UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 24, 2023

Amanda M. Foderaro
Regulatory Manager
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419

Subject: Registration Review Label Amendments Incorporating Mitigation Measures from the Interim Decision for S-Metolachlor and the National Marine Fisheries Services' (NMFS) Biological Opinion on the Effects of S-Metolachlor on Pacific Salmonids
Product Name: Sequence Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 100-1185
Application Date: 6/11/2021 and 9/3/2021
Decision Number: 576417 and 578263

Dear Amanda Foderaro:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the S-Metolachlor Interim Decision. The Agency has concluded that your submission is acceptable.

This letter also addresses the label mitigation resulting from the NMFS' Biological Opinion on the effects of S-Metolachlor on Pacific salmonids. The Agency has concluded that your submission is also acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 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.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Ben Tweed at tweed.benjamin@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Sale, use and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

GLYPHOSATE	**GROUP**	**9**	**HERBICIDE**
***S*-METOLACHLOR**	**GROUP**	**15**	**HERBICIDE**

Sequence® Herbicide

Foliar systemic herbicide with residual weed control for corn, cotton, legume vegetables (succulent or dried), peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beet (glyphosate resistant), sunflowers, and tomatoes

Active Ingredients:

Glyphosate*:	21.8%
S-metolachlor**:	29.0%
Other Ingredients:	49.2%
Total:	**100.0%**

*CAS No. 1071-83-6
**CAS No. 87392-12-9

Contains 2.25 pounds of glyphosate acid per U.S. gallon.
Contains 3 pounds of *S*-metolachlor per U.S. gallon.

Sequence® Herbicide is formulated as an emulsion in water (EW).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1185
EPA Est.

SCP 1185A

_____ gallons
Net Contents

[Batch Code: _____] (*For nonrefillables only.)*

ACCEPTED
Jan 24, 2023
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-1185

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1.0 FIRST AID

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 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.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin or clothing. 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.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

2.2.1 User Safety Requirements

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

2.2.2 Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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, the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

2.2.3 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

2.3 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

2.3.1 Groundwater Advisory

S-metolachlor is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

2.3.2 Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater or through ground spray drift. 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 weeks or months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of S-metolachlor 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.

2.3.3 NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

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 site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

2.3.4Reporting Ecological Incidents

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 1-800-888-8372.

2.3.5 Mixing/Loading Restrictions

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

- This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- This product must not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad.
    - Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad.
    - Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained.
    - The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.
    - An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
    - A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
- Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times.
  The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

2.4 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not store, mix or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel), aluminum, galvanized steel containers, or sprayer tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product will react with these containers and tanks and produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by spark, open flame, lighted cigarette, welder torch, or other ignition source.

Mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, or plastic-lined steel containers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

Use Sequence Herbicide only in accordance with specifications on this label or in separately EPA approved labeling instructions for this product.

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.

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

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) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sequence Herbicide is a foliar systemic herbicide which may be applied to control a broad spectrum of actively growing emerged weeds. Annual weeds of 6 inches or less in height are typically the easiest to control. It will also provide residual control of many grass and small seeded broadleaf weeds, in:

- Corn (preplant/preemergence to all corn, postemergence to glyphosate resistant corn)
- Cotton (preplant/preemergence to all cotton, postemergence to glyphosate resistant cotton)
- Legume vegetables -- succulent or dried (preplant and preemergence)
- Peanut (preplant and preemergence)
- Sorghum (preplant and preemergence)
- Soybean, (preplant/preemergence to all soybeans; postemergence to glyphosate resistant soybeans)
- Sugar beet, (postemergence to glyphosate-resistant sugar beet)
- Sunflower (preplant and preemergence)
- Tomato – transplanted (preplant)

This product needs to be activated with either rainfall or irrigation to provide residual control of certain weeds. If rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 days after application, residual weed control may be reduced. Under these conditions, cultivate or use other weed control measures if weeds develop.

This product is especially useful in no-till, minimum-tillage, and reduced-tillage cropping systems.

Severe damage or destruction may be caused by contact of this product to any vegetation (including leaves, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, or fruit) of crops, trees, and other desirable plants to which treatment is not intended, except as specified for glyphosate resistant crops. Drift may cause damage to any non-target vegetation.

3.1 Weed Resistance Management

GLYPHOSATE	**GROUP**	**9**	**HERBICIDE**
***S*-METOLACHLOR**	**GROUP**	**15**	**HERBICIDE**

Sequence Herbicide contains glyphosate which inhibits 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS, Site of Action Group 9) and *S*-metolachlor which inhibits very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) synthesis (Site of Action Group 15). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to Group 9 and/or Group 15 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than labeled use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present where poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Syngenta representative and/or agricultural advisor for assistance.

3.1.1 Principles of Herbicide Resistant Weed Management

Scout and know your field

- Know weed species present in the field to be treated through scouting and field history. An understanding of weed biology is useful in designing a resistance management strategy. Ensure the weed management program will control all weeds present.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to determine species present and growth stage. Always apply this herbicide at the full labeled rate and correct timing for the weeds present in the field.

Utilize non-herbicidal practices to add diversity

- Use diversified management tactics such as cover crops, mechanical weed control, harvest weed seed control, and crop rotation as appropriate.

Use good agronomic practices, start clean and stay clean

- Use good agronomic practices that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Plant into weed-free fields utilizing tillage or an effective burndown herbicide for control of emerged weeds.
- Sanitize farm equipment to avoid spreading seed or vegetative propagules prior to leaving fields.

Difficult to control weeds

- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be planted in rotation with crops that allow the use of herbicides with an alternative mode of action or different management practices.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications, such as a broad spectrum preemergence herbicide followed by one or more postemergence herbicide applications. Utilize herbicides containing different modes of action effective on the target weeds in sequential applications.

Do not overuse the technology

- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mode of action in a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action which provides overlapping spectrum for the difficult to control weeds.

Scout and inspect fields following application

- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by controlling weeds in field borders.
- Scout fields 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 non-performance of this product to your Syngenta retailer, Syngenta representative, or call 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). If resistance is suspected ensure weed escapes are controlled using an herbicide with an effective mode of action and/or use non-chemical means to prevent further seed production.

Prevent weed escapes before, during, and after harvest

- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seed or vegetative structures such as tubers or stolons which contribute to spread and survival. Consider harvest weed seed management and control weeds post-harvest to prevent seed production.

Resistant Weeds

- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, crop advisor or extension agent to determine if weeds resistant to modes of action contained in this product are present in your area. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Premixes are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product. If resistant biotypes have been reported, use the full labeled rate of this product, apply at the labeled timing, and tank-mix with an additional different mode of action product so there are multiple effective modes of application for each suspected resistant weed.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Applications with Sequence Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures are permitted by ground and by air. Preplant, preemergence and postemergence applications are allowed as specified in **Section 9.0** unless otherwise restricted in **Section 7.0**.

For aerial application, consult with State or local authorities regarding any additional requirements for aerial treatments.

4.2 Application Equipment

- For best results, ensure that each specific aerial application vehicle used is quantifiably pattern tested for aerial application of Sequence Herbicide initially and every year thereafter.
- Configure spray equipment to provide accurate and uniform coverage of the target area and minimize potential for spray drift.
- To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult spray equipment manufacturers and/or state recommendations.
- Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application with nozzles designed to minimize drift and provide uniform coverage. For most effective control, select nozzles and pressures to deliver coarse to very coarse droplets. Flood nozzles may result in reduced weed control due to inadequate coverage.
- Avoid using screens and strainers finer than 50 mesh.
- All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained.
- All equipment must be washed to remove product residues after use.
- Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part.

In addition to the above statements, for aerial application equipment:

- The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.
- To prevent corrosion of exposed parts, thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills.
- Landing gear are most susceptible to corrosion.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- For ground application, apply alone or in tank mixtures in 10-40 gal/A of spray mixture unless otherwise specified.
- When weed vegetation is dense, increase spray volume and pressures to ensure coverage of the target weeds.
- Spray boom and nozzle heights must be adjusted to provide coverage of target weeds.
- For aerial application, apply alone or in tank mixtures in 3-15 gal/A of spray mixture.

4.4 Mixing Directions

1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Dispose of the cleaning solution in a responsible manner.
2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
3. Avoid using screens and strainers finer than 50 mesh.
4. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.
7. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions

must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

4.4.1 Sequence Herbicide Alone

1. Fill the spray tank ½ full with clean water.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add AMS (if used).
4. Add Sequence Herbicide.
5. Fill the remainder of spray tank.

4.4.2 Tank-Mix Precautions

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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.
- Tank mixes with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labeled for use with Sequence Herbicide may result in tank-mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank-mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.3 Tank-Mix Compatibility Test

- Conduct a jar test using a 1 pt to 1 qt container with lid by adding water or other intended carrier such a liquid fertilizer to the jar.
- Next, add the appropriate amount of pesticides(s) or tank-mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. Add tank-mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.4**. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
- After all ingredients have been added, put the lid on the jar, tighten and invert the jar 10 times to mix.
- After mixing, let the mixture stand 15–30 minutes and then examine for signs of incompatibility such as obvious separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels or heavy oily film on the jar.
- If the mixture remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible and can be used.
- If the mixture is incompatible, repeat the test using a compatibility agent at the recommended rate. Or, if applicable, slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar. If incompatibility is still observed after following these procedures, do not use the mixture.
- After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the storage and disposal section, **Section 10.0,** of this label.

4.4.4 Sequence Herbicide in Tank Mixtures

1. Fill the spray tank ½ full with clean water.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add AMS (if used).
4. Add dry formulations to tank.

5. Add liquid formulations to tank.
6. Add Sequence Herbicide.
7. Fill remainder of spray tank.

4.4.5 Spray Additives

- Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)
  - Control of annual and perennial weeds with Sequence Herbicide may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 1 to 2% by weight or 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water. If using liquid ammonium sulfate, select a rate to deliver an equivalent amount.
  - In areas where the water sources contain Ca, Mg, or Mn levels exceeding 150 ppm (such as parts of the High Plains), use a minimum of 8.5 lb AMS per 100 gal of spray mixture unless the specific crop directions prohibit such use.
  - Do not reduce use rates of this product when using AMS.
- Drift reduction agents may be used with Sequence Herbicide.

5.0 REPLANT AND ROTATIONAL CROP

5.1 Replant and Rotational Crop Restrictions

- If a crop treated with Sequence Herbicide is lost, any crop on this label, or on a supplemental Sequence Herbicide label, may be replanted or rotated at any interval provided that the rate of Sequence Herbicide applied to the previous crop was not greater than the labeled rate for the crop to be replanted.
- Sequence Herbicide may be applied again following crop replanting provided the total annual maximum rate for that crop is not exceeded
- The following crops may be planted or replanted at the specified interval following application of Sequence Herbicide.

Crop	Plant-Back Interval
Alfalfa	4 months
Barley Oats Rye Wheat	4½ months
Tomatoes, direct seeded	6 months
Clover (seeded)	9 months
Buckwheat Cabbage Peppers Rice Root crops Stone fruits Tobacco Tree nuts	Next spring following treatment
Sequence Herbicide Tank Mixtures: For **Rotational Crop** restrictions for Sequence Herbicide used in tank mixtures, refer to the restrictions above for Sequence Herbicide and to the respective product labels of any mixing partner(s) for additional statements/restrictions. Follow the most restrictive interval.	

6.0 COVER CROPS

A cover crop can be an important tool for the overall farm cropping system. Cover crops are planted for conservation purposes, soil erosion control, soil health improvement, water quality improvement and weed management. A cover crop can be a single crop or a combination of crops, including grasses and/or broadleaf crops.

After harvest of a Sequence Herbicide treated crop, planting of a cover crop is allowed provided the cover crop is not grazed or fed to livestock nor harvested for food. Terminate the cover crop through natural causes such as frost or intentional termination by herbicide application, crimping, rolling, tillage or cutting.

All possible cover crops or cover crop combinations have not been tested for tolerance to this product. Before planting the cover crop, determine the level of tolerance for the intended cover crops by conducting a field bioassay. Refer to **Section 6.1** for instructions on how to conduct a field bioassay.

6.1 Field Bioassay for Cover Crops

A field bioassay is a method of determining if herbicide residues are present in the soil at concentrations high enough to adversely affect crop growth.

Conduct the field bioassay by planting several strips of the desired cover crop across the field which has been previously treated with Sequence Herbicide. Plant the cover crop strips perpendicular to the direction of the product application. Locate the strips so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in field terrain, soil texture, organic matter, pH, and drainage.

If the cover crop does not show adverse effects such as crop injury and/or stand reduction, the field can be planted to this cover crop. If injury and/or stand reduction are visible, wait two to four weeks for further herbicide degradation to occur and repeat the bioassay. Alternatively, select a different cover crop and repeat the bioassay. Only plant cover crops that show acceptable tolerance in the field bioassay.

7.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

7.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** sell, use or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** spray if conditions of thermal inversion exist, or if wind direction and speed may cause spray to drift onto adjacent non-target areas.
- **DO NOT** apply in conditions where excessive spray drift may occur.
- If a cover crop is planted after a Sequence Herbicide treated crop, **DO NOT** graze or feed the cover crop to livestock nor harvest for food.
- **DO NOT** apply to any body of water.

- **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.

7.2 Use Precautions

- Use of a sprayer or applicator contaminated with any other materials may result in crop damage or clogging of the application device.
- Sequence Herbicide requires actively growing green plant tissue to function fully. Application to drought-stressed weeds or weeds with little green foliage (i.e. mowed, cut, or hailed on weeds); weeds covered with dust; weeds damaged by insects or diseases may result in reduced weed control.
- Visible effects on annual weeds occur within 2-4 days after application; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity.
- Heavy rainfall or irrigation shortly after application may require retreatment.
- Tillage or mowing within 3 days following application may reduce weed control.
- Avoid aerial application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained.
- Avoid making applications under windy conditions.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.
- Before planting a cover crop, determine the level of tolerance for the intended cover crop to Sequence Herbicide by conducting a field bioassay (**Section 6.1**).
- Thoroughly clean the spray system with water and a commercial tank cleaner after each use.
- Mix, store and apply spray solutions of Sequence Herbicide using only plastic, plastic-lined steel, stainless steel, or fiberglass containers. Do not store the concentrate in galvanized steel, aluminum, carbon steel, or unlined steel containers.
- Avoid application to humans or animals. Ensure that flagmen and loaders avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
    - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is first settled by rainfall or irrigation.
    - Avoid application to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
    - Avoid use of use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Follow labeled rates for target weeds found in **Section 8.1 – Section 8.3** to avoid crop injury and illegal residues or weed control failures.

7.3 MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.
- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.
- The applicator and grower must consider the interaction of equipment and weather-

related factors to ensure that the potential for drift to sensitive non-target plants is minimal.

- This pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target plants) is minimal (i.e., when the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).
- Consult with local and State agricultural authorities for information regarding avoiding or minimizing spray drift.

7.3.1 Aerial Spray Drift Management

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S641).
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.3.2 Ground Boom Applications

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.3.3 Boomless Ground Application

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Boomless Ground Application

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.4 SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SIRES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

7.4.1 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.

7.4.2 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 Nozzles –** Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

7.4.3 Boomless Ground Application

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help reduce the potential for spray drift.

7.4.4 Handheld Technology Applications

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

7.4.5 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.

7.4.6 BOOMHEIGHT – Ground Boom

- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

7.4.7 RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

7.4.8 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.

7.4.9 Swath Adjustment

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

7.4.10 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

7.4.11 Temperature Inversions

- Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. 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 inversion 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 upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.
- 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.

7.4.12 Wind

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

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

7.4.13 Sensitive Areas

- Apply Sequence Herbicide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY SEQUENCE HERBICIDE

PARTIAL WEED CONTROL
Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled (PC), partial control can either mean erratic control from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

8.1 Annual Weed Control for Sequence Herbicide Used Alone

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Anoda, spurred	*Anoda cristata*	2.5	3		
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*				2.5
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*		2.5	3.5	
Bassia, fivehook	*Bassia hyssopifolia*		2.5		
Bittercress	*Cardamine* spp.				2.5
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*			2.5	
Bluegrass, bulbous	*Poa bulbosa*			2.5	
Bristly starbur	*Ancanthospornum hispidum*		2.5	2.5	
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*			2.5	
Brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicus*			2.5	2.5
Browntop panicum	*Panicum fasciculatum*		2.5	2.5	3.5
Buckwheat, wild[1]	*Polygonum convolvulus*	3 (PC)			
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	2.5		3.5	
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*		2.5	2.5	
Burgherkin	*Cucumis anguria*	2.5	3.5		
Buttercup[2]	*Ranunculus* spp.				2.5

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*		3.5		
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*		2.5		
Carolina geranium	*Geranium carolinianum*	2.5	3.5		
Carpetweed	*Mullugo verticillata*		2.5	2.5	
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*				2.5
Chervil	*Anthriscus cerefolium*				2.5
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*			2.5	2.5
Chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*			2.5	2.5
Citronmelon	*Citrullus lanatus*	2.5	3.5		
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*			2.5	2.5
Coffee senna	*Senna occidentalis*	2.5	3.5		
Corn[3]	*Zea mays*			2.5	2.5
Corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*			2.5	
Cowpea	*Vigna unguiculata*	2.5	3.5		
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.		2.5	2.5	
Crotalaria, showy	*Crotalaria spectabilis*	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*	2.5	3.5		
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	2.5	2.5	4	
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	*Oenothera laciniata*	2.5	4		
Devil's–claw (unicorn plant)	*Proboscidea louisianica*	2.5	3		
Dwarfdandelion	*Krigia cespitosa*				2.5
Eastern mannagrass				2.5	
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Fall panicum	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
Falsedandelion	*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*				2.5
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*			2.5	
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia* spp.		2.5	3.5	
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.		2.5	3.5	
Fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annus*				2.5
Fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*		2.5	3.5	

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Fleabane, rough	*Erigeron strigosus*		2.5	2.5	
Florida beggarweed[1]	*Desmodium tortuosum*		2.5 (PC)	2.5 (PC)	
Florida pusley	*Richardia scabra*	2.5	3.5		
Foxtails	*Setaria* spp.			2.5	2.5
Goatgrass, jointed	*Aegilops cylindrica*			2.5	
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	*Chenopodium murale*		3.5		
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Grain sorghum (milo)	*Sorghum bicolor*			2.5	2.5
Groundcherry	*Physalis* spp.		3.5		
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*		2.5		
Hemp sesbania	*Sesbania exaltata*	2.5		3.5	
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*		2.5	4	
Hophornbeam copperleaf	*Acalypha ostryifolia*	2.5	4		
Horseweed/Marestail	*Conyza canadensis*		2.5	2.5	3.5
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*		2.5	2.5	3.5
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*			2.5	3.5
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*			2.5	2.5
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colona*	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*		2.5	3.5	
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	2.5	2.5		
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*		2.5	3.0	3.5
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*		2.5	2.5	
Little barley	*Hordeum pussillum*			2.5	
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*		2.5		2.5
Mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*	2.5	2.5		3.5
Morningglory[4]	*Ipomoea* spp.	2.5	3.5		
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*			2.5	2.5
Mustard, tansy	*Descurainia pinnata*			2.5	2.5
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*			2.5	2.5
Mustard, wild	*Brassica kaber*			2.5	2.5
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	2.5	2.5	3.5	

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides Sendtner*	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Oats	*Avena sativa*		2.5		2.5
Oats, wild	*Avena fatua*		2.5		2.5
Panicum, Texas[5]	*Panicum texanum*			2.5	3.5
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*			2.5	
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.		2.5	2.5	3
Poinsettia, wild	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	2.5	3.5		
Prickly sida (Teaweed)[4]	*Sida spinosa*	2.5	3.5		
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	2.5	3.5		
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	2.5	3.5		
Rabbitfootgrass	*Polypogon monspeliensis*		2.5		
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*		2.5	2.5	3.5
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*		2.5	2.5	3.5
Red rice	*Oryza sativa*	2.5			
Redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*	2.5	3.5		
Rockpurslane Redmaids	*Calandrinia* spp.		2.5		
Rye	*Secale cereale*				2.5
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*		2.5	3.5	
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*			2.5	
Sandbur, southern	*Cenchrus echinatus*		2.5	2.5	
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*			2.5	2.5
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*			2.5	
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	2.5	3.5		
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Smartweed (ladysthumb)	*Polygonum persicaria*		2.5	3.5	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*		2.5	3.5	
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*		2.5	3.5	
Spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*		2.5	3.5	
Speedwell, purslane	*Veronica peregrina*			2.5	
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.			2.5	2.5
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia* spp.		2.5	2.5	

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH) 3"	6"	12"	18"
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*		2.5	2.5	
Spurry, umbrella	*Holosteum umbellatum*		2.5		
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*			2.5	
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*				2.5
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*	2.5	3.5		
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*		2.5	3.5	
Virginia copperleaf	*Acalypha virginica*	2.5	3.5		
Virginia pepperweed	*Lepidium virginicum*				2.5
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus* spp.		2.5	3.5	
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*			2.5	2.5
Wild-proso millet	*Panicum miliaceum*		2.5	3	3.5
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*			2.5	
Woolly cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*		2.5	2.5	
Yellow rocket	*Barbarea vulgaris*			2.5	2.5

[1]PC= Partial control
[2]Control of **buttercup** will be reduced at the button stage.
[3]Sequence Herbicide will not control glyphosate resistant **volunteer corn**.
[4]Multiple applications may be required for control of morningglory and prickly sida (teaweed).
[5] Sequence Herbicide will provide suppression of emerging **Texas panicum.**

Precaution:

- Sequence Herbicide applied after weed emergence will not control glyphosate-resistant biotypes.

8.2 Annual Weed Control – Sequence Herbicide Rates in a Tank-Mix with Dicamba or 2,4-D

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM HEIGHT/ LENGTH	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE
Kochia (dicamba only) Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, prickly Morningglory Pigweed Ragweed, common Ragweed, giant Smartweed, Pennsylvania Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf	*Kochia scoparia* *Chenopodium album* *Lactuca serriola* *Ipomoea* spp. *Amaranthus* spp. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* *Ambrosia trifida* *Polygonum pensylvanicum* *Salsola iberica* *Abutilon theophrasti*	6"	2.-2.5
Cocklebur, common Fleabane, rough Horseweed/Marestail Sunflower, common	*Xanthium strumarium* *Erigeron strigosus* *Conyza canadensis* *Helianthus annuus*	12"	

Precautions:

- Read and follow dicamba and 2,4-D labels
- Sequence Herbicide applied after weed emergence will not control glyphosate-resistant biotypes.

8.3 Perennial Weed Control – Sequence Herbicide Rates Used Alone or in Tank-Mix with Dicamba or 2,4-D

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*	3-4	At 6-8 inch stage or more after final cutting in fall. Deep till 7 days after treatment.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	*Helianthus tuberosus*	3-4	At or after flowering.
Balsam-apple	*Momordica charantia*	3-4	Apply at or beyond bloom.
Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*	3-4	Early seedhead stage.
Barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*	2.5-4	4-6 inch stage.
Bentgrass	*Agrostis* spp.	3-4	Should have at least 3 inches of growth. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to fall application. Till 7-10 days after application.
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*	3-4	Seedheads may require retreatment.
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)		3-4	Apply when water bermudagrass is 12-18 inches in length. Allow 7 days before flushing or flooding the field.
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	3-4	At or after flowering, west of Mississippi River, in late summer for best results.
		3-4	At or after flowering, east of Mississippi River, in late summer for best results.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
		3-4	At or after flowering for control, tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba, multiple applications may be required. Do not apply by air.
		2.5-4	For suppression on irrigated agricultural land tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba, apply by ground equipment only. Apply in fall or following harvest on runners 12 inches or more in length.
		2-3	For suppression by ground or aerial applications tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba. Apply by air in fallow and reduced tillage systems only. Delay applications until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6-18 inches in length.
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*	2.5-4	Apply at boot to early seedhead stage.
		2-3.5	For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply when plants are 4-12 inches.
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris*	3-4	Apply at or beyond bloom west of the Mississippi River. For best results, apply in late summer or fall, but before a killing frost.
		2.5-4	Apply at or beyond bloom east of the Mississippi River. For best results, apply in late summer or fall, but before a killing frost.
Brackenfern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	3-4	Fronds fully expanded and at least 18 inches long.
Bromegrass, smooth	*Bromus inermis*	2.5-4	Apply when most plants are at the boot to early seedhead stage.
		2-4	For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply to actively growing plants 4-12 inches in height.
Bursage, woollyleaf	*Ambrosia grayi*	3-4	Apply in tank-mix with dicamba to actively growing plants at or beyond flowering.
		2-3 (PC)	Apply in tank-mix with dicamba to actively growing plants at or beyond flowering.
Canarygrass, reed	*Phalaris arundinacea*	3-4	Boot to head.
Cattail	*Typha* spp.	3-4	Early head to early bud.
Clover, red Clover, white	*Trifolium pratense* *Trifolium repens*	3-4	Early head to early bud. May require retreatment.
Cogongrass	*Imperata cylindrica*	3-4	Late summer/fall, greater than 18 inches in height. May require retreatment.
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*	3-4	Early head to early bud.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	3-4	Early bud.
		2-2.5	Early bud, apply in tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba.
Dayflower[1]	*Commelina* spp.	3-4 (PC)	Less than 4 inches in height.
Dock, curly[1]	*Rumex crispus*	3-4 (PC)	Early bud.
		2-2.5 (PC)	Early bud, apply in tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba.
Dogbane, hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*	3-4	Late bud to flower. May require retreatment.
		2-2.5	Actively growing at 6-12 inch stage, apply in tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba for suppression.
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*	3-4	Actively growing, less than 12 inches in height.
Fescue	*Festuca* spp.	3-4	Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.
Fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinacea*	2.5-4	Apply 4 pt/A when most plants have reached boot to early seedhead stage. Fall applications only: Apply 2.5 pt/A when plants are 6-12 inches in height. A spring applied sequential treatment of 2 pt/A will improve long term control.
Goatweed	*Scoparia dulcis*	3-4	Less than 8 inch stage.
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*	3-4	7-10 leaf stage.
Horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*	3-4	Early bud stage.
Horseradish	*Armoracia rusticana*	3-4	Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to early flower stage in late summer or fall.
Iceplant	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*	3-4	At or beyond the early bud stage.
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*	2-4	Apply at boot to head stage and in the fall prior to frost. Use 2.5 to 4 pt/A for annual tillage systems. Use 3 to 4 pt/A on no-till acres. Allow 3-7 days before tillage.
		2-3	For burndown, apply when plants are 12 inches in height and allow 3 days before tillage.
Kikuyugrass	*Pennisetum clandestinum*	3-4	Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
Knapweed	*Centaurea* spp.	3-4	Apply in fall at late bud to flower stage.
Lantana, largeleaf[1]	*Lantana camara*	3-4 (PC)	Apply at or beyond bloom stage.
Lespedeza	*Lespedeza* spp.	3-4	Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Milkweed, common	*Asclepias syriaca*	3-4	Apply in tank-mix with dicamba when most plants have reached the early bud stage.
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*	3-4	Apply in tank-mix with dicamba at late bud to early flower. May require retreatment.
Muhly, wirestem	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*	3-4	Use 2.5 to 4 pt/A in pasture, sod, or noncrop areas. Spray plants 8 inches or more in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
Mullein, common	*Verbascum thapsus*	3-4	Early bud.
Napiergrass	*Pennistum purpureum*	3-4	Early head stage.
Nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum eleagnifolium*	3-4	Apply when 60% of plants have berries. Apply fall treatments before a killing frost.
Nutsedge, purple Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus rotundus* *Cyperus esculentus*	2-4	Apply 3 to 4pt/A for control of nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. For partial control: apply 2 to 3 pt per acre. Treat when plants have 3-5 leaves or less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments at this stage for long term control.
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*	2.5-4	Apply 4 pt/A on plants at early boot to seedhead stage. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 2.5-3.5 pt/A. Apply to actively growing plants 4-12 inches in height. In orchardgrass sods rotated to no-till corn: Apply 2.5-3.5 pt/A. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6 inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be required for optimum results.
Pampasgrass[1]	*Erianthus ravennae*	3-4 (PC)	Apply at or beyond boot stage.
Paragrass	*Brachiaria mutica*	3-4	Early seedhead stage.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Phaseybean[1]	*Phaseolus lathyroides*	3-4 (PC)	Less than 8 inches tall.
Phragmites[1]	*Phragmites* spp.	3-4 (PC)	For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Repeat treatments may be necessary. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.
Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	3-4	Apply as a spray to wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.
Pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca americana*	3-4	Apply to actively growing plants up to 24 inches in height.
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*	2.5-4	Apply 2.5-4 pt/A in annual cropping systems, or in pastures and sods where deep tillage is used. Do not tank mix with a residual herbicide at the 2.5 pint rate. Spray when quackgrass is 6-8 inches in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
		3-4	Apply in pastures, sod, or noncrop areas where deep tillage will not follow the application. Spray when quackgrass is at least 8 inches in height.
Redvine[1]	*Brunnichia ovata*	2-4 (PC)	For suppression, apply 2 pt/A at each of two applications 7-14 days apart or a single application of 4 pt/A. Apply to plants greater than 18 inches tall in September/October to plants which have been growing 45-60 days since the last tillage. Make application at least 1 week prior to killing frost.
Ryegrass, perennial	*Lolium perenne*	2-4	Apply 2.5-4 pt/A when most plants are in the boot to head stage or prior to frost. In noncrop or areas where no tillage is practiced, use 3-4 pt/A. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 2.5pt/A rate.
Smallflowered Alexandergrass	*Brachiaria subquadripara*	3-4	Less than 4 inches in height, actively growing.
Smartweed, swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*	3-4	Early bud, 12 inch stage.
		2-3	Apply in tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba to plants in early bud, 12 inch stage.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Sowthistle, perennial[1]	*Sonchus arvensis*	3-4 (PC)	Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing, or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to application. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days before tillage.
Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*	2-3	For suppression, apply in tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba to plants greater than 12 inches tall.
Sweet potato, wild[1]	*Ipomea pandurata*	3-4 (PC)	Most effective at or beyond flowering stage.
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*	3-4	Most effective at boot to head stage.
Thistle, artichoke[1]	*Cynara cardunculus*	3-4 (PC)	Apply when plants are beyond the bloom stage.
Thistle, Canada[1]	*Cirsium arvense*	3-4 (PC)	Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing, or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to application. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days before tillage. For fall applications or following mowing, allow a minimum of 6-8 inches rosette development.
		2-3	For suppression, apply in tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba in late summer or fall after harvest, mowing, or tillage. Allow rosette regrowth to be a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Allow 3 or more days before tillage.
Timothy	*Phleum pratense*	3-4	Boot to head; wait 3 days before tillage.
Torpedograss[1]	*Panicum repens*	2.25-3 (PC)	At or beyond seedhead. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be made prior to a killing frost.
Trumpetcreeper[1]	*Campsis radicans*	3-4 (PC)	Late September/October applications on actively growing plants at least 18 inches in height; retreatment may be required. Make applications at least one week before killing frost.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Vaseygrass[1]	*Paspalum urvillei*	3-4 (PC)	Apply at early head stage.
Vetch[1]	*Vicia* spp.	3-4 (PC)	Boot to head.
Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	3-4	Full leaf expansion.
Velvetgrass	*Holcus* spp.	3-4	Early head stage.
Wheatgrass, western	*Agropyron smithii*	3-4	Boot to head.
[1]PC = partial control			

9.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

9.1 Corn

9.1.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Field corn	Popcorn	Seed corn	Sweet corn

Application Timing	Rate (pt/A)	Use Directions
Preplant Application: May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	Coarse Soils: 2.5-3.5 Medium to fine soils: 2.5-4.0 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Sections 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water. Can be applied to glyphosate-resistant corn

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Sections 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix or Sequential Application Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.1.3** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- Injury may occur following use under abnormally high soil moisture conditions during early development of the crop.
- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4.0 pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 4.0 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.71 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
4) **DO NOT** apply to emerged corn that is not glyphosate-resistant, as severe crop injury will occur.
5) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Not Applicable

9.1.2 Postemergence Application on Glyphosate-Resistant Corn

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Field corn, glyphosate-resistant	Seed corn, glyphosate-resistant	Sweet corn, glyphosate-resistant

Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Apply through the V8 stage or 30 inches, whichever comes first. Applications may be made to corn 30 to 48 inches in height using ground equipment with drop nozzles only.	2.0-3.7 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Sections 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Apply over-the-top on glyphosate-resistant corn Use only water as the carrier for postemergence application.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Sections 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.1.3** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- Treated leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.
- Avoid application of spray into whorls of corn plants.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 3.7 pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 5.0 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.71 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
   c. **DO NOT** exceed 1.5 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents in postemergence applications from glyphosate-containing products.
4) **DO NOT** use if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.
5) **DO NOT** apply to emerged corn that is not glyphosate-resistant, as severe crop injury will occur.
6) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage for 30 days following application.
7) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):**
   a. 50 days
   b. Sweet corn ears: 30 days

9.1.3 Tank-Mix Combinations for Corn

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Princep®		Sequence Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.
Preplant Preemergence Postemergence	AAtrex® (atrazine) Acuron® Acuron® Flexi Bicep II Magnum® Bicep Lite II Magnum® Callisto® Dual Magnum® Dual II Magnum® Endigo ZC®	Glyphosate brands Lexar® EZ Lumax® EZ Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology®	

Precaution:

- Broad spectrum insecticide in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.1.1 and 9.1.2** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

9.2 Cotton

9.2.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Cotton		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Preplant Application: Apply up to 30 days before planting crops. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but before crop emergence.	Use the following rates for the specific soil type: Sandy loam soil: 2.0-2.5 pt/A Medium and Fine soils 2.0-3.5 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3.** Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Use only in: AR, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TN, TX and the Boot Heel of MO. Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Sections 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.2.4** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.
- If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur. Injury will be more severe in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding slit has not been properly closed.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 3.5 pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 3.5 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 2.48 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
4) **DO NOT** use on sand or loamy sand soils.
5) **DO NOT** use on Taloka silt loam.
6) **DO NOT** use in Gaines County, TX.
7) Preplant and preemergence applications are limited to use in AR, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TN, TX and the Boot Heel of MO.
8) **DO NOT** incorporate if applied prior to planting, or crop injury may result.
9) **DO NOT** apply to emerged cotton that is not glyphosate-resistant, as severe crop injury will occur.
10) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Not Applicable

9.2.2 Postemergence Over-The-Top Application on Glyphosate-Resistant Cotton Only (such as Roundup Ready Flexx cotton)

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Cotton, varieties resistant to glyphosate such as Roundup Ready Flexx cotton		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Apply postemergence from cotyledon stage to the 10-leaf stage (not to exceed 12 inches tall) of cotton development.	On cotton with less than 5 leaves: 2.0-2.5 From 5-leaf through the 10 leaf stage of cotton: 2.0-3.5 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3.** Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	For use in: AL, AZ, AR, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX and VA. Apply over-the-top by postemergence or hooded sprayer applications. Use only water as the carrier for postemergence and post-directed applications. Do Not include AMS or other adjuvants when applications are made postemergence.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Sections 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.2.4** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- Crop canopy interference can reduce spray coverage on target weeds and soil and hinder weed control. In large cotton, to improve spray coverage of target weeds, apply in 12 or more gallons of water per acre.
- Do Not apply after the 10-leaf stage (not to exceed 12 inches tall) of cotton, or severe injury, including yield loss, could occur.
- Treated leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.
- Do Not use if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to that caused by drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.
- Do Not apply to emerged **conventional** cotton, as severe crop injury will occur

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 3.5 pt/A on cotton from the 5-leaf through the 10-leaf stage.
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 2.5 pt/A on cotton with less than 5 leaves.
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 3.5 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 2.48 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other S-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
4) **DO NOT** use in Gaines County, TX.
5) **DO NOT** apply to Taloka silt loam.
6) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 100 days

9.2.3 Postemergence Over-The-Top Application on Glyphosate-Resistant Cotton

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Cotton, Roundup Ready brand			
Target Weeds	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Weeds listed in **Sections 8.1 – 8.3**	Maximum of 2.5	Apply post-emergence from 3 inch tall cotton up to the 4-leaf stage (until the fifth true leaf reaches the size of a quarter) of cotton development. Refer to **Sections 8.1-8.3** for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.	For use in: AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX and VA. Apply over-the-top by post-emergence, post-directed or hooded sprayer applications. Use only water as the carrier for post-emergence applications. Do Not include AMS or other adjuvants when applications are made post-emergence.

Tank Mix Options:

- Refer to **Sections 9.2.4** for tank mix options with Sequence Herbicide.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:

- Crop canopy interference can reduce spray coverage on target weeds and soil and hinder weed control. In large cotton, to improve spray coverage of target weeds, apply in 12 or more gallons of water per acre.
- Treated leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.
-

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 3.5 pt/A/year
    a. **DO NOT** exceed 2.48 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
    b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
4) **DO NOT** apply after the 4-leaf stage of cotton, or severe injury, including yield loss, could occur.
5) **DO NOT** use in Gaines County, TX.
6) **DO NOT** use if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to that caused by drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.
7) **DO NOT** apply to emerged cotton that is not glyphosate-resistant, as severe crop injury will occur.
8) **DO NOT** apply to Taloka silt loam.
9) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):**
    a. 100 days
    b. 80 days for post-directed application

9.2.4 Tank-Mix Combinations for Cotton

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Caparol® Dual Magnum	Glyphosate Reflex	Sequence Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in cotton. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners. For tank-mixtures with approved dicamba products in cotton, consult dicamba label for use directions.
Postemergence Post-directed For use on **glyphosate-resistant** cotton	Besiege® Endigo ZC	Glyphosate Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology	

Precaution:

- Broad spectrum insecticide in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.2.1, 9.2.2, and 9.2.3** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

9.3 Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried), Crop Group 6, Except Soybean

9.3.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Edible Podded (only): Jackbean Sword bean Soybean, (immature seed) **Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:** Pigeon pea **Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.)** Field bean Kidney bean Lima bean Navy bean Pinto bean Runner bean Snap bean	**Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:** **Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.)** (continued) Tepary Bean Wax Bean **Pea (*Pisum* spp.)** Dwarf pea Edible-pod pea English pea Field pea Garden pea Green pea Snow pea Sugar snap pea	**Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:** (continued) **Bean (*Vigna* spp.)** Adzuki bean Asparagus bean Blackeyed pea Catjang Chinese longbean Cowpea Crowder pea Moth bean Mung bean Rice bean Southern pea Urd bean Yardlong bean	**Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:** Broad bean (fava bean) **Dried Shelled Only:** Chickpea (garbanzo bean) Guar Lablab bean (hyacinth bean) Grain lupin Sweet lupin White lupin White sweet lupin Lentils

Application Timing	Rate (pt/A)	Use Directions
Preplant Application: May be applied by broadcast up to 30 days prior to planting. **Preemergence Application:** Apply broadcast during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	For all applications use the rate for the specific soil-texture and organic matter (OM) as follows: Coarse soils: 2.0-3.5 Medium soils- <3% OM: 2.0-4.0 Fine soils > 3% OM 2.0-4.0 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3.** Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray. For control of emerged weeds at application, apply to actively growing weeds.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Sections 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.3.2** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:

- If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur, especially in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding still has not been properly closed.
- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4.0 pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 4.0 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.91 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
4) Make only one application per year.
5) **DO NOT** use on English peas in northeastern US.
6) **DO NOT** cut treated legume vegetables (succulent or dry) for hay within 120 days following application.
7) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated area.
8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Not Applicable

9.3.2 Tank-Mix Combinations for Legume Vegetables

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Dual Magnum Glyphosate	Prowl® TriCor®	Sequence Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant and preemergence applications in legume vegetables. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.3.1** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

9.4 Peanut

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Peanut		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Preplant Application: May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence. Application must be made before ground cracking.	In NM, OK and TX 2.0-3.4 In the Southeast: 2.5-3.4 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3.** Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	May be applied before, during, or after planting but before crop emergence
For Weed Control: • Refer to **Sections 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.		
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.1**.		
Precautions: • If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur, especially in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding still has not been properly closed. • For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished. • Postemergence application to peanut will result in severe crop injury and reduced yields.		
USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 3.4 pt/A 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 3.4 pt/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.91 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products. 4) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock for 30 days following application. 5) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 90 days		

9.5 Potato

9.5.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Potato		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Preplant Application: May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	For all applications use the rate for the specific soil-texture and organic matter (OM) as follows: Coarse soils: 2.0-2.5 Medium soils <3% OM: 2.0-3.75 Fine soils >3%OM: 4.0 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	May be applied before, during, or after planting but before crop emergence. Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Section 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.5.2** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- When applying to emerged weeds, weeds must be actively growing.
- Contact with potato foliage will result in crop injury.
- If cool wet conditions occur after application, Sequence Herbicide may delay maturity and/or reduce yield of 'Superior' or other early-maturing varieties.
- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4.0 pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 4.0 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.43 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of glyphosate-containing products**.**
4) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days after at-planting application
5) **DO NOT** use on sweet potatoes or yams

9.5.2 Tank-Mix Combinations for Potato

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Glyphosate Lorox® Prowl TriCor	Sequence Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant or preemergence application in potato. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.5.1** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

9.6 Sorghum

9.6.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Sorghum grain, Milo (seed-treated with Concep® III safener only)		Forage sorghum (seed-treated with Concep III safener only)
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Preplant Application: May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	For all applications use the rate for the specific soil-texture and organic matter (OM) as follows: Coarse soils: 2.0-3.5 Medium soils <3% OM: 2.0-3.75 Fine soils >3% OM: 4.0 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Section 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.6.2** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- When applying to emerged weeds, weeds must be actively growing.
- Contact with sorghum foliage will result in crop injury.
- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Only apply Sequence Herbicide to seed commercially treated with Concep III safener.**
3) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4.0 pt/A
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 4.0 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.59 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor -containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of glyphosate-containing products**.**
5) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Not Applicable

9.6.2 Tank-Mix Combinations for Sorghum

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	AAtrex Bicep Magnum® Bicep II Magnum Bicep Lite II Magnum Dicamba	Dual Magnum Dual II Magnum Glyphosate Lexar EZ Lumax EZ 2,4-D	Sequence Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant or preemergence application in sorghum treated with Concep III safener. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.6.1** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

9.7 Soybeans

9.7.1 Fall, Preplant or Preemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Soybeans		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Fall Application For use in minimum or no-tillage systems only in IA, MN, ND, SD, WI, and portions of NE and IL.	**Medium soils > 2.5% organic matter:** 4.0 pt/A tank mixed with ½-¾ pt/A Dual Magnum Herbicide or Dual II Magnum Herbicide **Fine soils > 2.5% organic matter:** 4.0 pt/A tank mixed with ¾ pt/A Dual Magnum Herbicide or Dual II Magnum Herbicide	Apply to crop stubble after harvest when the sustained soil temperature at a 4-inch depth is less than 55°F and falling. Time application according to the following geographic schedule: After September 30 in ND, SD, MN, WI and north of Route 30 in IA. After October 15 north of Route 91 in NE and south of Route 30 in IA. After October 31 north of Route 136 in IL. A fall and/or a spring tillage may follow application, but do not exceed an incorporation depth greater than 2-3 inches. Minimize furrow and ridge formation in the tillage operations. Includes application to soybeans. May be applied before, during, or after planting but before crop emergence
Preplant Application: May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	For all applications use the rate for the specific soil-texture and organic matter (OM) as follows: Coarse soils: 2.5-3.5; ≤3% OM 3.5; ≥3% OM Medium soils: 3.5-4.0 Fine soils: 3.5-4.0; <3% OM 4.0-4.5; ≥3% OM When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	

For Weed Control:

- Refer to **Section 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:

- Refer to **Section 9.7.3** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precaution:

- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4.5 pt/A.
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 9.8 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.71 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor -containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
4) The combined total amount of Sequence Herbicide from all applications in the fall plus spring must not exceed the maximum allowed annual rate.
5) **DO NOT** exceed 9.8 pt/A in combined spring and fall applications.
6) **DO NOT** feed treated forage or hay to livestock for 30 days following a preplant or preemergence application.
7) **DO NOT** apply on frozen ground.
8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Not Applicable

9.7.2 Postemergence Over-The-Top Application on Glyphosate-Resistant Soybeans

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Soybeans, glyphosate-resistant		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Postemergence over-the-top on glyphosate-resistant soybeans. Apply from cracking up to 75 days before harvest.	2.5-4.5 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Use only water as the carrier.
For Weed Control: • Refer to **Section 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.		
Tank Mix Options: • Refer to **Section 9.7.3** for tank-mix options.		
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.1**.		
Precautions: • Glyphosate-resistant soybean leaves treated postemergence may exhibit necrotic spotting, leaf crinkling/curling and stunting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.		
USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4.5 pt/A 3) **DO NOT** make more than 1 postemergence application per year. 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 9.8 pt/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.71 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products. 5) The combined total amount of Sequence Herbicide from all applications in the fall plus spring must not exceed the maximum allowed annual rate. 6) **DO NOT** use Sequence Herbicide postemergence on glyphosate-resistant soybeans if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation. 7) **DO NOT** graze or feed treated forage or hay to livestock following a postemergence application. 8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 75 days		

9.7.3 Tank-Mix Combinations for Soybeans

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Boundary® Dual II Magnum Flexstar® Fusilade® DX Fusion® Glyphosate	Reflex® Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology	Sequence Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in soybeans. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.
Postemergence For use on glyphosate-resistant soybeans	Besiege Dual Magnum Dual II Magnum Endigo ZC Flexstar Fusilade DX	Reflex Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology	

	Fusion Glyphosate	

Precaution:

- Broad spectrum insecticide in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.7.1 and 9.7.2** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

9.8 Sugar Beet

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Sugar beet, glyphosate-resistant		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Postemergence Application: 1 true-leaf stage of sugar beet to canopy closure	Coarse soils: 2.5-3.0 Medium and Fine soils: 3.0-3.7 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Apply over the top of the crop. Control of annual and perennial weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 1.0 to 2% by weight or 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water. Liquid formulations of AMS may be used at an equivalent rate. Do not reduce use rates when using AMS.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Section 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- Applications to sugar beet varieties which are not glyphosate-resistant will result in severe crop injury and reduced yields.
- Applications to sugar beet in tank-mixture with fungicides and/or insecticides may result in unacceptable crop injury

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 3.7 pt/A
3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 7.0 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 2.54 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor from Sequence Herbicide or other *S*-metolachlor -containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of glyphosate-containing products.
5) **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
6) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days

9.9 Sunflower

9.9.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Sunflower		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Preplant Application: Apply up to 30 days before planting. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	2.5-2.75 When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3**. Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Make only one application preplant or preemergence. Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Section 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.9.2** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- Avoid contact with sunflower foliage.
- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.75 pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 2.75 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of acid equivalent from glyphosate-containing products.
4) **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
5) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated area.
6) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Not Applicable

9.9.2 Tank-Mix Combinations for Sunflower

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Eptam® Prowl Trifluralin	Sequence Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in sunflower. Can be used for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners. Apply Sequence Herbicide at 2.75 pt/A in these tank mixes. For control or suppression of dense populations of weeds greater than 12 inches in height or weeds under stress, consider use rates at the higher end of the rate range.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.9.1** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

9.10 Tomato

9.10.1 Transplanted

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Tomato, transplanted		
Application Timing	**Rate (pt/A)**	**Use Directions**
Preplant application up to 30 days before transplanting	For all applications use the rate for the specific soil-texture and organic matter (OM) as follows: Coarse soils <3% OM: 2.5-3.25 Coarse soils ≥3% OM: 3.25 Medium soils: 3.25–4.0 pt/A. Fine soils <3% OM: 3.25–4.0 Fine soils ≥3% OM: 4.0–5.0 If heavy weed infestations are present or are expected, use higher rates within the range provided in **Section 8.1-8.3.** Also use higher rates within the range for improved residual control.	Apply non-incorporated to the top of the pressed bed, as the last step prior to laying plastic. Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.

For Weed Control:
- Refer to **Section 8.1-8.3** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.

Tank Mix Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.10.2** for tank-mix options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- Sequence Herbicide may be applied before transplanting. Keep soil disturbance to a minimum during transplanting operation.
- Sequence Herbicide may damage transplants that have been weakened by any cause. To prevent damage, plant only healthy transplants. Do not plant when wet, cold, or unfavorable growing conditions exist.
- Do not apply to varieties or cultivars with unknown tolerance to Sequence Herbicide.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 5.0pt/A
3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 5.0 pt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
4) **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of glyphosate-containing products**. DO NOT** exceed the maximum label rates in the Use Directions for transplanted tomatoes for the soil type.
5) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum label rate for the soil texture per year.
6) Apply only by ground application.
7) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated area.
8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 90 days

9.10.2 Tank-Mix Combinations for Transplanted Tomato

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant	Command® Devrinol® Fusilade DX Goal™ Lexone® Prowl TriCor	Sequence Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant or preemergence application in tomato, transplanted. Can be used for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners. Apply Sequence Herbicide at 2.4–5.0 pt/A as directed in **Section 9.10.1** in these tank mixes. For control or suppression of dense populations of weeds greater than 12 inches in height or weeds under stress, consider use rates at the higher end of the rate range.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.10.1** for Sequence Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence Herbicide.
2) 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.

10.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage
Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

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

Container 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 or disposal. 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 incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]
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 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 incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC at 1-800-888-8372.

Container Handling [greater than 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. 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.

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.

11.0 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.

12.0 APPENDIX

12.1 Tank-Mix Partner Table

Product Name	EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)
2,4-D	1381-102	2,4-D
2,4-DB	1381-215	2,4-DB
AAtrex®	100-497 & 100-585	atrazine
Authority	279-3146	sulfentrazone
Authority Broadleaf	279-3179	sulfentrazone + chlorimuron ethyl
Bicep® Magnum	100-886	S-metolachlor + atrazine
Bicep® II Magnum	100-817	atrazine + S-metolachlor
Bicep® Lite II Magnum	100-827	atrazine + S-metolachlor
Boundary	100-1162	metribuzin + S-metolachlor
Callisto®	100-1131	mesotrione
Canopy®	353-444	Metribuzin + chlorimuron ethyl
Canopy® XL	352-589	sulfentrazone + chlorimuron ethyl
Caparol®	100-620	prometryn
Capture®	279-3302	bifenthrin
Centric®	100-1147	thiamethoxam
Clarity®	7060-137	dicamba
Classic®	352-436	chlorimuron ethyl
Command®	279-3158	clomazone
Cotoran®	66222-181	fluometuron
Devrinol®	70506-301	napropamide
Direx®	66222-54	diuron
Dual® Magnum	100-816	S-metolachlor
Dual® II Magnum	100-818	S-metolachlor
FirstRate®	62719-275	cloransulam-methyl
Flexstar®	100-1101	fomesafen
Frontier	7969-144	dimethenamid
Fusilade® DX	100-1070	fluazifop-p-butyl
Fusion®	100-1059	fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl
Glyphosate	Multiple brands	Multiple brands
Goal®	62719-424	oxyfluorfen
Intruder®	8033-23-70506	acetamiprid
Karate with Zeon Technology	100-1097	lambda-cyhalothrin
Karmex	66222-51	diuron
Lexar®	100-1414	atrazine + S-metolachlor + mesotrione
Linex®	81842-21	linuron
Lorox®	61842-23	linuron
Lumax®	100-1442	atrazine + S-metolachlor + mesotrione
Mustang® Maxx	279-3426	zeta-cypermethrin
Orthene®	5481-8978	acephate
Princep®	100-526	simazine
Prowl®	241-337	pendimethalin
Pursuit®	241-310	imazethapyr
Pursuit Plus	241-315	ammonium salt of imazethapyr + pendimethalin
Python®	62719-277	flumetsulam

Reflex®	100-993	fomesafen
Scepter®	5481-610	imazaquin
Spartan®	279-3220	sulfentrazone
Steel	241-376	imazaquin + imazethapyr + pendimethalin
Storm®	70506-59	bentazon + acifluorfen
Tricor®	70506-103	metribuzin
Trifluralin	34704-792	trifluralin
Trimax	264-783	imidacloprid
Staple®	353-613	pyrithiobac-sodium
Warrior with Zeon Technology®	100-1295	lambdacyhalothrin
Zemax	100-1410	S-metolachlor + mesotrione

12.2 Sequence Herbicide Use Summary Table [Optional Text]

[Start of Optional Text]

IMPORTANT: The table below is a summary of the Crop Use Directions for Sequence Herbicide. However, it is important for the user to read and follow the complete instructions contained within this label.

Crop or Crop Group Subgroup with examples	Maximum Single Application Rate of Active Ingredient from Sequence Herbicide (lb ai/A)		Maximum Annual Application Rate of Glyphosate and S-metolachlor Rate (lb ai/A/year)		Preharvest Interval (PHI days)
	Glyphosate	*S*-Metolachlor	Glyphosate	*S*-Metolachlor	
Corn Preplant Preemergence	1.13	1.5	6.0	3.71	NA
Corn Postemergence Applications on Glyphosate-Resistant Corn	1.04	1.4	6.0	3.71	50 Sweet Corn Ears: 30
Cotton Preplant Preemergence	0.98	1.3	6.0	2.48	NA
Cotton Postemergence over-the-top Application on Glyphosate - Resistant Cotton	0.98	1.3	6.0	2.48	100
Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried), Crop Group 6, except Soybean Chickpea English pea Lima Bean	1.13	1.5	6.0	1.91	NA
Peanut	0.96	1.3	6.0	1.91	90
Potato	1.13	1.5	6.0	3.43	60 after at plant application
Sorghum	1.13	1.5	6.0	1.59	NA
Soybean	1.27	1.69	6.0	3.71	75
Sugar Beet	1.04	1.39	6.0	2.54	60
Sunflower	0.77	1.0	6.0	1.91	NA
Tomato	1.4	1.9	6.0	1.91	90

[End of Optional Text]

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Prowl® is a trademark of BASF Corporation.

Roundup Ready® is a trademark of Monsanto Company.

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 XXXX

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