

264-1064

10/30/2008

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Ariel Rios Building  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:  
264-1064

Date of Issuance:  
OCT 30 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:  
 Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:  
WG 63 Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):  
Bayer CropScience  
2 T.W. Alexander Dr.  
P.O. Box 12014  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

**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/reregistered 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 sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

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

2. Submit the data listed below:

Thiencarbazone-methyl (active ingredient):

- a. 850.4100 Terrestrial Plant Toxicity Seedling Emergence on a monocotyledonous plant species that is not from the Poaceae family.
- b. 860.1650 Submittal of Analytical Reference Standards: Thiencarbazone-methyl and its metabolites BYH 18663-MMT-glucoside (M22), and BYH 18636-MMT (M21) and isotopically labeled standards of each must be provided to the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository within one year from the date of the Notice of Registration of the technical product (264-1060).
- c. 860.1380 Storage Stability: Additional storage stability data (sample extraction and analysis dates for all samples) must be submitted within 2 years from the date of this Notice for the wheat crop field trial study reported in MRID 47070106 to confirm that the sample analysis was completed within 12 months of sample collection.

Signature of Approving Official:

Jim Tompkins  
Product Manager 23  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

OCT 30 2008

- d. 870.7800 Immunotoxicity: An immunotoxicity study must be submitted is needed as part of the new data requirements under 40 CFR Part 158 for registration of a pesticide. This data must be submitted within 2 years from the date of the Notice of Registration of the technical product (264-1060).
  - e. 835.6100 Terrestrial Field Dissipation: This guideline is currently classified as supplemental-upgradeable pending review and acceptability of recently submitted additional soil storage stability data.
  - f. Analytical Method for The Determination of Residues of BYH18636 and its Metabolites BYH18636-carboxylic acid, BYH18636-sulfonamide, BYH18636 sulfonamide-carboxylic acid, BYH18636-MMT, and BYH18636-triazolinone carboxamide in Soil and Sediment Using LC/MS/MS: The submitted study is considered supplemental-upgradeable because only one transition ion was used. Additional data must be submitted within 2 years from the date of the Notice of Registration of the technical product (264-1060) to upgrade this study status.
  - g. Independent Laboratory Validation of Method GS-004-W06-01 for The Determination of Residues of BYH18636 and its Metabolites BYH18636-carboxylic acid, BYH18636-sulfonamide, BYH18636 sulfonamide-carboxylic acid, BYH18636-MMT, and BYH18636-triazolinone carboxamide in Soil and Sediment Using LC/MS/MS: This study is considered not acceptable, and a new study must be submitted within 2 years from the date of the Notice of Registration of the technical product (264-1060).
  - h. 830.6317 Storage Stability: A storage stability study conducted for a minimum of one year at ambient warehouse conditions must be repeated and submitted within 2 years from the date of this Notice.
  - i. A copy of Analytical Method AM004206KF2 and samples must be submitted to EPA's Analytical Chemistry Laboratory for validation of the PAI within one year from the date of this Notice.
  - j. 830.1700: Submit a 5-batch analysis reflecting commercial scale production within one year from the date of the Notice of Registration of the technical product (264-1060). If, after satisfying this requirement, the nominal concentration is found to be different from 97.58%, the applicant will need to submit a revised label for the formulated products with upgraded ingredients statements.
3. Make the following label changes:
- a. Under the ingredients statement, change the word "inert" to "other."
  - b. Add a statement to the label pertaining to Physical and Chemical hazards.
  - c. Modify the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals statement to read:  
"Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
  - d. On page 2, add the word, "exist" after the word, "washables."
  - e. On page 2, under Environmental Hazards, move the statement "Do not drain or rinse equipment near desirable vegetation" to the Directions for Use section.

- f. On page 2, add the words, “level, well-maintained” before the words, “vegetative buffer strip” in the second paragraph under Environmental Hazards.
- g. On page 2, add the words, “of Thiencarbazone-methyl” after the word, “loading” in the second paragraph under Environmental Hazards.
- h. On page 2, move the last 2 paragraphs under Environmental Hazards to the Directions for Use section.
- i. Throughout the label, change references to “one calendar year” or “calendar year” to “365 days.”
- j. On page 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph under General Information, “Weed Species Control” does not match the titles of the tables to which it is referring. Replace with the correct title of the tables.
- k. Under “Restrictions and Precautions for Use,” add bullets stating the following:
  - i. “For aerial applications, leave a buffer zone of 200 feet between area to be treated and nontarget plants.”
  - ii. “For ground applications, leave a buffer zone of 25 feet between area to be treated and nontarget plants.”
  - iii. “Do not apply WG 63 Herbicide within 45 days of harvesting sweet corn ears.”
- l. Tables 1 and 2: The current titles are confusing. Replace with language that is easier to understand, such as, “Minimum recropping intervals for various crops following SC 450 Herbicide application at rates totaling more than 1.0 fl oz of product per acre,” and “Minimum recropping intervals for various crops following SC 450 Herbicide application at rates totaling 1.0 fl oz per acre or less.”
- m. Page 6, under Postemergence directed application instructions: Replace the statement, “Harvest of corn forage or sweet corn...,” with, “Do not harvest corn forage or sweet corn ears within 45 days of application of WG 63 Herbicide.”
- n. Page 7, last bullet: Replace the statement, “Harvest of corn forage or sweet corn...,” with, “Do not harvest corn forage or sweet corn ears within 45 days of application of WG 63 Herbicide.”
- o. Spray Drift Management: Because all nontarget plants are sensitive to the effects of this herbicide, mitigation measures should be implemented for all applications in order to reduce the possibility of drift onto nontarget plants. Therefore, add the following statements to the Spray Drift Management section:
  - i. To the top section, prior to “Swath Adjustment,” add the statements: “For aerial applications, leave an untreated buffer zone of 200 feet between area to be treated and nontarget plants,” and “For ground applications, leave an untreated buffer zone of 25 feet between area to be treated and nontarget plants.”
  - ii. Under “Sensitive Areas,” remove the statement beginning, “To avoid adverse effects on sensitive native plant communities...”.
  - iii. Remove the two sections, “For group applications...” and “For aerial applications.”

- iv. Add, "Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse of very coarse droplets.", to the end of the first paragraph under Sensitive Areas.
  - p. In the first sentence under Swath Adjustment, change, "downward" to "downwind."
4. Add the EPA registration number 264-1064.
  5. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 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.

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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# WG 63 Herbicide

For selective control of weeds in corn.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL \* \* (Methyl 4-[[[(4,5-dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-5-methyl-3-thiophenecarboxylate).....21.0

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** .....79.0

**TOTAL:**.....100.0%

\*THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL Herbicide is formulated as a water dispersible granule containing the active ingredient THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL at a total of 21% by weight.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 264-XXXX

E.P.A. Est. No.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING

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.)

For **MEDICAL** And **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577  
For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

### FIRST AID

<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ACCEPTED</b> <b>With COMMENTS</b> <b>In EPA Letter Dated:</b> <b>10-30-08</b> <b>Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.</b> <b>264-1064</b></p>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>	
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> No specific antidote is available. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. <b>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</b></p>		

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**WARNING**

**HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride and protective eye wear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**Engineering control statement:**

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

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

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 rinseate. Do not drain or rinse equipment near desirable vegetation.

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", according to the pesticide's "mean" soil partition coefficient (Kd) for several days after application. A vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and natural surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce potential loading from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

**Ground Water Advisory**

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

Avoid spray drift from treated areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information.

Non-target plants may be adversely affected if the pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, read and follow all directions and precautions on this label before using.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:**

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat in some locations. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.  
Read entire label before using 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 same area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticides.

**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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE**

Store unused product in original container only, out of reach of children and animals. NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT TO ANOTHER CONTAINER FOR STORAGE.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**

Dispose of wastes resulting from the use of this product on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL**

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. Fill the container 1/4 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. Empty containers should be triple rinsed (or equivalent), then offered for recycling or reconditioning; or puncture and disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

WG 63 Herbicide is a selective herbicide for control of important broadleaf and grassy weeds infesting field corn, sweet corn and popcorn. WG 63 Herbicide can be used in corn grown for silage, grain or seed. WG 63 Herbicide can be applied for post harvest or postemergence uses.

WG 63 Herbicide is effective in controlling triazine resistant populations of weed species which are listed in the "Weed Species Control" tables below on this label.

Corn hybrids and certain male pollenators within blended corn varieties vary in their response to WG 63 Herbicide. Not all hybrids or male pollenators within blended corn varieties have been tested for sensitivity to WG 63 Herbicide. You should consult with your seed provider, your local Bayer CropScience representative and/or other knowledgeable agricultural professionals for advice on tolerance of hybrids or varieties containing male pollinator lines before applying WG 63 Herbicide. If the tolerance of a hybrid or variety containing male pollinator lines is not known, you should apply WG 63 Herbicide to a small area to first determine if the hybrid is tolerant prior to spraying large acreages of that hybrid.

WG 63 Herbicide also contains a safener, which greatly reduces or prevents the temporary yellowing or stunting crop response associated with the contained this herbicide chemistry. If symptoms appear, corn quickly outgrows the effect and develops normally.

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**

- Plant corn at least 1½ inches deep. Corn seed must be completely covered with soil and furrow firmed.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 0.04 pounds per acre of the THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL active ingredient from all sources per calendar year, or exceed maximum labeled rates for any given soil type in a single application.
- DO NOT apply WG 63 Herbicide postemergence to corn with liquid fertilizers as the primary spray carrier. Only apply postemergence to corn with water as the primary spray carrier plus recommended adjuvants. See Spray Additives section.
- Apply WG 63 Herbicide spray mixtures within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
- Avoid spray drift from treated areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information.
- DO NOT apply more than two postemergence applications of WG 63 Herbicide to corn in one growing season.
- Do not apply more than one application of WG 63 Herbicide during the post harvest application period (from harvest of preceding crop to 30 days prior to planting of next crop).
- Allow at least 14 days between applications of WG 63 Herbicide.
- When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures control can be reduced or delayed because weeds are not actively growing. To obtain optimum weed control with application of WG 63 Herbicide follow label directions and use when weeds are actively growing.
- Weed control may be reduced if the application is made when weeds are dust covered or in the presence of heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain or when weeds are under stress due to drought.
- Tank contamination can cause severe damage to other crops. Careful management of tank clean out is required. See Tank Cleanout section for complete instructions.
- DO NOT apply WG 63 Herbicide within 45 days of grazing livestock or harvesting corn forage.

## INSECTICIDE INTERACTION INFORMATION

### Soil applied insecticide interaction information

When WG 63 Herbicide and certain organophosphate (OP) or carbamate insecticides are applied to corn, injury can result. DO NOT USE WG 63 Herbicide in the same season as Lorsban<sup>®</sup>, Counter<sup>®</sup> 15G, Counter<sup>®</sup> 20G, Dyfonate<sup>®</sup>, or Thimet<sup>®</sup>.

For all corn hybrids, the following table describes the uses of soil-applied insecticides prior to an application of WG 63 Herbicide:

Soil Applied Insecticide	Use Pattern	Use of WG 63 Herbicide in the Same Season
Aztec <sup>®</sup> , Regent <sup>®</sup> Tefluthrin (e.g. Force <sup>®</sup> )	All	No use precautions
Chlorpyrifos (e.g. Lorsban <sup>®</sup> 15G), Terbufos (e.g. Counter <sup>®</sup> 15G, Counter <sup>®</sup> 20CR), Phorate (e.g. Thimet <sup>®</sup> ), Fonophos (e.g. Dyfonate)	All	Do Not Use

### Foliar Insecticide Interaction Information

Foliar applications of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide should not be made within 7 days of an application of WG 63 Herbicide or crop injury may result.

## ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Rotational crops vary in their crop response to low concentrations of WG 63 Herbicide remaining in the soil. The amount of WG 63 Herbicide that may be present in the soil depends on soil moisture, soil temp, application rate, elapsed time since application and other environmental factors. When WG 63 Herbicide is used in combination with other products, always follow the most restrictive rotational crop requirements.

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying WG 63 Herbicide in corn:

**Table 1. Minimum recropping intervals for various crops following WG 63 Herbicide used at rates totaling greater than 1.0 ounce of product per acre, or equivalent.**

Rotational Interval (elapsed time)	Crop	Minimum precipitation requirement <sup>1</sup>
0 Months <sup>2</sup>	Yellow field corn	None
3 Months <sup>2</sup>	Wheat	None
9 Months <sup>2</sup>	Barley, Cotton, Soybean, Sweet corn <sup>3</sup> , Popcorn <sup>3</sup> , White field corn <sup>3</sup>	15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop
17 Months <sup>3</sup>	Alfalfa, Green and Dry Beans, Sorghum, Oats, Sunflower, Canola, Potato, Sugar beet and All other crops	30 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

<sup>1</sup> The amount of cumulative precipitation required before planting a rotational crop is in addition to the required rotational interval given in months. Furrow or flood irrigation not to be included in total. No more than 7 inches of overhead irrigation included in total.

<sup>2</sup> Crop varieties planted back at intervals of one year or less should not have known acute sensitivity to ALS-inhibiting and/or SU herbicides.

<sup>3</sup> When soil pH is 7.5 or above crop plant back should be delayed to the next interval, and to 24 months for crops listed in the 17 month interval above.

**Table 2. Minimum recropping intervals for various crops following WG 63 Herbicide used at rates totaling 1.0 ounce of product per acre or less, or equivalent.**

Rotational Interval (elapsed time)	Crop	Minimum precipitation requirement <sup>1</sup>
0 Months <sup>2</sup>	Yellow Field Corn	None
2 Months <sup>2, 3</sup>	Soybean	None
3 Months <sup>2</sup>	Wheat	None
9 Months <sup>2</sup>	Barley, Cotton, Sorghum <sup>4</sup> , Sweet corn <sup>4</sup> , Popcorn <sup>4</sup> , White field corn <sup>4</sup>	15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop
17 Months <sup>4</sup>	Alfalfa <sup>4</sup> , Green and Dry Beans <sup>4</sup> , Oats, Sunflower <sup>4</sup> , Canola <sup>4</sup> , Potato <sup>4</sup> , Sugar beet <sup>4</sup> and All other crops <sup>4</sup>	30 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

<sup>1</sup> The amount of cumulative precipitation required before planting a rotational crop is in addition to the required rotational interval given in months. Furrow or flood irrigation not to be included in total. No more than 7 inches of overhead irrigation included in total.

<sup>2</sup> Crop varieties planted back at intervals of one year or less should not have known acute sensitivity to ALS-inhibiting and/or SU herbicides.



<sup>3</sup>When soil pH is 7.5 or above soybean plant back should be delayed to the 9 month interval.

<sup>4</sup>When soil pH is 7.5 or above crop plant back should be delayed to the next interval, and to 24 months for crops listed in the 17 month interval above.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**Application with water carrier or liquid fertilizer (prior to crop emergence ONLY) carrier:** Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 of the required volume of water or liquid fertilizer prior to the addition of WG 63 Herbicide, and begin agitation. Slowly add the proper amount of WG 63 Herbicide, and begin bringing the water or liquid fertilizer to the desired level. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure a uniform spray mixture during application. If WG 63 Herbicide is applied in a tank mixture with other pesticides, add WG 63 Herbicide to the spray tank first and ensure it is thoroughly dispersed before adding other pesticides. If ammonium sulfate (AMS) is the nitrogen fertilizer source, it is preferred that the AMS go into the tank after the WG 63 Herbicide and before other pesticide tank mix partners. If UAN is the nitrogen fertilizer source, it should be added to the tank after other pesticide tank mix partners. Add surfactants to the tank last. Continue to fill the tank with carrier to the desired volume while agitating. **CONTINUE AGITATION DURING APPLICATION TO ENSURE A UNIFORM SPRAY MIXTURE.**

**Re-suspending WG Products in Spray Solution:** Like other water dispersible granules (WG's), WG 63 Herbicide will settle if left standing without agitation. If the spray solution is allowed to settle for one hour or more, reagitrate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

## TANK CLEANUP PROCEDURE

### Cleaning Equipment After WG 63 Herbicide Application

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

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
2. Use a pressure washer with a high quality commercial spray tank cleaner in water to clean the inside of the spray tank. 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. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
3. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
4. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner.
5. Repeat steps 2-4.
6. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
7. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.
8. Cleanup should be conducted on an approved rinse pad or the field site where an approved crop is to be grown.

## TANK MIXTURES

WG 63 Herbicide can be applied in tank mixture with many other pesticides registered for use on approved crops. Refer to "Tank Mix Combination" section for rates and other restrictions.

## COMPATIBILITY

If WG 63 Herbicide is to be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers or other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow all parts of the label of each tank-mix product.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURES

### APPLICATION TIMING

WG 63 Herbicide may be:

- Used in either conventional, conservation tillage, or no-till crop management systems.
- Applied postemergence to corn.
- Used during the non-cropped period from harvest of preceding crop to 30 days prior to planting of next crop.

### Postemergence:

**Broadcast:** WG 63 Herbicide alone and/or in certain tank mixtures may be applied broadcast to corn from spiking through the 6th leaf collar growth stage (V6, the first leaf has a rounded tip) at rates as defined under the Specific Use Directions section of this label. Do not make broadcast applications to corn beyond the V6 growth stage.

**Directed:** Applications of WG 63 Herbicide may be applied when corn is greater than V6 and less than V12 stage of growth as a directed postemergence spray. Drop Nozzles must be used for applications of WG 63 Herbicide after the V6 stage of growth. Do not apply to corn that is more mature than V12 (i.e. more than 12 visible leaf collars) stage of growth. Applications of WG 63 Herbicide on corn that is V6 to V12 increases the potential for crop response. The-risk may be greatly reduced, but not eliminated, by using drop nozzles properly placed between corn rows to optimize coverage on the weeds and minimize spray contact in the whorl and the leaf

axies of the corn stalks. Use drop nozzles and appropriate spacing to direct spray below the corn whorl and upper leaves. The top of the target weed canopy must be sufficiently below the whorl and upper leaves of the crop to permit this application and provide adequate spray coverage. The height differential required between the crop and weed canopy will depend on the specific equipment used.

Harvest of corn forage or sweet corn ears is permitted at 45 days or more after the last post emergence application of WG 63 Herbicide.

**Post-Harvest:** WG 63 Herbicide may be used alone or in combination with other registered herbicides as a fall to early spring-applied ground broadcast application for burn down and residual control of certain winter annual broadleaf and other weeds listed on this label.

Apply WG 63 Herbicide to unfrozen ground from harvest of preceding crop to 30 days prior to planting of next crop. Applications of WG 63 Herbicide should start at the beginning of emergence of any of the winter annual broadleaf weeds listed on this label. This application will reduce weed cover before spring planting. A fall application of WG 63 Herbicide is not intended to provide weed control throughout the succeeding cropping period, but is part of a weed management program to remove weed covers that rob residual moisture and nutrients from the soil, slow soil warming, and hamper field preparation for and planting of succeeding crops. Weed control in succeeding crops will require additional applications of residual and/or postemergence herbicides for season-long control.

Apply 1.0 to 2.5 oz of WG 63 Herbicide plus adjuvants (see spray additives section on this label) for burndown of labeled weeds 6" or less in height. Weed growth ceases within hours after WG 63 Herbicide is applied. Weed death generally occurs within 7 to 14 days after application but is progressively slower as weeds approach the 6-inch height. For post-harvest applications, methylated seed oil (MSO) can be substituted for crop oil concentrate (COC) as an adjuvant. For optimum control, weeds must be in vegetative stages of growth. The length of residual control will increase with the application rate of WG 63 Herbicide.

If emerged weeds are present and are greater than 6 inches in height or diameter, use 2,4-D or an appropriate alternative postemergence herbicide in the tank mixture.

Control of established common dandelion requires a tank mixture containing at least 1 pint/acre (4-pound/gallon) of 2,4-D, and/or a tank-mixture with AUTUMN™ Herbicide.

Field corn, soybean and other crops can only be planted at the intervals specified in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label after a post-harvest application of WG 63 Herbicide.

Read and follow the entire label for the most restrictive directions of the respective tank mix partner.

**SPRAY ADDITIVES**

WG 63 Herbicide is a water dispersible granule that requires the use of an external adjuvant and a nitrogen fertilizer source to achieve optimum weed control.

***Crop Oil Concentrate***

Use Crop Oil concentrate (COC) at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water (1% v/v), with a minimum of 1.25 pt/A. COC should contain at least 80% crop oil and 10% emulsifier or greater. The use of adjuvants such as non-ionic surfactants or refined vegetable oils will result in unacceptable or erratic weed control.

***Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer***

Use 1.5 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), or 1.5 lb/A minimum (or 8.5 lb per 100 gallons) of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use UAN under conditions of low relative humidity for greater weed control.

**For tank mixtures with Ignite® 280 SL Herbicide**

WG 63 Herbicide can be tank mixed with Ignite® 280 SL Herbicide. Ignite® 280 SL Herbicide can only be used on corn seed designated as LibertyLink®. Do not use MSO/ESO or COC adjuvants in this mixture, only add AMS at 8.5 lbs/100 gallons (1.5 lb/A minimum). Follow all other directions for adjuvants as listed on the Ignite® 280 SL label. Follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautions as defined on both herbicide labels.

**For tank mixtures with Glyphosate (including Roundup® and Touchdown® branded products)**

WG 63 Herbicide can be tank mixed with glyphosate for use on glyphosate-tolerant corn. WG 63 Herbicide will enhance broadleaf control, combat glyphosate-resistant weeds and reduce glyphosate induced weed shifts. Do not use MSO/ESO or COC adjuvants in this mixture. Add AMS at 8.5 lbs/100 gallons (1.5 lb/A minimum) and any additional surfactant as recommended on the Glyphosate label. Follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautions as defined on both herbicide labels.

11/14

## GROUND APPLICATION

DO NOT OVERLAP SPRAY PATTERNS BEYOND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS' AS EXCESSIVE RATES MAY RESULT IN ADVERSE CROP RESPONSE.

Apply WG 63 Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application. For emerged weed control in dense weed populations or under adverse growing conditions, 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre is recommended. Good coverage is essential to achieve optimum control of emerged weeds.

To minimize spray drift to non-target areas, apply this product using nozzles which deliver a coarse or larger spray droplet as defined by ASAE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues. Keep the spray boom at the lowest possible spray height above the target surface. Refer to nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for proper nozzle, pressure setting and sprayer speed for optimum product performance and minimal spray drift. Apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Over applications, uneven application, sprayers not properly calibrated, boom overlapping or improper incorporation may decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of adverse crop response.

Maintain constant ground speed while applying product to ensure proper distribution.

## MAINTAIN ADEQUATE AGITATION AT ALL TIMES, INCLUDING MOMENTARY STOPS.

## AERIAL APPLICATION

Calibrate the spray equipment prior to use. Apply WG 63 Herbicide in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per broadcast acre. The use of nozzles and spray pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 are highly recommended for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. Aerial applications of this product should be made at a maximum height of 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. Aerial applications of this product should also be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

See the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label for additional information on proper application of WG 63 Herbicide.

## SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN CORN

### Postemergence Rates

- Apply WG 63 Herbicide to emerged weeds at 1.0 oz of product per acre per application. Always add appropriate adjuvants to the spray tank (see Spray Additives Section of this label).
- Applications of WG 63 Herbicide at rates less than 1.0 oz of product per acre postemergence may result in incomplete weed control and reduction in residual activity.
- Broadcast applications of WG 63 Herbicide may be made to corn from spiking through the 6-leaf collar stage of growth (V6, the first leaf has a rounded tip). Do not apply broadcast to corn that is more mature than the V6 stage of growth.
- Directed postemergence applications of WG 63 Herbicide can be made to corn from the 6-leaf collar stage through the 12-leaf collar stage (V12) of growth. Do not apply to corn that is more mature than the V12 stage of growth.
- Follow all precautions and warnings for using ALS-inhibiting or Sulfonyl urea (SU) herbicides on a particular hybrid/cultivar.
- Best results with WG 63 Herbicide used postemergence are obtained when it is applied to young actively growing weeds. WG 63 Herbicide will affect weeds that are larger than the recommended height, however such applications may result in incomplete weed control.
- Do not exceed 1.0 oz of product per acre of WG 63 Herbicide per postemergence application beyond a 2-leaf collar growth stage of corn (V2).
- DO NOT apply more than two postemergence applications of WG 63 Herbicide to the corn crop in one growing season.
- Allow at least 14 days between applications of WG 63 Herbicide.
- Harvest of corn forage or sweet corn ears is permitted at 45 days or more after the last post emergence application of WG 63 Herbicide.

12/14

## TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

Tank mix combinations may be used and applied at the same timings as WG 63 Herbicide unless otherwise specified in the tank-mix partner label. Multiple tank mixtures are allowed unless otherwise specified by the respective product labels. Check all tank-mix product labels for proper rates and compatibilities for multiple tank-mixes.

### WG 63 MAY BE TANK-MIXED WITH THESE HERBICIDES FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS IN CORN.

Tank-mixes with WG 63 Herbicide are not limited to the tank-mix partners mentioned in below lists. Refer and follow the label of each tank-mix partner used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

### TANK-MIX PARTNERS

- 2,4-D
- Atrazine
- Autumn™ Herbicide
- Define™ SC
- Balance® FLEXX Herbicide
- Glyphosate (including Roundup® and Touchdown® branded products)
- Paraquat (including Gramoxone® branded products)
- LAUDIS™ Herbicide
- Ignite® 280 SL Herbicide

#### BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS CONTROLLED BY WG 63 HERBICIDE

ANNUAL GRASS WEEDS		
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, large Foxtail, giant	Foxtail, green Foxtail, yellow Millet, wild proso Oat, wild	Panicum, fall Sandbur, field <sup>1</sup> Shattercane Signalgrass, broadleaf
ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Amaranth, Palmer <sup>1,2</sup> Lambsquarters, common Morningglory, ivyleaf Morningglory, pitted <sup>1</sup>	Pigweed, redroot <sup>2</sup> Purselane, common Ragweed, common <sup>2</sup> Sesbania, hemp	Sida, prickly <sup>1</sup> Sunflower, wild Velvetleaf
<sup>1</sup> These weeds will be suppressed / or be reduced in competition. Reduced competition weeds will be stunted in growth and / or be of reduced populations as compared to non-treated areas. Commercially acceptable control may require the application of an appropriate tank mixture or sequential herbicide treatment. <sup>2</sup> WG 63 Herbicide may not provide acceptable control of ALS-resistant biotypes.		

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain weed species with resistance to ALS-inhibiting herbicides are known to exist. Some weed populations may contain plants naturally resistant to WG 63 Herbicide or other herbicides with the same mode of action (ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibitors). Repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action, allow resistant weed populations to gain density and spread. To manage the development and spread of resistant weed populations, use herbicides with different modes of action in sequence, tank mixture, rotation, or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices. WG 63 Herbicide can be used effectively as one of the modes of action in a Balance® FLEXX Herbicide or Ignite® 280 SL Herbicide program or rotation.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

WG 63 Herbicide is not volatile. Spray drift may result in injury to non target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when circumstances or weather conditions, wind speed or wind direction may cause spray drift to non-target areas, unprotected persons or to food. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

One of the most effective ways to reduce drift potential is apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and weed control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but may not prevent spray drift if unfavorable environmental conditions exists (e.g. wind direction toward sensitive areas or wind speed greater than 10 MPH).

To minimize risk of spray drift, select nozzles and pressures that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to further reduce spray drift potential, however, application volume per acre (GPA) should be increased to maintain coverage and weed control.

### SWATH ADJUSTMENT:

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

### WIND:

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### Sensitive Areas

Only apply this product 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 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas).

To avoid adverse effects on native plant communities, the following mitigation measures will be required where these occur:

For ground applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
  2. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR
- Leave 10 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities.

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Leave 170 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plants.

14/14

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

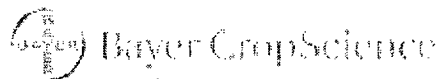
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**NET CONTENTS: 20 oz container**

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Gramoxone Max, is a registered trademark of a Syngenta Group Company.  
Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.

Produced for



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