


279-3104

10-18-2006

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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: 279-3104	Date of Issuance: OCT 18 2005
		Term of Issuance: Unconditional	
NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input type="checkbox"/> Registration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)		Name of Pesticide Product: Commence EC Herbicide	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): FMC Corporation Agricultural Products Group 1735 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103			
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.			
<p>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.</p> <p>Based on your response to the Reregistration Eligibility Document(s), EPA has reregistered the product listed above. Enclosed is a copy of your label stamped "Accepted". This action is taken under the authority of section 4 (g) (2) (c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended.</p> <p>Reregistration under this section does not eliminated the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.</p> <p>A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records.</p>			
Signature of Approving Official: Joanne I. Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)		Date: OCT 18 2005	

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Code 1569

Net Contents



EC Herbicide

A selective herbicide for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in cotton and soybeans. Do not use in California.

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only

EPA Reg. No. 279-3104

EPA Est. 279-

Active Ingredients:	By Wt.
Trifluralin: (α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine)	32.0%
Clomazone: *2-(2-Chlorophenyl)methyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone	21.8%
Inert Ingredients:**	46.2%
	100.0%

*U.S. Patent No. 4,405,357
**Contains petroleum distillates

Contains 3.04 pounds of trifluralin per gallon and 2.07 pounds of clomazone per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

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.)



FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
Philadelphia PA 19103

1/17/06

ACCEPTED

OCT 18 2006

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

279-3104

FIRST AID

If **swallowed**: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by poison control center or doctor.

If **in eyes**: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If **on skin**: 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 **inhaled**: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Notes to Physician: Commence EC has low oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity. It is mildly irritating to the eyes and slightly irritating to the skin. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people. This product contains petroleum distillates that can produce a severe pneumonitis if aspirated during vomiting. Consideration should be given to gastric lavage with an endotracheal tube in place. Treatment is other wise controlled by removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

For Emergency Assistance Call (800) 331-3148

See other panels for additional precautionary information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Caution

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants or Coveralls; Protective Eyewear; Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, or Viton; Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to freshwater marine, and estuarine fish and aquatic invertebrates including shrimp and oyster. 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 apply in a manner which will directly expose canals, lakes, streams, ponds, marshes or estuaries to aerial drift. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

SPECIAL PRECAUTION

Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of Commence EC herbicide can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Prior to making applications, read and strictly follow all precautions and instructions in the APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS section.

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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 through any type of irrigation system.

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. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the *Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170*. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. ~~Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried.~~

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: ~~Long sleeved shirt and long pants or~~ Coveralls; Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier laminate, Nitrile Rubber, or Viton; Shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Do not freeze. Do not store below 40°F. If solid crystals are observed, warm material to about 60°F by placing container in warm location. Shake or roll container periodically to redissolve solids.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a dry place. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call FMC: (800) 331-3148.

To confine spill: Dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Disposal

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

Metal Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. *Do not cut or weld metal containers.*

Returnable/Refillable Sealed Containers: Do not rinse container. Do not empty remaining formulated product. Do not break seals. Return intact to point of purchase.

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IMPORTANT

Failure to observe the APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS section of this label may result in injury to desirable vegetation.

- Desirable plants including some species of trees, shrubs, flowers, agronomic crops, and fruits and vegetables are sensitive to Commence® EC herbicide.
- Foliar contact with spray drift or vapors may cause whitening or yellowing of sensitive plants. Symptoms are generally temporary in nature but may persist on some plants.
- Carryover injury to approved rotational crops may result under extremely dry conditions. Choice of rotational crop hybrid, soil factors, and choice of other crop protection chemicals can impact the risk of injury to approved rotational crops. Refer to Rotational Cropping Precautions.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or in areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops. Carefully follow sprayer clean-up instructions noted below to prevent spray tank residues from damaging other crops.

Sprayer equipment should be thoroughly cleaned to remove all traces of herbicide that might injure other subsequently sprayed crops. The steps below are suggested for the thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of Commence EC herbicide or tank mixes of Commence EC with other labeled products.

- 1) Drain any remaining spray solution from tank and discard in an approved manner (See Note below).
- 2) Thoroughly wash down the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Recycle water solution through the equipment for five minutes and dispose of in an approved manner (see Note below).
- 3) Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of bleach and 1 pint of detergent for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- 4) Start spray system up, recirculate for 15 minutes, then flush the solution out of spray tank through the boom.
 - When switching from water dilutions to applications utilizing crop oil or liquid fertilizer as a carrier, a small volume of crop oil or liquid fertilizer should be flushed through the tank, pump, hoses, and boom prior to the next use. Dispose of crop oil or liquid fertilizer rinsate in an approved manner (see Note for local, state and Federal guidelines).
- 5) Remove the nozzles, screens, and line filter and wash in a pail of warm, soapy water.
- 6) Flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

NOTE: Dispose of excess spray mixture and/or rinsates by application and incorporation to cropland as described on this label. If excess spray mixture and/or rinsates cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

GENERAL MIXING CONDITIONS

Commence EC Alone: Start with a clean spray tank. Fill sprayer 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of Commence EC, continue agitation and finish filling the tank.

Tank Mixtures: Vigorous, continuous agitation is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming, avoid stirring or splashing air into the mixture during filling by placing the end of the fill pipe below the surface of the water in the spray tank. Do not allow the mixture to siphon back into the water source.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer. (See next page for additional liquid fertilizer mixing instructions.) Start the agitation. Add in the following order: dry flowables (DF) wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), and liquids (L) to the water and agitate until the product(s) are completely dispersed. Allow additional mixing and dispersion time when using dry flowable products. Continue agitation and fill tank to 3/4 full, add the Commence EC mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during filling and through application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty the materials may settle to the bottom. In this case it is important to resuspend all of the material in the bottom of the tank before continuing the spray application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Sometimes it is more difficult to resuspend settled material than it is to suspend originally.

Read and carefully follow all label instructions for each material added to the tank. Premixing dry and flowable formulations with water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 or 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the tank will help assure good initial dispersion in the tank water. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

If a buildup of material on the walls of the spray tank is observed, wash the tank with soapy water between fillings. Rinse and continue the spraying operation. Clean the tank, lines, and screens thoroughly after use.

As the spray volume per acre decreases the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to ensure proper calibration and uniform application. Do not apply Commence EC when the wind can cause drifting of spray particles which can result in non-uniform application. When using drift reducing agents, follow specific product label instructions for order of addition to spray tank.

Liquid Fertilizer Mixing Directions: Emulsifiable concentrates, such as Commence EC, can be mixed with liquid fertilizers. In all cases, continuous agitation is required to prevent the Commence EC from rising to the surface as an oily layer. When necessary (see Liquid Fertilizer Compatibility Test below), a compatibility agent can be used to ensure that the Commence EC emulsifies properly (i.e., has a milky appearance rather than an oily layer). The use of compatibility agents is especially important when tank mixing emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with dry flowables (DF) wettable powders (WP) flowables (F) liquids (L), aqueous suspensions (AS), or solutions (S) in liquid fertilizer. If the emulsion is not properly formed, and the EC rises to the surface of the fertilizer as an oil ("oils out"), the oil may combine with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form oily curds (viscous phase) which are difficult to disperse.

Any one of the compatibility agents listed below is helpful in causing emulsifiable concentrates to form non-oiling mixtures with liquid fertilizers. These compatibility agents can be used at rates as low as one and one-half (1 1/2) to two (2) pints per ton of liquid fertilizer and should be mixed well with the fertilizer before adding the emulsifiable concentrate.

Read the label on the compatibility agent and follow the directions.

1. Sponto® 168D (Witco Chemicals Co., Chicago, IL)
2. Compat™ (Farm Chemicals, Inc., Aberdeen, NC)
3. Unite® (Loveland Industries, Inc., Greeley, CO)
4. T-Mulz® 734-2 (Harcross Chemicals, Inc., Kansas City, KS)
5. Rigo Compatibility Agent (Rigo Company, Buckner, KY)
6. Amoco Spray Mate™ (Amoco Oil Co., Chicago, IL)
7. Kern-Link™ (Universal Coop, Minneapolis, MN)

Each of the above is a phosphate ester type surfactant designed to be used with liquid fertilizers. They usually do not work well as compatibility agents in tank mixtures in water.

Testing for Tank Mix Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers: Emulsifiable concentrates alone or in tank mixture with dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), liquids (L), flowables (F), aqueous suspensions (AS), or solutions (S), may not combine properly with some fluid fertilizer materials. Small quantities should always be tested before full-scale mixing. This will determine whether a compatibility agent is needed and which agent does the best job. The compatibility agents listed above have been thoroughly tested. There are many other surfactants on the market which were not designed for use with liquid fertilizers.

Use the following test to select the correct agent for your mixture:

1. Put one (1) pint of the liquid fertilizer in a quart jar.
2. Add one (1) to four (4) teaspoonful(s) of the DF, WP, L, F, or AS formulation (depending on the recommended rate per acre) to the liquid fertilizer. Close jar and agitate until dispersed evenly in the fertilizer.

If the materials do not disperse well, it may be necessary to slurry the chemicals in water before adding to the fertilizer.

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- After dispersing the materials (Step 2), add three (3) to four (4) teaspoonfuls of the Commence® EC to the jar and shake well. Add solution herbicides to the mixture last and agitate. Observe the jar for about 10 minutes. If the materials rise to the surface and form a thick layer (oily curds), which will not disperse when agitated, a compatibility agent is needed. If the mixture is easily dispersed to its original state with slight agitation, no agent is needed, but good agitation must be provided in the fertilizer spray tank.
- If the need for a compatibility agent is shown in Step 3, using a clean quart jar, start at Step 1 above, add one-half (1/2) teaspoonful of the compatibility agent to the liquid fertilizer, mix well, then repeat Steps 2 and 3.

An effective compatibility agent will cause the mixture to remain uniformly mixed with little or no separating or oil rising to the surface for one-half (1/2) hour or longer. If slight separation does occur, two (2) or three (3) inversions of the jar should give a uniform remix. If oil curds form which will not disperse, more agent or another agent should be tried.

Use a clean jar for each test. The compatible mixture will have a uniform appearance and will be relatively easy to keep mixed with gentle agitation of the jar.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply Commence® EC within 1,000 feet of the areas listed below:
 Towns and Subdivisions
 Commercial Vegetable Production*
 Commercial Fruit Production
 Commercial Nurseries
 Commercial Greenhouses
 *except sweet corn

Plants such as the following may show symptoms of foliar whitening or yellowing if contacted by Commence EC. Symptoms are usually temporary in nature but may result in permanent injury if the exposure is excessive. It is recommended that, prior to application, adjacent properties be checked and that spraying within 100 feet of such desirable plants be avoided.

<p><u>Trees (Deciduous)</u> Apple (inc. fruit & ornamental types) Ash (Green, White, Mountain) Basswood Boxelder Catalpa Cherry (inc. fruit & ornamental types) Cottonwood Elm Ginkgo Hackberry Mulberry Peach Pear (inc. fruit & ornamental types) Pecan Poplar Russian olive Tree-of Heaven Tulip tree Walnut trees Willow species</p>	<p><u>Trees (Evergreen)</u> Fir Species Spruce species</p> <p><u>Shrubs & Vines</u> Azalea Burningbush (Winged Euonymus) Grape Honeysuckle Roses Yew</p> <p><u>Agronomic Crops</u> Alfalfa Oats</p> <p><u>Vegetables and Flower plants</u></p> <p><u>Others</u> Ferns Herbs Strawberry Raspberry Blackberry</p>
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Apply Commence EC only to surfaces that will be incorporated. Do not apply Commence EC to non-field areas including fence rows, waterways, ditches, and road sides.

COMMENCE EC SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

Non-target spray drift of Commence EC herbicide should be avoided to prevent whitening of desirable vegetation. Drift is influenced by many factors which include wind speed, spray pressure, particle size, nozzle type, and boom height.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift. If wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour, a drift reducing additive must be used.

A minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre is recommended with appropriate nozzle types and sizes that produce coarser sprays.

The use of agriculturally approved drift reducing additives is recommended for application volumes of 15 to 40 gallons per acre when spraying in the proximity of desirable plants (see list above).

The use of an agriculturally approved drift reducing additive is required at finished spray volumes of 10 to 15 gallons per acre.

Use minimum spray pressure and boom height maintaining uniform spray pattern.

Do not exceed 40 psi spray pressure.

Selection and proper use of spray equipment is critical in minimizing spray drift. The following table suggests pressures, flow rates, and nozzle sizes for drift reduction using various nozzle types.

Suggested Nozzle Types, Minimum Size and Recommended Pressure Ranges for Minimizing Drift

Nozzle	Pressure Range (PSI)	Minimum Flow Rate Within Pressure Range (GPM)	Minimum Nozzle Size
Flat-fan	15-30	0.3	#4*
LP-flat-fan	10-25	0.3	#3
Even flat-fan**	15-30	0.3	#4
Flood	10-25	0.3	#2.5*
Whirl-chamber	5-20	0.3	#5
Raindrop	15-40	0.15	#2
Wide angle full cone	15-40	0.3	#5

* Refers to tip number such as 8004 or LF2.5.
 ** Recommended for banded application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections on this label.

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Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed manufacturer's recommended spray pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

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

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Application should not be made at a height greater than 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.

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 drop, etc.). familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

ROTATIONAL CROPPING PRECAUTIONS: Under some conditions, temporary whitening or yellowing of leaves may occur on approved rotational crops where undesirable soil residues of Commence EC exist.

Under abnormal conditions, carryover injury to rotational crops can occur. The following factors can contribute to increased risk of injury to rotational crops:

- 1) Exceeding label recommended rates.
- 2) Overapplication resulting from use of worn nozzles excessive overlapping of spray swaths, failing to shut off spray booms when turning (end row areas), or slowing or stopping sprayer.
- 3) Soil with pH less than or equal to 5.9.
- 4) Extreme dryness in the four months following application.
- 5) Use of organophosphate soil insecticides followed by use of some postemergence corn herbicides.
- 6) Choice of rotational crop hybrid.

Additional recommendations to prevent rotational crop injury may be provided in the form of service bulletins for locations where risk of injury is significantly increased due to extremely dry conditions.

Refer to Rotational Guidelines and replanting instructions of specific crops for additional crop planting information.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

APPLICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions. Commence EC will not harm the treated crop. Overapplication may result in crop injury or a soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation of Commence EC can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seeding disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from Commence EC. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result. Application to soils with pH of 6.0 or lower may result in undesirable soil residues and greater potential for injury to rotational crops.

ROTATIONAL CROP/GRAZING AND FEEDING RESTRICTIONS:

The following rotational crops may be planted nine (9) months after the application of Commence EC. Do not rotate to any crops other than those listed below as crop injury may occur. Cotton and soybeans may be planted any time following application of Commence EC Herbicide.

Corn (Field, Sweet, Pop, Seed)	Peppers
Cucurbits	Potatoes
Dry Beans	Rice
Peanuts	Snap Beans
Peas	Sweet Potatoes
	Tobacco
	Tomatoes (Transplanted)

In those areas where at least twenty (20) inches of irrigation and/or rainfall (total) was used to produce the cotton or soybean crop, sorghum should not be planted for twelve (12) months after an application of Commence EC. If less than twenty (20) inches of total water was used to produce the cotton or soybean crop, do not plant sorghum for eighteen (18) months after an application of Commence EC. Cool, wet weather conditions during the early stage of growth may increase the possibility of injury to sorghum.

In areas receiving greater than twenty (20) inches of rainfall per year, moldboard plow at least twelve (12) inches deep before planting sugar beets as a rotational crop. Do not rotate to sugar beets for thirteen (13) months after an application of Commence EC if less than twenty (20) inches of water was used to produce the cotton or soybean crop.

NOTE: Do not rotate to wheat, oats, barley, rye or alfalfa in the fall of the year of application or in the spring of the following year as crop injury may occur. Cover crops may be planted anytime but stand reduction may occur. Do not graze or harvest these cover crops for food or feed. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated soybean vines or feed treated vines or vine trash to livestock.

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GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

This Product Must Be Applied As A Preplant Incorporated Treatment.

Do not apply aerially or through irrigation equipment.

Ground Applications

Broadcast Application: Apply Commence EC alone or in tank mix combinations by ground equipment using a finished spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. **NOTE: The use of an agriculturally approved drift reducing additive is required at finished spray volumes of 10 to 15 gallons per acre.** Use nozzles suitable for broadcast boom application of herbicides. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. See "APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS" Section for specific recommendations to reduce spray drift.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

General Directions: Use incorporation equipment that thoroughly mixes Commence EC into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed, or erratic weed control and/or crop injury may result. Incorporation equipment such as a disc will mix Commence EC approximately half as deep as the equipment is set to operate. For example a disc set to cut 4 inches deep will incorporate most of the Commence EC within the top 2 inches of soil.

Incorporation: Application and immediate incorporation to a depth of 2 to 3 inches is required unless the soil surface is dry. On dry soils, incorporation to a depth of 2 to 3 inches **MUST** be completed within 8 hours of Commence EC herbicide application. Soil must be in good tilth to allow for thorough mixing of the soil. Application to overly moist or wet soils will increase the potential for off-site movement of Commence EC herbicide vapors and may result in poor incorporation and unsatisfactory weed control.

.. second incorporation is necessary, unless specifically stated, this time running the equipment in a different direction from the first. Incorporate the Commence EC uniformly into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Commence EC may be applied up to 3 weeks prior to planting.

Recommended Equipment

Any recommended incorporation tool may be used alone or in combination with any other recommended tool.

Disc: Set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph.

Field Cultivator: Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 mph or more. A field cultivator is defined as an implement with 3 to 4 rows of sweeps, spaced at intervals of 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left unturned. Chisel points should not be used.

Combination Seedbed Conditioners: Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of at least 5 mph. These implements are defined as three or more tillage devices combined and used as a single tool. For example C- or S-shaped shanks with an effective sweep spacing of 6 to 9 inches (staggered so that no soil is left unturned) followed by a spike-tooth or flexline harrow, followed by a ground-driven reel or basket. Only one incorporation is necessary.

Rolling Cultivator: Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at 6 to 8 mph. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only.

Do-All Conditioner (Do-All): Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. The Do-All is adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only.

Mulch Treader (other similar disc-type implements): Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 to 8 mph.

P.T.O. Driven Equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes): Adjust to incorporate Commence EC into the top 2 to 3 inches of the seedbed with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil. Only one incorporation is necessary. P.T.O. driven equipment should not be operated greater than 4 mph.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Soil treated with Commence EC herbicide may be shallow cultivated without reducing the weed control activity of Commence EC. Do not cultivate deeper than the treated soil since this may bring untreated soil to the surface and poor weed control may result.

SOIL PREPARATION

Crop residues or Existing Weeds: Ground cover, such as crop residues or existing weeds, can interfere with the incorporation of Commence EC into the soil. A manageable level of such ground cover will allow the Commence EC to be uniformly incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. If the level of the ground cover is such that this cannot be done, till the soil prior to the application of Commence EC.

Roughness: The soil surface should be smooth enough to operate the sprayer and incorporation equipment efficiently and at speeds which insure a uniform application and incorporation of Commence EC.

General Soil Conditions: To assure uniform incorporation of Commence EC, soil moisture conditions should be such that large clods can be broken up during the incorporation. Application to overly moist or wet soils will increase the potential for off-site movement of Commence EC herbicide vapors and may result in poor soil incorporation and unsatisfactory weed control.

SOIL TEXTURE GUIDE

The amount of Commence EC you apply will vary with the soil texture and organic matter. A fine textured soil will require more Commence EC per acre than a coarse soil. Choose the proper rate for each application based on the following soil texture group. Do not exceed recommended rates.

Soil Texture

Coarse (light) Soils:
Medium Soils:

Fine Soils:

Soil Classification

Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam
Loam, silty clay loam*, silt loam,
silt, sandy clay loam*
Clay, clay loam, silty clay loam*,
silty clay, sandy clay, sandy
clay loam*

*Silty clay loam and sandy clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as either medium or fine textured soils. If silty clay loam or sandy clay loam soils are predominantly sand or silt, they are usually classified as medium textured soils. If they are predominantly clay, they are usually classified as fine textured soils.

SPECIAL PRECAUTION

Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of Commence EC herbicide can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Prior to making applications, read and strictly follow all precautions and instructions in the APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS section.

COTTON

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Commence EC selective herbicide must be utilized as a soil incorporated treatment when applied for the control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in cotton.

Commence EC may also be applied as part of a sequential application program preceding cotton preemergence or postemergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum compared to the products applied alone. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Water or liquid fertilizer may be used as a carrier for Commence EC when applied alone.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANTING

Do not apply Commence EC or Command 3ME herbicides to cotton unless either disulfoton or phorate organophosphate insecticide is applied in-furrow with the seed at planting time at a minimum of 0.75 pound per acre of active ingredient. Do not reduce the application rate of the organophosphate insecticide when Command 3ME herbicide is applied as a banded treatment. Failure to apply either disulfoton or phorate insecticides with Commence or Command in accordance with those in-furrow label use directions can result in crop phytotoxicity (bleaching) and/or stand reduction. Combinations of at planting systemic granular carbamate and organophosphate insecticides in conjunction with Commence or Command may result in injury to cotton.

Refer to the insecticide product labels for appropriate in-furrow application directions and maximum use rates. Monitor application equipment to insure accurate and uniform placement of the insecticide.

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CROP SAFETY

Crop injury may occur when Commence or Command is applied to coarse soils which contain greater than 80% sand and less than 20% clay. Diuron is not recommended for use at planting time when Commence or Command is used as plant injury and/or stand loss may occur. Fungicide treated seed or interrow fungicides may be used in conjunction with Commence or Command.

COTTON APPLICATION RATES

Commence EC—Alone
Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Commence EC (Pints)
Coarse	1 1/4 to 2*
Medium	2 to 2 1/4*
Fine	2 2/3

*Where rate range exists, select lower to higher rates within the ranges noted for lighter to heavier soil types within a textural group.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY COMMENCE EC:

Grass Weeds

Annual bluegrass	Poa annua
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Echinochloa spp.
Brachiaria (Signalgrass)	Brachiaria spp.
Bromegrass (Cheatgrass)	Bromus tectorum
(Downy brome)	
Cheat (Chess)	Bromus secalinus
Crabgrass (Large crabgrass)	Digitaria spp.
(Smooth crabgrass)	
Foxtail (Bottlegrass)	Setaria spp.
(Bristlegrass)	
(Giant foxtail)	
(Green foxtail)	
(Foxtail millet)	
(Pigeon grass)	
(Robust foxtail)	
(Yellow foxtail)	
Goosegrass (Silver crabgrass)	Eleusine indica
(Silvergrass)	
(Wiregrass)	
(Yardgrass)	
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Sorghum halepense
Junglerice	Echinochloa colorem
Panicum, fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum
Panicum Texas	Panicum texanum
(Buffalograss)	
(Coloradograss)	
Sandbur (Burggrass)	Cenchrus incertus
Shattercane*	Sorghum bicolor
Spangletop (Lovegrass)	Leptochloa filiformis
Stinkgrass (Lovegrass)	Eragrostis cilianensis
Woolly cupgrass	Eriochloa villosa

Broadleaf Weeds

Carpetweed	Mollugo verticillata
Chickweed	Stellaria media
Florida pusley	Richardia scabra
(Florida purslane)	
(Mexican clover)	
(Pusley)	
Goosefoot	Chenopodium hybridum
Knotweed	Polygonum aviculare
Kochia (Pireweed)	Kochia scoparia
(Mexican fireweed)	
Lambsquarters	Chenopodium album
Lanceleaf sage (mintweed)	Salvia reflexa
Pigweed (Carelessweed)	Amaranthus spp
(Prostrate pigweed)	
(Redroot)	
(Rough pigweed)	
(Spiny pigweed)	
Potatoweed	Galinsoga spp.
(Smallflower)	
Purslane	Portulaca oleracea
Russian thistle	Salssola kali
(Tumbleweed)	
Stinging nettle (Nettle)	Urtica dioica
Sunflower	Helianthus spp.
(Prairie)	
Yellow top)	
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	Abutilon theophrasti
Venice mallow	Hibiscus trionium

Commence EC will provide partial control or suppression of the following weeds:

Devils claw	Redweed
Jimsonweed	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, annual	Spurred anoda
Prickly sida (Teaweed)	Wild sunflower
Ragweed, common	

Control of these weeds may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and the amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation.

*Two pass incorporation required.

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Commence EC Herbicide Applied Alone

If initial seeding of cotton fails to produce a stand, the crop may be replanted in fields treated with Commence* EC herbicide Alone (or with recommended tank mixtures). Do not retreat field with a second application of Commence EC.

When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the Rotational Crop Guidelines on the Commence EC label. Where a tank mix is used, refer to the product labels for any additional replant instructions.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

COMMAND 3ME SEQUENTIAL TREATMENT GENERAL APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS

IMPORTANT

FAILURE TO OBSERVE THE PRECAUTIONS IN THIS SECTION OF THE LABEL WHEN USING COMMAND 3ME AS A PREEMERGENT SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION MAY RESULT IN INJURY TO SENSITIVE PLANTS

- The microencapsulation of clomazone, the active ingredient in Command 3ME, is intended to minimize movement away from the site of application. Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing, or when temperature inversions exist. Leave an adequate buffer zone between the area to be treated and desirable plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Foliar contact with spray drift or vapors may cause foliar whitening or yellowing of sensitive plants. Symptoms are generally temporary in nature, but may persist on some plant species.

Application precautions must be taken as follows:

- Do not apply aerially or through irrigation equipment.
- Observe all buffer restrictions.
- Do not apply Command 3ME within 1,200 feet of the following areas: Towns and Housing Developments, Commercial Fruit/Nut or Vegetable Production, Commercial Greenhouses or Nurseries.
*Except for peppers, pumpkins, succulent peas, sweet corn, sweet potato, and winter squash.
- Before application, determine air movement and direction.
- Do not apply in winds above 10 miles per hour.
- Do not apply Command 3ME herbicide to non-field areas including fence rows, waterways, ditches, and roadsides.
- When moving spray equipment to noncontiguous sites, do not allow spray solution to spray or drip from tanks, hoses, fittings or spray nozzles and tips.

Refer to Command 3ME Cotton use directions for additional requirements.

COMMAND 3ME SEQUENTIAL TREATMENT SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

Non-target spray drift of Command 3ME herbicide should be avoided to prevent whitening of desirable plants. Drift is influenced by many factors which include wind speed, spray pressure, particle size, nozzle type, and boom height.

- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift.
- Use a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- Use the lowest possible boom height while maintaining a uniform spray pattern, in conjunction with nozzle type, size, operating pressure and volume that meet a droplet size classification of coarse or greater.

Refer to Command 3ME Spray Drift Management Section for additional instructions.

First apply Commence EC as an incorporated treatment prior to or immediately before planting at the rate listed below. Refer to the Incorporation Directions section of the GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS for further application directions. At or following planting, make an additional application of Command 3ME plus fluometuron herbicides as a preemergence banded treatment as recommended below. When applying Command 3ME Herbicide as a sequential treatment following a preplanting treatment of Commence, follow all precautions for cotton noted above.

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COTTON APPLICATION RATES - SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION

Commence EC—Preplant Incorporated Broadcast Rate Per Acre (Sequential Application) Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Commence EC Soil Texture	(Pints)
Coarse	1
Medium	1 ¼
Fine	1 ½

FOLLOWED BY:

Preemergence Broadcast Rates Per Acre (Sequential Application)*

Soil Texture	Command 3ME	plus	Fluometuron**
Coarse (light) Soils	1	pint	1 pint
Medium and Fine Soils (heavy or mixed)	1 ⅓	pint	1 1/3 pint

* Rates are for broadcast or treated acres. Adjust amount of product applied per planted acre according to the size of the band used. Refer to the Command* 3ME herbicide label directions for banded applications in the GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section for further information.

** Formulated rates are based on ~~Command 4EC containing 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon and~~ Fluometuron containing 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon. Equivalent rates of active ingredient may be used for other formulations of ~~Command or~~ fluometuron.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION

Grass Weeds	Broadleaf Weeds
Barnyardgrass	Velvetleaf
Broadleaf Signalgrass	Spurred Anoda
Crabgrass	Common Ragweed
--Large	Cocklebur
--Smooth	Dayflower
Cupgrass	Florida Beggarweed
--Southwestern	Florida Pusley
--Woolly	Jimsonweed
xtail	Hemp Sesbania
--Giant	Lambsquarter
--Green	Morningglory
Goosegrass	Prickly Sida
Itchgrass	Purslane
Panicum	Redweed
--Common	Tropic Croton
--Fall	Venice Mallow
--Texas	Wild Poinsettia
Seedling Johnsongrass	Sicklepod
Field Sandbur	Kochia*
Bermudagrass*	Pennsylvania Smartweed*
Red Rice*	Redvine*

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Sequential Treatments

If the initial seeding of cotton fails to produce a uniform stand, cotton may be replanted in fields treated with Commence EC followed by a Sequential Application of Command*3ME herbicide. If replanting is require follow the directions under REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANTING. Do not retreat fields with a second application of either Commence EC and/or Command 3ME.

When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the Rotational Crop Guidelines on either the Commence EC and/or Command 3ME label. Where a tank mix is used, refer to the product labels for any additional replant instructions.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply Command within 90 days of harvest.

Do not apply more than 0.92 pounds per acre of clomazone active ingredient per season.

Do not allow livestock to graze on treated cotton forage or trash, or feed treated cotton forage or trash to livestock.

SOYBEANS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Commence* EC selective herbicide must be utilized as a soil incorporated treatment when applied for the control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in soybeans.

Commence EC herbicide may be tank mixed with or followed by overlay or postemergence treatments of other soybean herbicides to broaden weed control spectrum compared to the products applied alone. Commence EC may be tank mixed with Lexone*, Preview*, Canopy*, Scepter* and Sencor* herbicides and applied preplant incorporated. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Water or liquid fertilizer may be used as a carrier for Commence EC when applied alone or when tank mixed with the herbicides listed above, unless use directions specifically state otherwise.

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If initial seeding of soybeans fails to produce a stand, soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with Commence* EC herbicide alone (or with recommended tank mixtures). Do not retreat field with a second application of Commence EC. When tank mixing with a labeled product refer to the soybean replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals which are inconsistent with the Rotational Guidelines on this label.

SOYBEAN APPLICATION RATES

Commence EC—Alone

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Commence EC (Pints)
Coarse	1 ¼ to 2*
Medium	2 to 2 ¼*
Fine	2 ¾

*Where rate range exists, select lower to higher rates within the ranges noted for lighter to heavier soil types within a textural group.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED BY COMMENCE EC:

Grass Weeds

Annual bluegrass
 Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)
 Brachiaria (Signalgrass)
 Bromegrass (Cheatgrass)
 (Downy brome)
 Cheat (Chess)
 Crabgrass (Large crabgrass)
 (Smooth crabgrass)
 Foxtail (Bottlegrass)
 (Bristlegrass)
 (Giant foxtail)
 (Green foxtail)
 (Foxtail millet)
 (Pigeon grass)
 (Robust foxtail)
 (Yellow foxtail)
 Goosegrass (Silver crabgrass)
 (Silvergrass)
 (Wiregrass)
 (Yardgrass)
 Johnsongrass (from seed)
 Junglerice
 Panicum, fall
 Panicum Texas
 (Buffalograss)
 (Coloradograss)
 Sandbur (Burggrass)
 Shattercane*
 Spangletop (Lovegrass)
 *Linkgrass (Lovegrass)
 *olly cupgrass

Poa annua
 Echinochloa spp.
 Brachiaria spp.
 Bromus tectorum
 Bromus secalinus
 Digitaria spp.
 Setaria spp.
 Eleusine indica
 Sorghum halepense
 Echinochloa colonum
 Panicum dichotomiflorum
 Panicum texanum

Broadleaf Weeds

Carpetweed
 Chickweed
 Florida pusley
 (Florida purslane)
 (Mexican clover)
 (Pusley)
 Goosefoot
 Knotweed
 Kochia (Pireweed)
 (Mexican fireweed)
 Lambsquarters
 Pigweed (Carelessweed)
 (Prostrate pigweed)
 (Redroot)
 (Rough pigweed)
 (Spiny pigweed)
 Potatoweed
 (Smallflower)
 Purslane
 Russian thistle
 (Tumbleweed)
 Stinging nettle (Nettle)
 *iveteaf (Buttonweed)
 *nice mallow

Mollugo verticillata
 Stellaria media
 Richardia scabra
 Chenopodium hybridum
 Polygonum aviculare
 Kochia scoparia
 Chenopodium album
 Amaranthus spp.
 Galinsoga spp.
 Portulaca oleracea
 Salsola kali
 Urtica dioica
 Abutilon theophrasti
 Hibiscus trionium

Commence EC will provide partial control or suppression of the following weeds:

Jimsonweed
 Morningglory, annual
 Prickly sida (Teaweed)
 Ragweed, common
 Redweed
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania
 Spurred Anoda

Control of these weeds may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and the amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation.

*Two pass incorporation required.

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If initial seeding of soybeans fails to produce a stand, soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with Commence* EC herbicide alone (or with recommended tank mixtures). Do not retreat field with a second application of Commence EC. When tank mixing with a labeled product refer to the soybean replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals which are inconsistent with the Rotational Guidelines on this label.

Commence EC—Tank Mix with Canopy® Herbicide.

The Commence EC/Canopy tank mix controls the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Commence EC alone plus these additional weeds:

Cocklebur*
 Hophornbeam Copperleaf
 Jimsonweed
 Mustards
 Prickly Sida (teaweed)
 Morningglory, Annual*
 Sicklepod*
 Smartweeds, Annual
 Spotted Spurge
 Sunflower*
 Spurred Anoda
 Ragweed, Common
 Ragweed, Giant*

Partial Control:

Eastern Black Nightshade

Nutsedge Species

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates Per Acre	
	Commence EC (pints)	Canopy (oz)
Coarse	1 1/3 pts	6
Medium	2 pts	6 to 8*
Fine	2 2/3 pts	7 to 10*

*NOTE: Use the higher rates when heavier weed pressure is anticipated. Large seeded weeds germinating deep in the soil, such as cocklebur, morningglory, sicklepod, giant ragweed, and common sunflower or weeds with subsequent flushes may require a cultivation or an application of postemergence herbicide.

Additional Precautions:

Read the Canopy label carefully for cautions and precautions relating to environmental hazards, planting of rotation crops, sprayer contamination and cleanup, soil pH organic matter and soil texture use restrictions, soybean variety planting restrictions, restrictions where Atrazine® or Sceptor were used the previous year, restrictions concerning use with organic phosphate pesticides, grazing restrictions and other directions, *precautions and limitations.*

Commence EC—Tank Mix with Lexone® or Sencor® Herbicides

The Commence EC/Lexone or Sencor tank mix controls the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Commence EC alone plus these additional weeds:

Jimsonweed
 Mustard
 Prickly Sida (Teaweed)
 Ragweed, common
 Sesbania hemp
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania
 Spotted Spurge
 Spurred Anoda

Commence EC/Lexone or Sencor tank mix also provides partial control or suppression of common cocklebur, annual morningglory and giant ragweed. Control of these weeds may be erratic ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed seed germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and the amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation.

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates Per Acre		
	Commence EC (pints)	Lexone 4L or Sencor 4F (pts)	Lexone DF or Sencor DF (lbs)
Coarse	1 1/3 pts	1/3 to 1/2	1/4 to 1/3
Medium	2 pts	1/2 to 3/4	1/3 to 1/2
Fine	2 2/3 pts	3/4	1/2

*NOTE: Use the higher rate in the rate range for Lexone or Sencor where weed populations are dense or for the control of wild mustard. Also, for best control of common cocklebur, annual morningglory and giant ragweed, use the higher rate in the rate range for Sencor and Lexone on coarse soils.

Additional Precautions: Do not use Commence EC in combination with Lexone or Sencor on soils with less than 0.5% organic matter, on sand, or on loamy sand with less than 2% organic matter, or on soils having a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher as Lexone or Sencor injury to soybeans may occur.

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Commence EC—Tank Mix with Preview® Herbicide.

The Commence EC/Preview tank mix controls the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Commence EC alone plus these additional weeds:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Cocklebur* | Prickly Sida (teaweed) |
| Common Ragweed | Smartweed, Annual |
| Hophornbeam | Spurred Anoda |
| Copperleaf | Spotted Spurge |
| Jimsonweed | Sunflower* |
| Mustards | |

Partial Control:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Eastern Black Nightshade | Nutsedge Species |
| Ragweed, Giant* | |

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates Per Acre	
	Commence EC (pints)	Preview (oz)
Coarse	1 1/2 pts	6
Medium	2 pts	6 to 7
Fine	2 2/3 pts	8*

*NOTE: Use the higher rates when heavier weed pressure is anticipated. Large seeded weeds germinating deep in the soil, such as cocklebur and common sunflower or weeds with subsequent flushes may require a cultivation or an application of postemergence herbicide.

Additional Precautions:

Read the Preview label carefully for cautions and precautions relating to environmental hazards planting of rotation crops sprayer contamination and cleanup, soil pH, organic matter and soil texture use restrictions, soybean variety planting restrictions, restrictions where Atrazine® or Scepter were used the previous year, restrictions concerning use with organic phosphate pesticides, grazing restrictions and other directions, precautions and limitations.

Commence EC—Tank Mix with Scepter® Herbicide.

The Commence EC/Scepter tank mix controls the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Commence EC alone plus these additional weeds:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Eastern Black Nightshade | Partial Control: |
| Common Cocklebur | Mustards |
| Common Ragweed | Giant Ragweed |
| Common Sunflower | Wild Poinsettia |
| Jimsonweed | |
| Palmer amaranth | |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | |
| Prickly Sida (teaweed) | |

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates Per Acre	
	Commence EC (pts./fl. oz.)	Scepter (pts.)
Coarse	1 1/2 pts	1/2
Medium	2 pts	1/2
Fine	2 2/3 pts	1/2

Additional Precautions:

- Do not use the Commence/Scepter tank-mix in the "Northern Use Area" as defined by the Scepter label.
- The use of Scepter is limited to those states listed on the Scepter label.
- Certain severe restrictions apply to corn, wheat and other rotational crops following an application of Scepter. Be sure to refer to the Scepter label for complete details of these and other restrictions.

Read the Scepter label carefully for cautions and precautions relating to environmental hazards, planting of rotation crops, sequential program uses of Scepter harvest restrictions following postemergence treatments of Scepter use of Scepter in conjunction with Classic®, Canopy®, or Gemini®, grazing restrictions and other directions precautions and limitations before applying Scepter. The use of Scepter is limited to those states listed on the Scepter Label.

Commence EC—Overlay Treatments

Preemergence herbicides approved for use on soybeans may be applied following preplant incorporated treatments of Commence EC alone or in tank mix combinations with Lexone, Preview, Scepter, Sencor, or Canopy for control of additional weed species listed on the preemergence product labels. Read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, rates of application and all other information that appears on the product labels. For overlay treatments with Scepter see Additional Precautions section under Commence EC tank mix with Scepter Herbicide.

Commence EC—Postemergence Treatments

Postemergence herbicides approved for use on soybeans may be applied following preplant incorporated treatments of Commence EC alone or in tank mix combinations with Lexone Preview Scepter Sencor, or Canopy for control of emerged weeds as listed on the postemergence product labels. Read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, rates of application and all other information appearing on the product labels.

COMMENCE EC HERBICIDE FOLLOWED BY ACIFLUORFEN (BLAZER® OR TACKLE®) HERBICIDE

Following a soil incorporated application of Commence EC or tank mixture with Commence EC, a postemergence application of acifluorfen will control the following emerged broadleaf weeds:

Broadleaf Weeds

- Common Cocklebur
- Hemp sesbania
- Eastern Black Nightshade
- Wild Mustard
- Purple Moonflower
- Pitted Morningglory

Apply acifluorfen at a rate of 1 pint per acre with .25% crop oil concentrate to actively growing weeds at no more than the 4-leaf growth stage (do not count cotyledonary leaves, but only the fully developed true leaves). This timing generally correlates to soybean growth stages of the first to third trifoliate leaves.

NOTE: Application of Commence(R) EC herbicide generally retards the development rate of weeds which may extend the period where acifluorfen can be effectively applied.

Read and follow all precautions, restrictions, and warnings on all product labels.

NOTE: Application of Commence(R) EC herbicide generally retards the development rate of weeds which may extend the period where acifluorfen can be effectively applied.

Read and follow all precautions, restrictions, and warnings on all product labels.

COMMENCE EC HERBICIDE FOLLOWED BY SCEPTER® HERBICIDE

Following a soil incorporated application of Commence EC or tank-mixtures with Commence EC a postemergence application of Scepter herbicide will control the following emerged broadleaf weeds:

Broadleaf Weeds

- Cocklebur
- Pigweed (Palmer) (Smooth) (Tall Waterhemp)

Apply Scepter after crop emergence but before weeds exceed a height of 12 inches. Apply at a broadcast rate of 1/2 pints per acre. Apply when weeds are actively growing. DO NOT apply Scepter postemergence when soybeans and weeds have been subjected to stress conditions such as temperature and moisture extremes. The total amount of Scepter should not exceed one half pint per acre per season.

For postemergence applications, the addition of a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate is required. The nonionic surfactant approved for use on growing crops should contain at least 80% active ingredient and should be applied at a rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply the crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate stated on the COC label.

Additional Precautions:

Read the Scepter label carefully for cautions and precautions relating to environmental hazards planting of rotation crops, sequential program uses of Scepter, harvest restrictions following postemergence treatments of Scepter, use of Scepter in conjunction with Classic®, Canopy®, Pre-view®, or Gemini®, grazing restrictions and other directions, precautions and limitations before applying Scepter. The use of Scepter is limited to those states listed on the Scepter label. If a Commence/Scepter preplant incorporated tank mix was used as the initial treatment, this sequential postemergence application can only be used in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

COMMERCIAL IMPREGNATION AND APPLICATION OF COMMENCE EC ON DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Commence herbicide may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizers. When applied as directed Commence/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures provide weed control equal to that provided by the same rates of Commence EC applied in water.

The Commence/fertilizer mixtures must be soil incorporated. For best results, Commence should be incorporated two times when applied impregnated on dry bulk fertilizers. The second incorporation should be delayed at least (5) days after the first completed prior to planting, and should be run in a different direction from the first. Follow other Commence label recommendations for soil incorporation.

Impregnation: Apply using a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 pounds per acre with the recommended amount of Commence EC herbicide per acre. Use a closed rotary-drum mixer or a similar type of closed blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. The spray nozzle(s) should be positioned to provide a uniform, fine spray pattern over the tumbling fertilizer for thorough coverage. The physical properties of fertilizers vary, particularly in liquid absorptive capacity. When absorptivity is sufficient, simple spray impregnation of the fertilizer with Commence provides a satisfactory, dry mixture. If the absorptive capacity is inadequate, use of a highly absorptive powder is required to provide a dry, flowable mixture. Micro-cel E (Johns-Manville Products Corporation) is a recommended absorbent powder. Generally less than 2% by weight of Microcel E is required. **DO NOT** impregnate Commence EC onto straight coated ammonium nitrate or straight limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Dry fertilizer blends containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate or limestone may be impregnated with Commence.

The amount of Commence actually required in the preparation of individual fertilizer mixtures should be determined carefully for each production operation. This is necessary to ensure that the amount of pesticide actually contained in the mixture applied to the soil represents the correct rate of use. Bulk fertilizer impregnated with Commence EC herbicide should be applied immediately, not stored. Care should be taken to ensure spreading procedures in the field do not place fertilizer treated with Commence in areas which cannot be incorporated. All state regulations, labeling, etc., of the mixtures are the responsibility of the seller.

For those rates not listed in the following table calculate the amount of Commence EC to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer using the following formula:

$$\frac{2000 \text{ pounds dry fertilizer per acre}}{\text{PINTS of Commence per acre (recommended rate for soil texture)}} \times \text{PINTS of Commence per ton of fertilizer} = \text{PINTS of Commence per ton of fertilizer}$$

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATION OF DRY BULK FERTILIZERS WITH COMMENCE EC HERBICIDE

Fertilizer Rate Lbs./Acre	PINTS OF COMMENCE EC PER TON OF FERTILIZER			
	1 3/4 pts. (1.15 lbs A.I.)	2 pt. (1.31 lbs A.I.)	2 1/4 pts. (1.48 lbs A.I.)	2 3/4 pts. (1.75 lbs A.I.)
200	17 1/2	20	22 1/2	26 3/4
250	14	16	18	21 1/2
300	11 3/4	13 1/2	15	17 1/2
350	10	11 3/4	12 3/4	15 1/4
400	8 3/4	10	11 1/4	13 1/2
450	7 3/4	8 3/4	10	11 1/4

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use diesel oil or other suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation as dusty fertilizer will result in poor distribution during application. Crop injury and/or poor weed control may occur where the impregnated fertilizer is not uniformly applied.

Special Precautions

- All equipment used to apply Commence should be thoroughly cleaned immediately following use to ensure no contamination results which could cause injury to non labeled crops or desirable vegetation. Refer to "Sprayer Cleanup" section for additional details and disposal of rinsates.

- Equipment used to physically transport Commence treated fertilizer, including boots, augers conveyers, bins, etc. should be covered to prevent loss of fine particles and subjected to cleanup procedures previously described.
- Mixing of Commence herbicide and dry fertilizer should be conducted in a blender which will ensure airborne particles and potential for volatilization are avoided.
- Bulk containers should be tightly covered while the product is being transported and applied to reduce chances of Commence volatilization or product loss.
- It is recommended that Dry Bulk Fertilizer impregnation operations using Commence not be conducted within 1/4 mile of residential areas or areas where Commence symptomology on desirable vegetation would not be tolerated.

Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only.

Terms of Sale or Use: On purchase of this product buyer and user agree to the following conditions:

Warranty: FMC makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Except as so warranted, the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

Directions and Recommendations: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller, and the seller disclaims liability for damages resulting from these factors.

Use of Product: FMC's recommendations for the use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice.

Damages: Manufacturer or seller expressly disclaim liability for damages for breach of warranty or negligence other than to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid. Manufacturer or seller expressly disclaim liability for incidental or consequential damages.

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