



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

100-1675

Date of Issuance:

2/18/21

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

A23011 HERBICIDE

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Emily Schmid

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

2/18/21

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:

a. Mesotrione GDCI-122990-1474

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

4. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

- Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 100-1675."

5. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 5/20/2020
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 5/20/2020
- Alternate CSF 2 dated 5/20/2020

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Enclosure

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

BICYCLOPYRONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
GLYPHOSATE	GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
MESOTRIONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE

A23011 HERBICIDE

A Postemergence Herbicide for Weed Control in Glyphosate-Resistant Field Corn

Active Ingredients:

S-metolachlor ¹ :	19.7%
Glyphosate ² :	19.7%
Mesotrione ³ :	1.97%
Bicyclopyrone ⁴ :	0.94%
Other Ingredients:	57.69%
Total:	100.0%

¹CAS No. 87392-12-9

²CAS No. 1071-83-6

³CAS No. 104206-82-8

⁴CAS No. 352010-68-5

A23011 Herbicide is formulated as a ZC formulation and contains 2.00 lb S-metolachlor, 2.00 lb glyphosate acid, 0.200 lb mesotrione and 0.095 lb bicyclopyrone per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use [on label] [inside booklet].

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est.

Net Contents

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

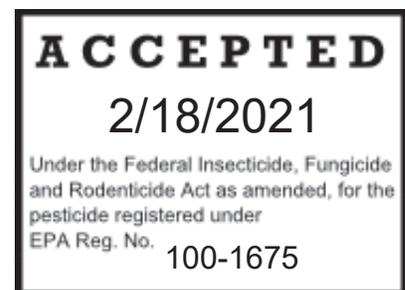


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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
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	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading

2.3 User Safety Requirements

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

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

2.5 Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.5.1 Groundwater Advisory

The active ingredients S-metolachlor and bicyclopyrone are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Groundwater may be contaminated if this product is used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

2.5.2 Surface Water Advisory

The active ingredients in this product have the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. This product also has a high potential for reaching surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post application. These include poorly drained or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, and areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas with overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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 for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

2.5.3 Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage 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.

2.5.4 Mixing and Loading Restrictions

Take care 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 mixing equipment. This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft of 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 washwater, and rainwater 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.

2.6 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents, as a hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not store, mix, or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel containers (except stainless steel), 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 which 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.

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 THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, 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 (REI). 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. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

A23011 Herbicide is a systemic, postemergence herbicide for the control of weeds in glyphosate-resistant field corn. A23011 Herbicide is a combination of the herbicides S-metolachlor, glyphosate, mesotrione and bicyclopyrone. A23011 Herbicide is specifically formulated for postemergence use in glyphosate-resistant field corn. This product does not contain the safener benoxacor, therefore, A23011 Herbicide is not recommended for preplant or preemergence applications.

Following a postemergence application of A23011 Herbicide, susceptible weeds take up the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth soon after application, but complete death of weeds may take up to 2 weeks. Also, A23011 Herbicide is absorbed by the roots and shoots of weeds, prior to emergence in the soil, which provides approximately 3-4 weeks of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds, with a minimum activating rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Glyphosate works by targeting an enzyme that is essential for plant growth.

3.1 Resistance Management

BICYCLOPYRONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
GLYPHOSATE	GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
MESOTRIONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain weed species with resistance to triazines, ALS, PPO, Glycine (glyphosate) and HPPD-inhibiting herbicides are known to exist. If biotypes of weeds resistant to triazines, ALS, PPO and glycine inhibitors are present in the field, this herbicide should control them if they are listed in **Section 8.0**.

To reduce the risk of weeds developing resistance to HPPD-inhibiting herbicides, implement a program including both preemergence and postemergence herbicides that provide effective control of all weeds using multiple modes of action. This includes scouting fields before application to ensure the herbicide will be appropriate for the weeds present. Scout fields and eliminate weed escapes. If suspected weed resistance is observed against a particular weed species contact your Syngenta or retailer representative or call Syngenta Customer Service (1-800-334-9481). Lack of weed control is not necessarily an indicator of weed resistance.

Consider weed resistance management strategies that include two or more modes of action where a minimum of two modes of action are effective at controlling the target weed when either are applied alone.

Read and follow all label directions.

A23011 Herbicide contains four herbicide active ingredients and three modes of action and can be an effective component of a weed resistance management strategy.

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 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 A23011 Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures are permitted by ground only, as specified below and in **Section 9.0**. Apply as a postemergence treatment for weed control in glyphosate-resistant field corn only.

4.2 Application Equipment

- 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.
- All application equipment must be properly maintained.
- For ground applications:
 - Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift.
 - Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for applications of A23011 Herbicide.

- Nozzles may be angled forward or backward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage.
- Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.
- Use a pump that can maintain a pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles (check nozzle manufacturer's instructions) and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed.
- Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control.
- Ensure that spray nozzles are uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and provide accurate and uniform application.
- Apply A23011 Herbicide in a spray volume of 10-30 gal/A.
- When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 15 gal/A.
- Always ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if spraying is stopped for brief periods.
- If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

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. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
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.

4.4.1 A23011 Herbicide Alone

1. Fill tank ½ full of clean water and start agitation.
2. Add spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).
3. Add nonionic surfactant (NIS).
4. Add A23011 Herbicide.
5. Fill tank with water to the desired level.

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 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.
- Tank-mixes of A23011 Herbicide with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with A23011 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

- 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 pesticide(s) or tank-mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on specified 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 to 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 specified label 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 A23011 Herbicide In Tank Mixtures

1. When adding products to the spray tank, make sure each product is added separately and thoroughly agitated before adding the next product.
2. If using an induction tank, add only one product at a time. For example, add water, then add atrazine to the induction tank and transfer to spray tank, rinse induction tank with water, then add A23011 Herbicide.
3. Fill tank ½ full of clean water and start agitation.
4. Add ammonium sulfate (AMS).
5. Add nonionic surfactant (NIS).
6. If applicable, add any water-dispersible or water-soluble dry formulated type product(s).
7. If applicable, add atrazine – make sure atrazine is fully dispersed before other products are added to the mix.
8. If applicable, add any water soluble liquid formulated type product(s).
9. Add A23011 Herbicide.
10. If applicable, add EC products (e.g. insecticides) last. Be aware that adding any EC type product will increase the risk for crop injury.
11. Fill tank with water to the desired level.

4.4.5 Spray Additives

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

For postemergence applications to glyphosate-resistant field corn

- Add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1-2 qt/100 gallons of water (0.25-0.5% v/v) to the spray solution.
- Only use the higher rate of NIS when weeds are growing under stress conditions (e.g. cool temperatures, dry weather, etc.).
- In addition to NIS add spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.
- When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers an AMS equivalent of 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.
- The use of compatibility agents, drift retardants, crop oil concentrates (COC) or high surfactant oil concentrates (HSOC) additives may result in temporary crop injury. In severe cases, injury can persist and result in crop stunting.
- Do not use methylated seed oil (MSO) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) with A23011 Herbicide, or when A23011 Herbicide is applied as a postemergence tank mixture with other products, unless directed for a specific tank-mix on this label or as part of a supplemental A23011 Herbicide label.

4.5 Sprayer Cleanout

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than glyphosate-resistant field corn. Mix only as much spray solution as needed.

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a cleaning solution of 1 gal of household ammonia per 25 gal of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used.
3. Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. Remove all visible deposits from the spraying system.
4. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
5. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1 to 4 in an appropriate manner.
6. Repeat steps 2 to 5.
7. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

5.0 REPLANT AND ROTATIONAL CROPS

When A23011 Herbicide is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop replant/rotational intervals shown below. If A23011 Herbicide is tank mixed with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval. The replant/rotational interval is the time between the last application of A23011 Herbicide and planting of the replant/rotational crop.

Crop	Replant/Rotational Interval
Field corn Seed corn Popcorn Sweet corn	Anytime
Small grains including wheat, barley, rye and oats	4 1/2 months
Alfalfa (see rotational crop restrictions below) Cotton Peanuts Potato Rice Soybeans Sorghum (all types)	10 Months
All other rotational crops	18 Months
ROTATIONAL CROP USE PRECAUTIONS	
If applied after June 30 th , rotating to crops other than corn (all types) may result in crop injury.	
ROTATIONAL CROP USE RESTRICTIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 10-month rotation to alfalfa applies only if the soil pH is 6.0 or greater and a minimum of 18" of rainfall or equivalent irrigation has been received between application and planting of alfalfa. Otherwise the alfalfa rotational interval is 18 months. 	

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 an A23011 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 A23011 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 A23011 Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply A23011 Herbicide with suspension fertilizers.
- **DO NOT** apply A23011 Herbicide to ground that has been or will be treated with another bicyclopyrone-containing product in the same season.
- **DO NOT** use aerial application to apply A23011 Herbicide.

7.2 Use Precautions

- Applications should not be made under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - Avoid treating powdery dry or light soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is settled by rainfall or irrigation first.
 - Avoid making applications to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- Avoid the use of tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures, control can be reduced or delayed since the weeds are not actively growing. Weed escapes or re-growth may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of A23011 Herbicide is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.

- Avoid drift onto adjacent crops. Severe damage or destruction may be caused by contact of A23011 Herbicide 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.
- A23011 Herbicide may be applied with Besiege®, Warrior® brands or other solo pyrethroid insecticides.
- Circulate before dispensing.
- To avoid contamination, ensure that the spray system is thoroughly cleaned with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.

7.3 Spray Drift Management

- AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift.
- Apply the pesticide 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).
- Avoid making applications when weather conditions may cause drift to non-target areas.
- Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

7.3.1 Ground Boom Applications

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 ft above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) unless tank-mixing with a pesticide product that requires a finer droplet size. If a finer droplet size is used, applicators are required to use a fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.4 Drift Reduction Advisories

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 Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

7.4.3 Boom Height - Ground Boom

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

7.4.4 Temperature and Humidity

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

7.4.5 Temperature Inversions

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion.
- Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.
- The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator.
- Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.4.6 Wind

- Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.
- AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.

8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED BY A23011 HERBICIDE

For best results, apply A23011 Herbicide postemergence to actively growing weeds. For the best protection of the corn crop's yield potential, apply A23011 Herbicide postemergence before the weeds exceed 4 inches in height, length, or diameter. A23011 Herbicide will provide 3-4 weeks of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds through root and shoot absorption.

8.1 Weeds Controlled with Postemergence Applications of A23011 Herbicide

Common Name	Weed Type	Scientific Name	A23011 Herbicide at 3.75 pt/A plus NIS plus AMS
	B = Broadleaf G = Grass S = Sedge		C = Control Apply to weeds less than 4" in height, length or diameter
Amaranth, Palmer (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C
Amaranth, Powell	B	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C
Amaranth, spiny (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C
Anoda, spurred	B	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C
Atriplex prostrata	B	<i>Atriplex calotheca</i>	C
Barnyardgrass	G	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C
Beggarweed, Florida	B	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C
Bluegrass, annual	G	<i>Poa annua</i>	C
Brome, downy	G	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C
Buckwheat, wild (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Fallapia convolvulus</i>	C
Buffalobur	B	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C
Burcucumber (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	C
Carpetweed	B	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C
Cheat	G	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C
Chickweed, common	B	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C
Chickweed, mouseear	B	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	C
Cocklebur, common	B	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	B	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	C
Corn, volunteer (non-glyphosate-resistant) (See precautions section below)	G	<i>Zea mays</i>	C
Crabgrass, large	G	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C
Crabgrass, smooth	G	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C
Crotalaria, showy	B	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	C
Croton, tropic	B	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	C
Crowfootgrass	G	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C
Cupgrass, woolly	G	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	C
Dandelion, common	B	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	C
Dock, curly	B	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	C
Eclipta	B	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C
Foxtail, bristly	G	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	C

Common Name	Weed Type	Scientific Name	A23011 Herbicide at 3.75 pt/A plus NIS plus AMS
	B = Broadleaf G = Grass S = Sedge		C = Control Apply to weeds less than 4" in height, length or diameter
Foxtail, giant	G	<i>Setaria faberii</i>	C
Foxtail, green	G	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, yellow	G	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C
Galinsoga, smallflower	B	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C
Goosegrass	G	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C
Groundcherry, smooth	B	<i>Physalis longifolia</i>	C
Groundsel, common	B	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C
Hemp (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	C
Henbit	B	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C
Horseweed (marestail) (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	C
Jimsonweed	B	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C
Johnsongrass	B	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C
Knotweed, prostrate	B	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C
Kochia (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	C
Lambsquarters, common	B	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C
Mallow, Venice	B	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C
Marshelder	B	<i>Cyclachaene xanthiifolia</i>	C
Millet, wild-proso	G	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C
Morningglory, pitted (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	C
Morningglory, tall (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C
Mustard, wild	B	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C
Nightshade, black	B	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	B	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C
Nightshade, hairy	B	<i>Solanum phsalifolium</i>	C
Nutsedge, yellow	S	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C
Nutsedge, purple	S	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	C
Oat, wild	G	<i>Avena fatua</i>	C
Panicum, fall	G	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C
Pennycress, field	B	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C
Pigweed, prostrate	B	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	C
Pigweed, redroot	B	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C
Pigweed, smooth	B	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C
Pigweed, tumble	B	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C
Pokeweed, common	B	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	C
Potato, volunteer	B	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	C
Puncturevine	B	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	C
Purslane, common	B	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C
Pusley, Florida	B	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C
Ragweed, common (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C

Common Name	Weed Type	Scientific Name	A23011 Herbicide at 3.75 pt/A plus NIS plus AMS
	B = Broadleaf G = Grass S = Sedge		C = Control Apply to weeds less than 4" in height, length or diameter
Ragweed, giant (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C
Sandbur, field	G	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>	C
Sandbur, southern	G	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	C
Senna, coffee	B	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	C
Sesbania, hemp	B	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	C
Shattercane	G	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C
Shepherd's-purse	B	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C
Sicklepod	B	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	B	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	G	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	C
Signalgrass, browntop	G	<i>Urochloa fusca</i>	C
Smartweed, ladysthumb	B	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	C
Smartweed, pale	B	<i>Persicaria lapathifolium</i>	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	B	<i>Persicaria pennsylvanicum</i>	C
Sorghum, grain (milo)	G	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C
Spurge, prostrate	B	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	C
Spurge, spotted	B	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	C
Starbur, bristly	G	<i>Ancanthosporium hispidum</i>	C
Stinkgrass	G	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	C
Sunflower, common	B	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C
Thistle, Canada	B	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C
Thistle, Russian (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	C
Velvetleaf	B	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C
Waterhemp (See precautions section below)	B	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C
Witchgrass	G	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C

Precautions

- For improved control of glyphosate-resistant broadleaf weeds or broadleaf weeds in the upper end of the labeled height, length, or diameter, the addition of atrazine is recommended for weeds such as: Amaranth, Palmer; Amaranth, spiny; Buckwheat, wild; Burcucumber; Hemp; Horseweed (marestail); Kochia; Morningglory, ivyleaf; Morningglory, pitted; Morningglory, tall; Ragweed, common; Ragweed, giant; Thistle, Russian; and Waterhemp. Refer to **Section 4.4.4** for additional atrazine tank-mix directions.
- For improved control of glyphosate and HPPD resistant broadleaf weeds such as: Amaranth, Palmer and Waterhemp, the addition of atrazine plus a solo dicamba-containing product is recommended for improved control. Refer to **Section 4.4.4** for additional atrazine and solo dicamba-containing products tank-mix directions.
- Will not control glyphosate-resistant volunteer corn.
- Control may be reduced at the button stage or when less than 2 inches in height for Kochia and Thistle, Russian.

9.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

9.1 Corn

9.1.1 Postemergence Application

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Field Corn (Glyphosate-Resistant)		
Application Timing	Rate	Use Directions
<p>Glyphosate-Resistant Field Corn (Postemergence)</p>	<p>3.75 pt/A</p> <p>[3.75 pt/A contains 0.045 lb ai/A bicyclopyrone 0.09 lb ai/A mesotrione 0.94 lb ai/A S-metolachlor 0.94 lb ae/A glyphosate]</p>	<p>Apply only in glyphosate-resistant field corn for control of the weeds listed in Section 8.1.</p> <p>Apply A23011 Herbicide to actively growing weeds listed in Section 8.1.</p> <p>Apply from corn emergence up to 30 inches in height or no later than the 8-leaf stage of corn growth.</p> <p>For the best protection of the field corn's yield potential, apply A23011 Herbicide before weeds exceed 4 inches in height, length or diameter.</p> <p>When glyphosate-resistant field corn is grown under no-till conditions, control all emerged weeds at the time of field corn planting with a glyphosate or paraquat based burndown herbicide program.</p> <p>Visible effects on annual weeds occur within 2-4 days after application; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer.</p> <p>Weeds susceptible to S-metolachlor, mesotrione and bicyclopyrone which emerge soon after application of A23011 Herbicide may be controlled after they absorb the herbicides from the soil.</p> <p>Will provide 3-4 weeks of residual control, if an activating rainfall is received within 7 to 10 days after applications.</p> <p>Apply A23011 Herbicide with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). Refer to Section 4.4.5.</p>
<p>Glyphosate-Resistant Field Corn (Preplant or preemergence products followed by A23011 Herbicide postemergence)</p>	<p>3.75 pt/A</p> <p>[3.75 pt/A contains 0.045 lb ai/A bicyclopyrone 0.09 lb ai/A mesotrione 0.94 lb ai/A S-metolachlor 0.94 lb ae/A glyphosate]</p>	<p>Use of a preplant or preemergence residual herbicide followed by A23011 Herbicide postemergence is highly recommended to protect the crop's yield potential and for weed resistance management.</p> <p>Recommended Preplant or Preemergence residual herbicides followed by A23011 Herbicide postemergence:</p>

		<p>Bicep II Magnum® - Bicep Lite II Magnum® Dual II Magnum® Lexar® EZ Lumax® EZ</p> <p>If one of these products is used preplant or preemergence followed by A23011 Herbicide postemergence, refer to the specific product label for additional rate information and restrictions.</p> <p>Do not apply A23011 Herbicide at less than 3.75 pt/A, when applied in a sequential program with these products.</p> <p>Apply A23011 Herbicide with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). Refer to Section 4.4.5.</p>
<p>Tank-Mix Application Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 9.1.2 for tank-mix options. 		
<p>Resistance Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.1. Using reduced rates of A23011 Herbicide increases the risk for the development of weed resistant biotypes. 		
<p>Precautions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An application of A23011 Herbicide to a field corn hybrid that is not glyphosate-resistant will result in crop death. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity. If an activating rain (0.25 inches) is not received within 7-10 days after the postemergence application, residual weed control will be reduced. Applying A23011 Herbicide at rates less than 3.75 pt/A may result in incomplete weed control, as well as less residual weed control. Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from postemergence applications to glyphosate-resistant field corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally. The use of A23011 Herbicide with urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) will result in postemergence glyphosate-resistant field corn injury and reduced grass weed control. Do not cultivate corn within 7 days before or after an A23011 Herbicide application as weed control from the A23011 Herbicide application may be reduced. Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if applied postemergence to corn crops that were treated with Counter®, Lorsban® or other organophosphate-containing soil insecticides. Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if any foliar organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied postemergence within 7 days before or 7 days after A23011 Herbicide application. Severe corn injury may occur if A23011 Herbicide is applied postemergence in a tank-mix with emulsifiable concentrate (EC formulation) products. 		
<p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 7.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: 3.75 pt/A Maximum Annual Rate: 3.75 pt/A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.24 lb ai/A/year of mesotrione-containing products. DO NOT exceed 3.71 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products. DO NOT exceed 5.9 lb ae/A/year of glyphosate-containing products. DO NOT exceed 0.045 lb ai/A/year of bicyclopyrone-containing products. DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. DO NOT make applications of A23011 Herbicide past the 8-leaf stage of growth (or >30 inches tall) in glyphosate-resistant field corn. 		

- 6) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following application.
 7) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days

9.1.2 Tank-Mix Combinations

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Glyphosate-Resistant Field Corn (Postemergence tank-mixes)	AAtrex® brands or other solo atrazine products	<p>Atrazine may be tank mixed with A23011 Herbicide for improved control of glyphosate-resistant broadleaf weeds, difficult to control broadleaf weeds or broadleaf weeds larger than 4 inches.</p> <p>If a solo atrazine product is tank mixed with A23011 Herbicide, refer to the specific solo atrazine-containing product label for rates and restrictions.</p> <p>Atrazine rates above 0.5 lb ai/A may result in glyphosate antagonism and reduced grass control.</p> <p>In a tank-mix with A23011 Herbicide plus AAtrex brands or other solo atrazine products use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). Refer to Section 4.4.5 for rates.</p>
	Clarity® Distinct® Status®	<p>For improved control of herbicide resistant broadleaf weeds, difficult to control broadleaf weeds or broadleaf weeds larger than 4 inches, the addition of one of these dicamba-containing products may be tank-mixed with A23011 Herbicide.</p> <p>If one of these dicamba-containing products is tank mixed with A23011 Herbicide, refer to the specific dicamba-containing product label for rates and restrictions.</p> <p>In a tank-mix with A23011 Herbicide plus Clarity, Distinct or Status use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt/100 gal of spray solution and spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 -17 lb/100 gal of spray solution.</p>
	Solo glyphosate brands registered for postemergence use on glyphosate-resistant field corn	<p>For improved control of broadleaf and grass weeds larger than 4 inches, the addition of a solo glyphosate-containing product may be tank-mixed with A23011 Herbicide.</p> <p>If additional glyphosate is tank mixed with A23011 Herbicide refer to the specific glyphosate label for rates and restrictions.</p> <p>In a tank-mix with A23011 Herbicide plus solo glyphosate brands use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt/100 gal of spray solution and spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 - 17 lb/100 gal of spray solution.</p>

	Peak® or other solo prosulfuron products	<p>For improved control of difficult to control broadleaf weeds, such as burcucumber, the addition of Peak or other solo prosulfuron products may be tank-mixed with A23011 Herbicide.</p> <p>If Peak or other solo prosulfuron products are tank mixed with A23011 Herbicide, refer to the specific product label for rates and restrictions.</p> <p>In a tank-mix with A23011 Herbicide plus Peak or other solo prosulfuron products use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). Refer to Section 4.4.5 for rates</p>
	Besiege Warrior II with Zeon Technology®	<p>For control of insects, the addition of Besiege or Warrior brands may be tank-mixed with A23011 Herbicide.</p> <p>If Besiege or Warrior brands are tank mixed with A23011 Herbicide refer to the specific product label for rates and restrictions.</p> <p>In a tank-mix with A23011 Herbicide plus Besiege or Warrior brands AAtrex brands use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). Refer to Section 4.4.5 for rates.</p>

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.1.1** for A23011 Herbicide solo apply to tank-mixes with A23011 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.
- 3) **Atrazine Restrictions:**
 - a. When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine with A23011 Herbicide to glyphosate-resistant field corn, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 pounds active ingredient of atrazine per acre for any single application and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lb ai per acre) must not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per acre per year.
 - b. **DO NOT** apply any atrazine formulation if the corn is greater than 12 inches tall.
 - c. If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 lb ai/A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year.

10.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Product can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or food stuffs. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Thoroughly rinse the spray equipment after use. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 and 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 use this 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 this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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

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

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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 A23011 Herbicide Tank-Mix Table

Product Name	EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)
Bicep II Magnum®	100-817	S-metolachlor + atrazine
Bicep Lite II Magnum®	100-827	S-metolachlor + atrazine
Dual II Magnum®	100-818	S-metolachlor
Lexar® EZ	100-1414	S-metolachlor + atrazine + mesotrione
Lumax® EZ	100-1442	S-metolachlor + atrazine + mesotrione
AAtrex® 4L	100-497	atrazine
Atrazine Nine-O	100-585	atrazine
Clarity®	7969-137	dicamba
Distinct®	7969-150	dicamba + diflufenzopyr
Status®	7969-242	dicamba + diflufenzopyr
Peak®	100-763	prosulfuron

Besiege®	100-1402	chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin
Warrior II with Zeon Technology®	100-1295	lambda-cyhalothrin
Counter®	5481-562	terbufos
Lorsban®	62719-591	chorpyifos

AAtrex®, Besiege®, Bicep II Magnum®, Bicep Lite II Magnum®, Dual II Magnum®, Lexar® EZ, Lumax® EZ, Warrior®, the ALLIANCE FRAME, the SYNGENTA Logo, and the PURPOSE ICON are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company

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Lorsban® is a trademark of Corteva Agriscience

Peak® is a trademark of Gowan Company, LLC.

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

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