

**Booklet**

Fuego™

HERBICIDE

For broadleaf weed control in grass pastures, rangeland, roadsides, railroads, industrial plant sites, lumberyards, natural areas, rights-of-way (including pipeline, power, telephone, and utility), dry drainage ditches and ditchbanks, and similar industrial non-food crop sites.

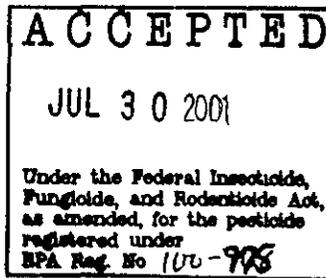
Active Ingredient:	
Triasulfuron (CAS No. 82097-50-5)	75.0%
Other Ingredients:	25.0%
Total:	100.0%

4.7 OUNCES  
U.S. Standard Measure

Made in France

EPA Reg. No. 100-768

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**



**CAUTION**

Active Ingredient:	
Diglycolamine® salt of 3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid	56.8%
Other Ingredients:	43.2%
Total:	100.0%

This product contains 38.5% 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid or 4 pounds per gallon (480 g/L).

100 FLUID OUNCES  
U.S. Standard Measure

EPA Reg. No. 100-884

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

**CAUTION**

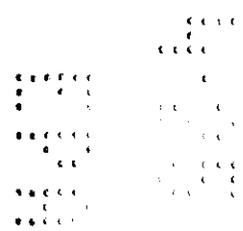
See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg No. 100-975

EPA Est. 100-LA-001

TOTAL 134.7 OUNCES  
NET WEIGHT

SCP 975A-L1A 0401



<b>First Aid</b>
<p><b>If swallowed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<p><b>If in eyes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<p><b>If on skin or clothing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<p><b>If inhaled</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<p><b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b></p>
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-888-8372 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**CAUTION**

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

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

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

**Engineering Control Statements**

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

**User Safety Recommendations**

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**Environmental Hazards**

Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. 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.

### **Ground Water Advisory**

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

Dicamba is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of dicamba in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

### **Ground and Surface Water Protection**

1. Point source contamination – To prevent point source contamination, do not mix, load this pesticide product within 50 ft. of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 ft. of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 ft. of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% of that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: (a) back-siphoning into wells, (b) spills, or (c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

2. Movement by surface runoff or through soil – Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates

such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the **General Information** section of this label.

3. Movement by water erosion of treated soil – Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Apply this product only as directed on label.

---

**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 should 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, Inc. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and 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. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

In no event shall SYNGENTA or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **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 limitations of warranty and of 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.

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

---

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

---

**Pesticide Storage and Disposal**

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

**Container Disposal**

Triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke.

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

888-8372, day or night.

---

## GENERAL INFORMATION

---

Fuego Herbicide is a selective herbicide used to improve forage quality and production on pastures and rangelands by controlling a broad spectrum of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product should be applied postemergence; i.e., after emergence of the crop and weeds. Refer to Table 1 for a listing of weeds controlled. Fuego herbicide may also be applied for postemergent weed control in roadsides, railroads, industrial plant sites, lumberyards, natural areas, rights-of-way (including pipeline, power, telephone, and utility), dry drainage ditches and ditch-banks, and similar industrial non-food crop sites.

Fuego Herbicide is rapidly absorbed by plants through both foliar and root uptake. After absorption, Fuego Herbicide is translocated to the plants growing points where it exerts its herbicidal activity. Fuego Herbicide kills weeds using two modes of action. One active ingredient inhibits the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme which is necessary for plant growth. The other active ingredient disrupts the plant's growth hormone system. Growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited soon after application of Fuego Herbicide. Leaves of susceptible plants turn yellow and/or red followed by death of the growing point.

Because Fuego Herbicide is a herbicide with two modes of action, weed resistance is less likely to be a problem than when products with a single mode of action are used. However, in fields containing ALS-resistant weed biotypes that are not controlled by dicamba products such as Banvel® or Clarity®, a non-ALS inhibitor herbicide that is active on these weeds must either be tank mixed with Fuego Herbicide (see the **Mixing Procedures** section) or used in place of Fuego Herbicide.

### Precautions and Restrictions for Fuego Herbicide

- Use Fuego Herbicide in the following states only: CO (except the San Luis Valley), ID, KS, MN, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, and WY.
- Do not use Fuego Herbicide in the San Luis Valley of CO.
- In WA, abide by all sulfonyleurea aerial application rulings in effect by the Washington Department of Agriculture.
- Do not apply Fuego Herbicide where pasture or rangeland grasses are underseeded with legumes, as injury to the undersown crop(s) will occur.

- Do not apply Fuego Herbicide within 4 hours of an expected rainfall or sprinkler irrigation event. Rainfall or irrigation soon after application may reduce foliar uptake by weeds, thereby reducing weed control.
- Do not apply Fuego Herbicide to stressed or dormant weeds, or when environmental conditions that stress weeds or cause weed dormancy are expected within one week after application.
- For optimum control, fall applications of Fuego Herbicide must be made before the emerged weeds are exposed to extended periods of freezing temperatures.
- Do not apply Fuego Herbicide to irrigated land if the tailwater will be used on nontarget land. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not allow spray to drift to nontarget crops, other desirable plants, recreational areas, ornamental plants, or onto land scheduled to be planted with crops other than wheat.
- Do not apply Fuego Herbicide where its movement through the soil or on soil particles may place it in contact with nontarget plants or their roots. Do not apply Fuego Herbicide to snow-covered soil or to frozen soil surfaces, since runoff may occur.

### **Sensitive Crop Precautions**

Fuego Herbicide may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to Fuego Herbicide during their development or growing stage. Injury to desirable broadleaf plants will occur if spray is allowed to contact their foliage, stems, or roots. Do not allow spray to drift away from target area. **FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS LISTED BELOW WHEN USING Fuego HERBICIDE.**

Do not treat areas where either downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of Fuego Herbicide with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Fuego Herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned (see the **Cleaning Equipment After Application** section) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

### **Ground Water Protection**

This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes. Do not use

Fuego Herbicide in fields where the combination of all three of the following criteria occurs:

- Historic average annual rainfall (or the combination of historic annual rainfall plus planned irrigation of the crop) exceeds 35 inches per year; and
- The ground water table is 30 ft. or less below the soil surface; and
- The soil is classified as a coarse soil (sand or loamy sand soil texture).

### **Chemigation**

Do not apply this product through any type of chemigation or irrigation system.

### **Grazing Restrictions**

Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of Fuego Herbicide. Treated areas should not be grazed by lactating dairy animals before 7 days after treatment. Animals cannot be removed from treated areas for slaughter less than 30 days after application.

### **Maximum Application Rate**

The maximum amount of Fuego Herbicide that can be applied in a single application is 8 acres per container. For split applications in a calendar year, Fuego Herbicide may be applied at a maximum rate of 11 acres per container for each application. For split applications, wait at least 60 days between the first and second application.

**APPLICATION METHODS**

**Table 1: Rate Table for Fuego Herbicide\***

Acres per container	Amount of product per acre	
	Triasulfuron (75% active ingredient) dry oz./acre	Dicamba (4 lbs./gal.) liquid oz./acre
8	0.59	12.5
9	0.52	11.1
10	0.47	10.0
11	0.43	9.1
12	0.39	8.3

\*Assuming 4.7 oz. Triasulfuron and 100 fl. oz. Dicamba per container.

**Postemergence Application to Pastures and Rangeland**

Fuego Herbicide can be applied postemergence for weed control in the following established grasses:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Bluestem, Big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>
Bluestem, Little	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>
Brome, Smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Grama, Blue	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>
Grama, Side-oats	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>
Wheatgrass, Crested	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	<i>Agropyron intermedium</i>
Wheatgrass, Pubescent	<i>Agropyron tricophorum</i>

**Crop Growth Stage and Application Rates**

For newly emerged seedlings of the above listed grasses, do not apply Fuego Herbicide until at least 60 days after emergence of the desirable grasses or sprigging of Bermudagrass. Even established stands of orchardgrass, red fescue, and ryegrasses will likely be injured by Fuego Herbicide. If desirable broadleaves, such as clovers and alfalfa, are present, they will likely be severely injured by Fuego Herbicide applications.

Fuego Herbicide should be applied at the rate of 8-12 acres per container to the weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 when they are young and actively growing (2-8 inches in height or diameter). Use the higher end of the rate range when the majority of the weeds are 8 inches tall and when longer residual weed control is desired. Two applications of Fuego Herbicide may be made in a calendar year at a maximum rate of 11 acres per container for each application. Wait at least 60 days between treatments when making split applications.

A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate should be included in the spray mixture as described in the **Mixing Procedures** section of the label. Additionally, urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to the spray tank for improved activity. Refer to the **Mixing Procedures** section of the label for use rates and mixing instructions.

**Tank Mixtures**

For the control of weed species not listed on this label, or to control ALS-resistant weeds not controlled by dicamba, it may be desirable to tank mix Fuego Herbicide with other herbicides having a different mode of action. The following tank mix partners are recommended for use with Fuego Herbicide:

Crossbow™	Grazon™ P+D	Tordon™ 22K
2,4-D amine	Remedy™	Weedmaster®
2,4-D ester	Stinger®	

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

---

**Postemergence Application to Roadsides, Railroads, Industrial Plant Sites, Lumberyards, Natural Areas, Rights-of-Way (Including Pipeline, Power, Telephone, and Utility), Dry Drainage Ditches and Ditchbanks, and Similar Industrial Non-Crop Sites**

---

Fuego herbicide may be applied postemergence for broadleaf weed control in either established grass areas or bare ground sites. In addition to postemergent activity, Fuego also offers residual control of many broadleaf weeds which allows desirable grass species to be maintained.

Established<sup>1</sup> grasses which have demonstrated tolerance to Fuego include:

- Bermudagrass
- Bluestem, Big
- Bluestem, Little
- Brome, Smooth
- Buffalograss
- Fescue, Sheep
- Grama, Blue
- Grama, Side-oats
- Redtop
- Timothy
- Wheatgrass, Bluebunch
- Wheatgrass, Crested
- Wheatgrass, intermediate
- Wheatgrass, Pubescent

To avoid injury to desirable grasses, do not apply Fuego Herbicide to the newly seeded or sprigged grasses listed above for at least 60 days following seeding/sprigging.

Applications to newly seeded or established orchardgrass, red fescue, and ryegrasses may result in injury. For grasses not listed, the applicator should test a small area prior to broadcast application and evaluate for at least 21 days to insure good crop tolerance. Application of Fuego Herbicide to areas containing desirable broadleaf flowering plants and/or wildflowers may result in injury to these plants.

Fuego Herbicide should be applied at the rate of 8-12 acres per container to the weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 when they are young and actively growing (2-8 inches in height or diameter). Use the higher end of the rate range when the majority of the weeds are 8 inches tall and when longer residual weed control is desired. Two applications of Fuego Herbicide may be made in a calendar year at a maximum rate of 11 acres per container per each application. Wait at least 60 days between treatments when making split applications.

A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate should be included in the spray mixture as described in the **Mixing Procedures** section of this label. Additionally, urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to the spray tank for improved activity. Refer to the **Mixing Procedures** section of the label for use rates and mixing instructions.

**SPOT SPRAY APPLICATIONS, CLEANUP, AND SMALL AREAS SUCH AS RAILROAD CROSSINGS AND SIMILAR INDUSTRIAL SITES.**

For spot sprays and clean up of small areas, Fuego may be applied as a solution of 1 container per 50-100 gallons of water. Fill the spray tank 2/3 full, add the Fuego, then add either (a) a high quality petroleum- or vegetable-based crop oil concentrate containing not less than 12% emulsifier

at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons water) or (b) a good non-ionic surfactant with a minimum of 80% of the constituents effective as a spray adjuvant at the rate of 0.25-0.5% v/v (1-2 qts. per 100 gallons water). Complete filling the tank. Maintain continuous agitation while the spray suspension is in the tank.

### **Tank Mixtures**

For the control of weed species not listed on this label, control ALS-resistant weeds not controlled by dicamba, or to extend the residual control of target weeds, it may be desirable to tank mix Fuego Herbicide with the other herbicides listed below.

Endurance  
2,4-D amine  
2,4-D ester  
Transline  
Oust  
Telar  
Surflan  
Pendulum  
Vanquish  
Touchdown  
Touchdown Pro  
Roundup Pro  
Arsenal  
Garlon  
Redeem  
Remedy  
Tordon 22K  
Crossbow  
Stinger  
Diuron  
Escort

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

---

### **MIXING PROCEDURES**

---

1. Make sure the spray tank is clean. Contamination can cause mixing problems and/or clogging, or injury to the crop.
2. Prepare no more mixture than is required for the immediate operation.

3. Fill the spray tank  $\frac{1}{4}$  full with clean water and begin agitation.
4. Make sure that the agitation system is working properly and creates a rolling action along the water surface.
5. Add any tank mix products packaged in water-soluble film to the tank next. Allow the packets to completely dissolve and the contents to fully disperse into the mix water. **Important: water-soluble packets must always be the first material put into the spray tank after water.**
6. Maintain agitation. Add the entire required amount of Fuego Herbicide to the spray tank. Empty each co-pak container completely into the mix tank. See the **Application Rates** section for the appropriate number of acres that can be treated per container of Fuego Herbicide. Allow the product to dissolve and completely disperse into the mix water. Agitate 2-5 minutes before adding anything else to the mix tank.
7. While maintaining agitation, continue filling the spray tank. When the tank is  $\frac{3}{4}$  full, add any additional tank mix partners. Add any water-dispersible granule or other dry formulation first, and allow that material to disperse. Then add any emulsifiable liquid formulation.
8. Then add either (a) a high quality petroleum- or vegetable-based crop oil concentrate containing not less than 12% emulsifier at 1 qt./100 gals., 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 pts./100 gals. In addition to crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant, liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-34%N) at 0.5-1 gal./A or spray grade ammonium sulfate at 2.5 lbs./A (or equivalent AMS liquid) may be added to enhance activity of the spray mixture against weeds. **Do not use liquid nitrogen as the total spray carrier.**
9. Complete filling the tank. Maintain continuous agitation while the spray suspension is in the tank.
10. Mix only sufficient spray solution to be used the same day; however, Fuego Herbicide will remain active in the spray mixture for 24 hours.

### **Cleaning Equipment after Application**

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

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

1. Flush tank and hoses with clean water for 10 minutes.

2. Completely fill the spray tank with water, and add 1 gal. of household ammonia (containing 3% active) per 50 gals. of water. Flush solution through hoses, boom, and nozzles; and let stand for 15 minutes with agitation before disposing, according to state and local regulations. **Do not use chlorine-based cleaners, such as Clorox®.**

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

3. Flush hoses, boom, and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.
4. Repeat steps 2-3.
5. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
6. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

---

## **SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

---

**Ground Spray Equipment:** Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced and of the same size, and should provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that produce medium-coarse droplets to provide good coverage and minimize drift. Flat fan nozzles are preferred.

Use a pump with the capacity to provide at least 40-psi pressure at the nozzles. Higher pressures may be needed for some types of nozzles. Agitation in the tank should be set up to provide vigorous rolling action all along the bottom of the tank. When full, the surface of the liquid should be actively rippling or rolling. Screens on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for tip screens.

Calibrate spray equipment prior to use. Recalibrate when carriers are changed.

Use a minimum of 5 gals./A of spray solution. Higher volumes (i.e., at least 20 gals./A) should be used for severe weed infestations to ensure adequate spray coverage.

### **Ground Application**

#### **Information on Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections).

### **Controlling Droplet Size**

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets.

When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays for ground applications are the Radiarc Sprayer; Delavan Raindrops, Raindrop Flood, or Flooding Spray nozzles; Spraying Systems, Drift Guard DG TeeJets, Turbo TeeJets, or Turbo FloodJet nozzles or large volume flat fan nozzles used with low pressure. Nozzles that produce a narrow angle spray pattern will generally have larger droplets.

### **Boom Height**

Making applications with the boom at the lowest height that produces a uniform spray pattern will reduce exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

### **Swath Adjustment**

When applications are made with a crosswind toward sensitive areas, the application should leave a buffer to avoid off-site movement.

### **Wind**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. Do not apply this product at sustained wind speeds greater than 15 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift

potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Temperature Inversions**

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

**Sensitive Areas**

This product should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Approved drift reducing agents may be used.

**Aerial Application**

Use equipment that delivers a spray volume of 2-10 gals./A. Apply at a minimum height of 10 ft. above the crop with low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi and wind speed not exceeding 10 mph to assure application within the target area.

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

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should

avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

### Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections).

### Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets.

When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

### Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than <sup>3/4</sup> of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

### Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

## Swath Adjustment

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

## Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. Do not apply this product at sustained wind speeds greater than 15 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

## Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

## Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

## Sensitive Areas

This product should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**

**Weed Control**

**Table 2: Annual and biennial weeds\* controlled by Fuego Herbicide applied postemergence to crop and weeds at the rate of 8-12 acres per container.**

**Annuals**

Amaranth, Palmer	Henbit	Sicklepod
Amaranth, Powell	Jacob's-Ladder, Blue	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Amaranth, Spiny	Jimsonweed	Smartweed, Pale
Aster, Slender	Knawel (German Moss)	Smartweed,
Pennsylvania		
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Knotweed, Prostrate	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Beggarweed, Florida	Kochia	Sowthistle, Annual
Broomweed, Common	Ladysthumb	Sowthistle, Spiny
Buckwheat, Tartary	Lambsquarters, Common	Spanishneedles
Buckwheat, Wild	Lettuce, Miner's	Spikeweed
Buffalobur	Lettuce, Prickly	Spurge, Prostrate
Burclover, California	Mallow, Common	Spurry, Corn
Burcucumber	Mallow, Venice	Starbur, Bristly
Buttercup, Bur	Marestail (Horseweed)	Starwort, Little
Buttercup, Corn	Marshelder	Sumpweed, Rough
Buttercup, Creeping	Morningglory (annual spp.)	Sunflower, Common
(Wild)		
Buttercup, Spiny-fruited	Mustard, Black	Sunflower, Volunteer
Buttercup, Western Field	Mustard, Blue	Tansymustard
Campion, White (white cockle)	Mustard, Indian	Thistle, Russian
Carpetweed	Mustard, Tall Hedge	Velvetleaf
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Mustard, Tumble	Vetch, Hairy
Chamomile, Corn	Mustard, Wild	Wallflower, Bushy
Chamomile, Mayweed	Nightshade, Black	Waterhemp, Common
Chervil, Bur	Nightshade, Cutleaf	Waterhemp, Tall
Chickweed, Common	Nightshade, Eastern Black	Waterprimrose, Winged
Chickweed, Jagged (Umbrella Spurry)	Pennycress, Field (Fanweed)	Whitlowgrass, Spring
Chickweed, Mouseear	Pepperweed, Virginia	Wormwood, annual
Clovers ( <i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	Pepperweed, Greenflower	
Cockle, Corn	Pigweed, Prostrate	<b>Biennials</b>
Cocklebur, Common	Pigweed, Redroot	Burdock, Common
Coppertleaf, Hophornbeam	Pigweed, Smooth	Carrot, Wild (Queen)
Coreopsis, Plains	Pigweed, Tumble	
Anne's Lace)		
Cornflower (Bachelor's Button)	Pineappleweed	Eveningprimrose,
Common		
Cowcockle	Poorjoe	Geranium, Carolina
Croton, Tropic	Puncturevine	Gromwell, Corn
Croton, Woolly	Purslane, Common	Houndstongue
Daisy, English	Pusley, Florida	Knapweed, Diffuse
Dragonhead, American	Radish, Wild	Knapweed, Spotted
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Ragweed, Common	Mallow, Common
Falseflax, Smallseed	Ragweed, Giant	Plantain, Bracted
Fiddleneck, Coast (Tarweed)	Ragweed, Lanceleaf	Ragwort, Tansy
Fleabane, Annual	Rocket, London	Starthistle, Yellow
Fleabane, Rough	Rocket, Yellow	Sweetclover ( <i>Melilotus</i>
spp.)		
Flixweed	Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)	Teasel, Fullers
Fumitory	Salsify, common	Thistle, Bull
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	Senna, Coffee	Thistle, Musk
Gromwell, Corn	Sesbania, Hemp	Thistle, Plumeless
Hempnettle, Common	Shepherdspurse	

\* Weeds listed alphabetically by the approved common names of the Weed Science Society of America where available.

**Table 3: Perennial weeds\* for which top growth control can be achieved with Fuego Herbicide applied postemergence to crop and weeds at the rate of 8-12 acres per container.**

### **Perennials**

---

Alfalfa	Goldenrod, Canada	Sericea Lespedeza
Apple, Tropical Soda	Goldenrod, Missouri	Smartweed, Swamp
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Goldenweed, Common	Snakeweed, Broom
Aster, Spiny	Hawkweed ( <i>Hieracium</i> spp.)	Sorrel, Red (Sheep
Sorrel)		
Aster, White Heath	Henbane, Black	Sowthistle, Perennial
Bedstraw, Smooth	Horsenettle, Carolina	Spurge, Leafy
Bindweed, Field	Ironweed ( <i>Vernonia</i> spp.)	Sundrops, Perennial
Bindweed, Hedge	Knapweed, Black	Thistle, Canada
Blueweed, Texas	Knapweed, Russian	Thistle, Scotch
Brackenfern, Western	Milkweed, Climbing	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Bursage, Woollyleaf (Bur	Milkweed, Common	Trumpetcreeper
(Buckvine)		
Ragweed, Povertyweed)		
Buttercup, Tall	Milkweed, Honeyvine	Vetch ( <i>Vicia</i> spp.)
Campion, Bladder	Milkweed, Western Whorled	Waterhemlock, Spotted
Chicory	Nettle, Stinging	Waterprimrose, Creeping
Clover, Hop	Nightshade, Silverleaf	Woodsorrel, Creeping
Dandelion	Onion, Wild	Woodsorrel, Yellow
Dock, Broadleaf	Plantain, Broadleaf	Wormwood, Louisiana
Dock, Curly	Plantain, Buckhorn	Yankee weed
Dogbane, Hemp	Pokeweed, Common	Yarrow, Common
Dogfennel	Ragweed, Western	
Garlic, Wild	Redvine	

\* Weeds listed alphabetically by the approved common names of the Weed Science Society of America where available.

**Rotational Crop Restrictions**

**Table 4 Rotational Crop Restrictions**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Soil pH</b>	<b>State/Region</b>	<b>Minimum Interval to Planting Following Fuego Herbicide Application</b>
Wheat (except durum)	all pH levels	all areas	12 days
Durum Wheat	all pH levels	all areas	8 months
Barley, Rye, Oats, Bermudagrass	7.9 or lower	CO, KS, MT, NE, OK, SD, TX, Western ND	6 months
	6.9 or lower	all areas	6 months
	above 6.9	in areas not described above	18 months
Proso Millet	all pH levels	all areas	4 months
Field Corn – IR Hybrids	all pH levels	all areas	4 months
Field Corn – not IR	6.9 or lower	KS, NE, CO east of I-25	14 months
	7.9 or lower	all areas	22 months
	above 7.9	all areas	36 months
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	KS, NE, OK, TX	14 months
	all pH levels	all areas	24 months
Soybeans – STS®	all pH levels	all areas	11 months
Soybeans – not STS	7.5 or lower	Central KS; East Texas; Central and Eastern OK	14 months if 25 inches of precipitation since application
	7.9 or lower	South Central NE; Central KS	26 months if 46 inches of precipitation since application
	all pH levels	all areas	36 months or sooner with successful field bioassay
Alfalfa, Clover, Sugar Beets, Sunflowers, Onions	all pH levels	all areas	24 months and only after a successful field bioassay
All Other Crops	all pH levels	all areas	4 months and only after a successful field bioassay

### **Additional Rotation Precaution**

If both Fuego Herbicide and another residual ALS-inhibiting herbicide have been applied during a single growing season, a field bioassay must be performed before planting any crop except wheat in the next growing season. If visible injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction occurs in the field bioassay, the crop must not be seeded.

### **Field Bioassay Instructions**

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

---

Endurance, Fuego™, Touchdown, Touchdown Pro®, Vanquish® and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company  
U.S. Patent No. 4,514,212

Arsenal®, Banvel®, Clarity®, Pendulum® and Weedmaster® trademarks of BASF Corporation

Clorox® trademark of Clorox Company

Crossbow®, Garlon®, Grazon™, Remedy™, Stinger®, Surflan®, Tordon™, Transline® trademarks of Dow AgroSciences

Diglycolamine® trademark of Texaco Chemical Company

Oust® and Telar® trademark of DuPont

Roundup Pro® trademark of Monsanto Company

STS® trademark of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Inc.

© 2001 Syngenta

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

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.  
Greensboro, North Carolina 27409  
[www.syngenta-us.com](http://www.syngenta-us.com)

SCP 375A-L1A 0401

[QUARK]Fuego \ Fuego-A - ccg - 4/20/01

BOOKLET BASE LABEL

Fuego™

HERBICIDE

For broadleaf weed control in grass pastures, rangeland, roadsides, railroads, industrial plant sites, lumberyards, natural areas, rights-of-way (including pipeline, power, telephone, and utility), dry drainage ditches and ditchbanks, and similar industrial non-food crop sites.

Active Ingredient:	
Triasulfuron (CAS No. 82097-50-5):	75.0%
Other Ingredients:	25.0%
Total:	100.0%
4.7 OUNCES U.S. Standard Measure Made in France EPA Reg. No. 100-768 <b>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.</b> <b>CAUTION</b>	
Active Ingredient:	
Diglycolamine® salt of 3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid	56.8%
Other Ingredients:	43.2%
Total:	100.0%
This product contains 38.5% 3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid or 4 pounds per gallon (480 g/L). 100 FLUID OUNCES U.S. Standard Measure EPA Reg. No. 100-884 <b>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.</b> <b>CAUTION</b>	

Total 134.7 Ounces Net Weight

See directions for use in attached booklet.

EPA Est. Reg. No. 100-975

EPA 100-LA-001

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

**CAUTION**

**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

<b>First Aid</b>
<p><b>If swallowed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<p><b>If in eyes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<p><b>If on skin or clothing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>

<p><b>If inhaled</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b></p> <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-888-8372 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>

**Environmental Hazards**

Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. 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.

**Ground Water Advisory**

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

Dicamba is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of dicamba in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Refer to booklet for **Ground and Surface Water Protection** section.

**Ground and Surface Water Protection**

1. Point source contamination – To prevent point source contamination, do not mix, load this pesticide product within 50 ft. of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 ft. of wells. This

setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 ft. of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% of that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: (a) back-siphoning into wells, (b) spills, or (c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

- 2. Movement by surface runoff or through soil – Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the **General Information** section of this label.
- 3. Movement by water erosion of treated soil – Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Apply this product only as directed on label.

**Chemigation**

Do not apply this product through any type of chemigation or irrigation system.

---

Fuego™ trademark of Syngenta  
U.S. Patent No. 4,514,212

Diglycolamine® trademark of Texaco Chemical Company

©2001 Syngenta

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.  
Greensboro, North Carolina 27409  
[www.syngenta-us.com](http://www.syngenta-us.com)

SCP 975A-L1A 0401

[QUARK]Fuego \ Fuego-A - ccg - 4/20/01