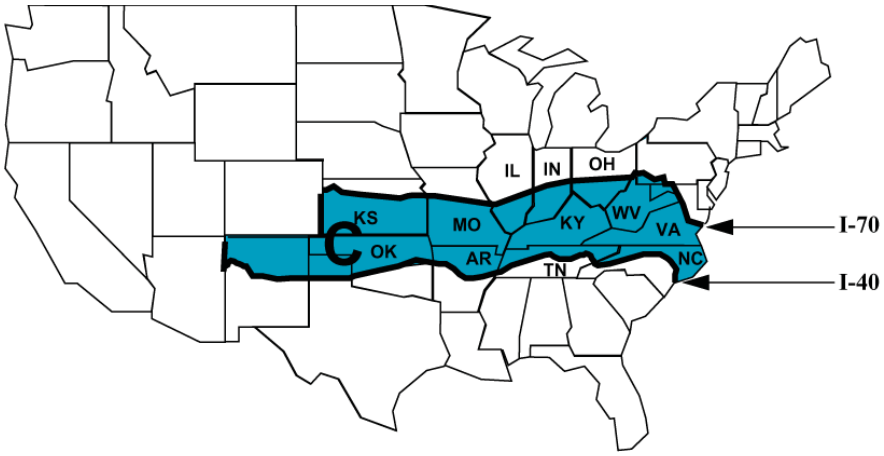
Rotational Crop	Minimum Plant Back Interval where Soil pH is Below 7.8	Restrictions	
		Do Not Apply More Than (Maximum Rate in oz/A)	Make Application Before
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale, and IR or IMR Field Corn	None	1	See crop use directions
Normal Field Corn, Sorghums, Proso Millet	1 month	1	See crop use directions
Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Rice, Peas, Forage Grasses, STS™ Soybeans*, Green Beans	10 months	0.5	July 10
Soybeans, Dry Beans, Tobacco	10 months	0.25	July 10
Cabbage, Canola, Flax, Clovers, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Sunflowers, Sugar Beets, Leeks, Onions, All other crops	22 months	0.38	July 10

*STS soybeans which have enhanced tolerance to certain sulfonylurea herbicides.

These recropping guidelines are applicable only on soils with pH below 7.8 and where Peak has been applied at or below the rates specified in the above table. Do not replant any broadleaf crop if less than 10 inches of precipitation or irrigation has occurred since the application of Peak.

For situations not covered adequately in the above table, i.e., higher soil pH but lower initial Peak use rate, conduct a soil bioassay to determine if Peak levels in the soil will allow successful establishment of the rotational crop. Take soil samples to a depth of 6 inches (preferably in a solid core) from several locations within the field as well as an untreated area. Plant the intended crop and allow to grow for 3 weeks. If, at the end of 3 weeks, no difference exists between the treated and untreated soil in root and shoot growth of the intended crop, it is safe to plant the intended crop with good growing conditions.

Region C (Areas South of I-70 and North of I-40 with soil pH <7.8, excluding AZ, CA, NV, and UT)



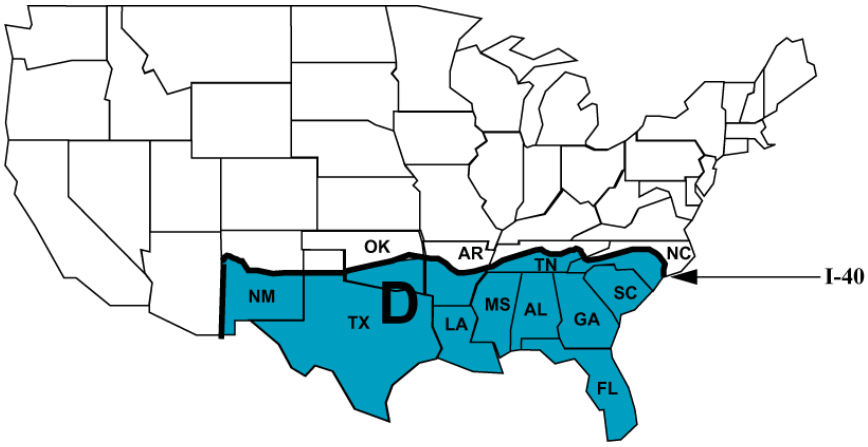
Rotational Crop	Minimum Plant Back Interval where Soil pH is Below 7.8	Restrictions	
		Do Not Apply More Than (Maximum Rate in oz/A)	Make Application Before
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale, IR or IMR Field Corn, Rice	None	1	See crop use directions
Normal Field Corn, Sorghums, Proso Millet	1 month	1	See crop use directions
Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Peas, Forage Grasses	10 months	1	July 10
STS Soybeans*, Garbanzos, Green Beans, Peanuts, Tobacco	10 months	0.75	July 10
Soybeans, Dry Beans, Cabbage, Canola, Tomatoes, Flax, Lentils, Cotton	18 months in NM, OK Panhandle, TX High Plains; 10 months in all other areas	0.5	July 10
Clovers, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Sunflowers, Sugar Beets, Leeks, Onions, All other crops	22 months	0.5	July 10

*STS soybeans which have enhanced tolerance to certain sulfonylurea herbicides.

These recropping guidelines are applicable only on soils with pH below 7.8 and where Peak has been applied at or below the rates specified in the above table. Do not replant any broadleaf crop if less than 10 inches of precipitation or irrigation has occurred since the application of Peak.

For situations not covered adequately in the above table, i.e., higher soil pH but lower initial Peak use rate, conduct a soil bioassay to determine if Peak levels in the soil will allow successful establishment of the rotational crop. Take soil samples to a depth of 6 inches (preferably in a solid core) from several locations within the field as well as an untreated area. Plant the intended crop and allow to grow for 3 weeks. If, at the end of 3 weeks, no difference exists between the treated and untreated soil in root and shoot growth of the intended crop, it is safe to plant the intended crop with good growing conditions.

Region D (All Areas South of I-40 with soil pH <7.8, except AZ and CA)



Rotational Crop	Minimum Plant Back Interval where Soil pH is Below 7.8	Restrictions	
		Do Not Apply More Than (Maximum Rate in oz/A)	Make Application Before
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale, IR or IMR Field Corn, Rice	None	1	See crop use directions
Normal Field Corn, Sorghums, Proso Millet	1 month	1	See crop use directions
Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Peas, Forage Grasses, STS Soybeans*	10 months	1	July 10
Soybeans, Dry Beans, Garbanzos, Green Beans, Peanuts, Cotton, Tobacco	18 months in NM, TX High Plains, TX South Plains; 10 months in all other areas	0.75	July 10
Cabbage, Canola, Tomatoes, Flax, Lentils	10 months	0.5	July 10
Clovers, Alfalfa	15 months	0.5 (0.38 in west TX, western OK, NM, and AZ)	July 10
Potatoes, Sunflowers, Sugar Beets, Leeks, Onions	22 months	0.5	July 10
All other crops	18 months	0.5	July 10

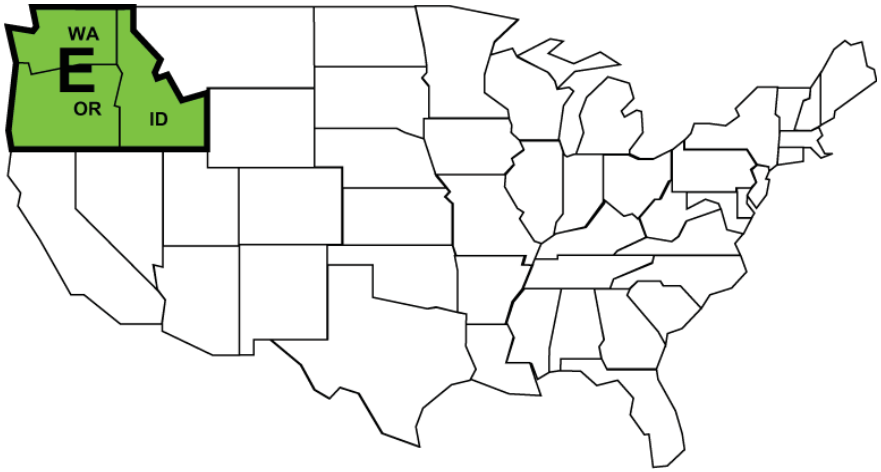
*STS soybeans which have enhanced tolerance to certain sulfonylurea herbicides.

Exception to requirement for pH <7.8 – In MS, LA, AR, and southern and eastern TX, including South Texas, the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the Coastal Bend, and the Blacklands; cotton, rice, STS soybeans which have enhanced tolerance to certain sulfonylurea herbicides, normal soybeans, dry beans, and peanuts can be planted on all soils (at least 10 months after application) provided there are at least 10 inches of rainfall or irrigation during the 6 months after application of Peak.

These recropping guidelines are applicable only on soils with pH below 7.8 and where Peak has been applied at or below the rates specified in the above table. Do not replant any broadleaf crop if less than 10 inches of precipitation or irrigation has occurred since the application of Peak.

For situations not covered adequately in the above table, i.e., higher soil pH but lower initial Peak use rate, conduct a soil bioassay to determine if Peak levels in the soil will allow successful establishment of the rotational crop. Take soil samples to a depth of 6 inches (preferably in a solid core) from several locations within the field as well as an untreated area. Plant the intended crop and allow to grow for 3 weeks. If, at the end of 3 weeks, no difference exists between the treated and untreated soil in root and shoot growth of the intended crop, it is safe to plant the intended crop with good growing conditions.

Region E (Pacific Northwest (ID, OR, WA) with soil pH <7.2)



Rotational Crop	Minimum Plant Back Interval where Soil pH is Below 7.8	Restrictions	
		Do Not Apply More Than (Maximum Rate in oz/A)	Make Application Before
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Triticale, and IR or IMR Field Corn	None	0.75	See crop use directions
Normal Field Corn, Sorghums, Proso Millet	1 month	0.75	See crop use directions
Grasses Grown for Seed	4 months	0.5	June 15
Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Rice, Peas, Forage Grasses, STS Soybeans*	10 months	0.5	July 1
Soybeans, Dry Beans, Garbanzos, Green Beans**, Peanuts, Tobacco, Cabbage**, Canola**, Tomatoes**, Flax**, Lentils**, Mustard**	10 months	0.5	June 15
Clovers, Alfalfa, Potatoes	15 months	0.5	May 15
Sunflowers, Sugar Beets, Leeks, Onions	22 months	0.5	May 15
All other crops	18 months	0.5	May 15

*STS soybeans which have enhanced tolerance to certain sulfonylurea herbicides.
**Do not rotate to green beans, cabbage, canola, tomatoes, flax, lentils, or mustard unless 6 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received within 6 months after application of Peak and the soil is tilled to a minimum of 4 inches deep prior to seeding the rotational crop.

These recropping guidelines are applicable only on soils with pH below 7.2 and where Peak has been applied at or below the rates specified in the above table.

For situations not covered adequately in the above table, i.e., higher soil pH but lower initial Peak use rate, conduct a soil bioassay to determine if Peak levels in the soil will allow successful establishment of the rotational crop. Take soil samples to a depth of 6 inches (preferably in a solid core) from several locations within the field as well as an untreated area. Plant the intended crop and allow to grow for 3 weeks. If, at the end of 3 weeks, no difference exists between the treated and untreated soil in root and shoot growth of the intended crop, it is safe to plant the intended crop with good growing conditions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store this product under wet conditions.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]
Non-refillable 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use ordisposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons – mini-bulk]
Non-refillable 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 ¼ 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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons - bulk]
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the

container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

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.

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

For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 763B

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