

# MATADOR<sup>®</sup>

## HERBICIDE

Emulsifiable Concentrate

Active Ingredients By Weight

Quizalofop P Ethyl  
Ethyl(R) 2 [4 (6 chloroquinoxalin 2 yl  
oxy) phenoxy]propionate 10.3%\*

Inert Ingredients 89.7%

TOTAL 100%

Contains petroleum based distillates

\* Equivalent to 0.88 lb ai per gal

EPA Reg No 279-3183

U S Patent No 4 629 493

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons either directly or through drift Only protected handlers may be in the area during application For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation

**ACCEPTED**  
**FEB 13 1997**  
Under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 279-3183

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER - PELIGRO**

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

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**If in eyes** Immediately flush with a steady gentle stream of water for at least 15 minutes  
Call a physician if irritation persists

**If on skin** Wash with plenty of soap and water  
Get medical attention if irritation persists

**If swallowed** Do not induce vomiting Give large quantities of water Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person Call a physician

If large amounts are inhaled Remove to fresh air If not breathing give artificial respiration preferably by mouth If breathing is difficult give oxygen and call a physician

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1 800 331 3148

## Net Contents

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER!** Causes severe eye irritation May irritate skin nose and throat May be harmful if absorbed through the skin swallowed or inhaled Avoid contact with skin eyes or clothing Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

#### Applicators and other handlers must wear

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing or 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 STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 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 personal protective equipment 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 areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters or wastes

#### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible Keep away from heat sparks and open flames Keep container closed



FMC Corporation  
Agricultural Products Group  
Philadelphia PA 19103

**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 PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants soil or water is

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

MATADOR Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses in soybeans MATADOR does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds

**APPLICATION INFORMATION – SOYBEANS**

**Timing to Crops**

Apply MATADOR to soybeans any time prior to 30 days before harvest. Do not apply to soybeans after pod set

**Timing to Weeds**

Apply MATADOR to young, actively growing grasses according to the rate charts that follow. If a field is to be irrigated, apply MATADOR after the irrigation. Applications made to grasses that are larger than the sizes listed in the rate charts or to grasses under stress may result in unsatisfactory control

**CULTIVATION**

Do not cultivate during or within 7 days before or after applying MATADOR as damage to the grass roots may result in unsatisfactory control

**GEOGRAPHIC RATE RECOMMENDATIONS**

The grasses controlled by MATADOR and the rates needed for control differ geographically A description of the specific use geography and recommended use rates (for use alone or in tank mixes if allowed) follows

**USE GEOGRAPHY**

The geography encompasses most of the eastern United States This area generally has enough rainfall to support crop production without irrigation during the growing season This area is broadly defined to include that portion of the United States that lies east of the western border of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota east of State Highway 183 in Nebraska east of Interstate 135 in Kansas and east of Interstate 35 in Oklahoma and Texas Applied at recommended rates and timings MATADOR controls the grasses listed in the Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection



# WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION

Matador Applied Alone (oz product/A)		Size at Application (in)	Matador Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide (oz product/A)
<b>Annual Grasses</b>			
5 oz	Corn Volunteer ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	6-18	5 oz
	Foxtail Giant ( <i>Setaria faberi</i> )	7- (pre-tiler)	
	Johnsongrass Seedling ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	4-8	
	Shattercane ( <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> )	6-12	
	Wild Proso Millet ( <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> )	7-6	
7 oz	Crowfootgrass ( <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> )	7-6	8 oz
	Fall Panicum ( <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> )	2-6	
	Field Sandbur ( <i>Cenchrus incertus</i> )	2-6	
	Foxtail Bristly ( <i>Setaria verticillata</i> )	2-7	
	Foxtail Giant ( <i>Setaria faberi</i> )	2-8	7 oz
	Foxtail Green ( <i>Setaria viridis</i> )	2-4	8 oz
	Foxtail Yellow ( <i>Setaria lutescens</i> )	2-4	Split†
	Goosegrass ( <i>Eleusine indica</i> )	2-6+	8 oz
	Itchgrass ( <i>Rottboellia exaltata</i> )	2-8	
	Sprangletop ( <i>Leptochloa filiformis</i> )	2-6	
	Volunteer Barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> )	7-6	
	Volunteer Oats ( <i>Avena sativa</i> )	7-6	
	Volunteer Rye ( <i>Secale cereale</i> )	7-6	
	Volunteer Wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> )	7-6	
	Wild Oat ( <i>Avena fatua</i> )	2-6	
Witchgrass ( <i>Panicum capillare</i> )	2-6		
8 oz	Barnyardgrass ( <i>Echinochloa crus galli</i> )	2-6	Split†
	Broadleaf Signalgrass ( <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> )	2-6	
	Crabgrass Large ( <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> )	7-6	
	Crabgrass Smooth ( <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> )	7-6	
	Jungle rice ( <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> )	7-6	10 oz
	Texas Panicum ( <i>Panicum texanum</i> )	2-4	Split†
9 oz	Red Rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> )	1-4	Split†
	Woolly Cupgrass ( <i>Eriochloa villosa</i> )	2-§	

## Perennial Grasses

8 oz	Wirestem Muhly ( <i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i> )	4-8	Split†
10 oz	Bermudagrass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	3" tall (or up to 6 runners)*	Split†
	Johnsongrass, Rhizome ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	10-7-	10 oz
	Quackgrass ( <i>Agropyron repens</i> )	6-10	Split†

\* See Applications With Broadleaf Herbicides  
 † Split Split Application May not be controlled adequately using a tank mix with broadleaf herbicides For best results alternate applications of Matador with a broadleaf herbicide ensuring that Matador applied either 24 hours before or 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide.  
 ‡ Length of lateral growth  
 § Size in height or diameter whichever is more restrictive Applications to plants with more than three tillers may result in unsatisfactory control

## SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

### Annual Grasses

In the event of a subsequent flush of grass or regrowth of previously treated grass occurs a second application of MATADOR may be applied. Select the appropriate rate from the appropriate Weeds Controlled Rate selection chart. Do not apply more than 18 ounces of MATADOR per acre per year.

### Perennial Grasses

If perennial grasses regrow reapply MATADOR at 7 ounces of product per acre. Application timing should be as follows: bermudagrass (3' tall or up to 6' runners), rhizome johnsongrass (6" - 10"), quackgrass (4" - 8"), wirestem muhly (4" - 8"). Do not apply more than 18 ounces of MATADOR per acre per year.

### Rhizome Johnsongrass - Southern States

For control of rhizome johnsongrass in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, a reduced rate of MATADOR may be used if applied in a sequential application program as follows:

1. Apply MATADOR at 5 ounces per acre when johnsongrass is 10" - 24" tall.
2. Apply MATADOR a second time at 5 ounces per acre when johnsongrass regrowth is 6" - 10" tall.

Do not apply MATADOR in a tank mix with postemergence broadleaf herbicides when using this reduced rate sequential application program.

## SPRAY ADDITIVES

ALWAYS INCLUDE A SPRAY ADJUVANT WITH APPLICATIONS OF MATADOR. Select one of the adjuvant types listed in Spray Adjuvants.

### Spray Adjuvants

- Avoid products that do not accurately list their contents on the product label.
- Use products composed only of EPA exempt ingredients (40 CFR § 180.1001).

### Nonionic surfactants

- Use only adjuvants containing a minimum concentration of 50% actual nonionic surfactant.
- Apply at 2 pt of product per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is used.

### Crop Oil Concentrates

- Use only adjuvants containing a minimum of 80% oils and 15% emulsifiers/surfactants.
- Use only petroleum based crop oil concentrates.
- Because they may not perform as well as petroleum based crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils are not recommended.

### Fertilizers

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 (2.4 qt/A) or sprayable grade ammonium sulfate (21-0-0 at 2.4 lb/A) may be added to the spray mix but is not required to optimize performance of this product.
- Fertilizers will not replace the need for nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate.

### Adjuvant Rates for MATADOR Applied Alone

#### Ground Application

Use either

- a crop oil concentrate at 8 to 16 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (concentration of 1.0 to 2.0% v/v)  
OR
- a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution

#### Aerial Application

Use either

- a crop oil concentrate at 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (concentration of 0.5% v/v)  
OR
- a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution

## APPLICATIONS WITH INSECTICIDES

MATADOR may be tank mixed with postemergence insecticides. Refer to the labels of all products in the mix for information regarding rates, timing, application information, species controlled, use restrictions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions apply.

Always conduct a jar test to evaluate physical compatibility before applying a particular insecticide mixture to crops.

## APPLICATIONS WITH BROADLEAF HERBICIDES

For best results, apply MATADOR alone or in sequence with a broadleaf herbicide(s).

### Antagonism

Tank mixes of MATADOR with postemergence broadleaf herbicides have shown some reduction in control of most grass species and failure to control certain grass species normally controlled by MATADOR used alone. Activity of the postemergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mixture is not affected.

### Split Applications with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

Applying MATADOR immediately prior to or following an application of a postemergence broadleaf herbicide may reduce control of some grasses. For best results, follow these recommendations when making split applications:

- Apply postemergence broadleaf herbicides at least 24 hours after applying MATADOR.
- Apply MATADOR when grass begins to develop new leaves (generally 7 days after the postemergence broadleaf herbicide application) in fields treated with a postemergence broadleaf herbicide.

### Tank Mixes with Postemergence Soybean Broadleaf Herbicides

MATADOR can be tank mixed with postemergent soybean broadleaf herbicides. Refer to labels of all products in the mix for information regarding rates, weeds controlled, potential antagonism, use restrictions, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions apply.

### SPOT/SMALL AREA SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS IN SOYBEANS

To spot treat small areas of annuals (i.e., volunteer corn) or perennials (i.e., rhizome johnsongrass)

- use a 0.375% solution of MATADOR and water
- include a nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate at 8 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1% v/v) or a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v)
- treat plants on a spray to wet basis to ensure good coverage

Desired spray volumes for MATADOR on soybeans and cotton in small areas are as follows:

### MATADOR – DESIRED SPRAY VOLUMES FOR SMALL AREAS

Desired Spray Volume (gal)	Matador (fl oz product)	Crop Oil Concentrate		Nonionic Surfactant (fl oz)
		+	OR	
1	0.5 (1 tbsp)	1.25 (2.5 tbsp)		0.3 (2 tsp)
25	12 (3/4 pt)	32 (1 qt)		8 (1 cup)
50	24 (1.5 pt)	64 (2 qt)		16 (1 pt)
100	48 (3 pt)	128 (1 gal)		32 (1 qt)

Do not spot treat grasses using a tank mix of MATADOR and broadleaf herbicides.

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Many crops are sensitive to MATADOR. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with crops other than soybeans should be avoided.

#### Ground Application (See Also Spray Drift)

##### Broadcast Application

- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre
- Adjust the boom and nozzle height according to the nozzle manufacturer's specifications to obtain proper spray coverage

### Band Application

- Because band application equipment sprays a narrower area than broadcast application equipment, calibrate equipment to use proportionately less spray solution
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator not to exceed the labeled rate
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type, nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop, and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure

### Aerial Application (See Also Spray Drift)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage
- Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor coverage and/or off target spray movement

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

MATADOR is a systemic herbicide that is rapidly absorbed by treated foliage and translocated to the roots and other growing points of the plant. When affected, younger plant tissues become chlorotic/necrotic and eventually die, leaving treated plants stunted and noncompetitive. In general, these symptoms are first observed within 7 to 14 days after application, depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.

The degree of control and duration of the effect of MATADOR depend upon the rate used, weed spectrum, weed size, and variability, growing conditions at and following treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, tank mixtures, and spray adjuvant used.

Conditions conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize the performance of MATADOR. Do not apply MATADOR to grasses stressed from:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- drought
- water saturated soils, or
- prior herbicide injury

Grasses under these conditions are often less sensitive to herbicide activity. Delay application until the stress passes and weeds and crop resume growth.

MATADOR is rainfast 1 hour after application.

## CROP ROTATION

Do not rotate to crops other than soybeans or cotton within 120 days after application

## SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

Prior to application of MATADOR start with clean well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application thoroughly clean all application equipment. Postponing action even for a few hours only makes effective cleanup more difficult. Failure to clean spraying equipment thoroughly may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

When spraying multiple loads of MATADOR over an extended period of time rinse the equipment with clean water at the end of the day. Leave water in the equipment overnight to prevent deposits from drying on surfaces.

When applications of MATADOR are completed and prior to using the sprayer and associated equipment for other products or for crops other than soybeans thoroughly clean the equipment using the procedure below.

- STEP 1 Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Loosen and physically remove visible deposits.
- STEP 2 Fill the sprayer with clean water and add household ammonia (one gallon of 3% active for every 100 gallons of water). Flush hoses, boom and nozzles. Turn off the boom and top off the tank with clean water. Circulate through the spraying system for 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Drain the tank.
- STEP 3 Remove and clean nozzle screens and strainers in a bucket of fresh cleaner and water.
- STEP 4 Repeat STEP 2.
- STEP 5 Thoroughly rinse the sprayer hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water several times.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or near desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

## 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**

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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 of this label.

### 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** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED USE A HIGHER CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE**
- **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.

### Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length. Longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

### 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.

**WIND**

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS**

**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.

**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.

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

**AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS**

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

**Note** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS**

Do not tank mix MATADOR with any pesticide or spray adjuvant except as directed on this label or on other supplemental labels.

- Most grass crops including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to MATADOR. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply MATADOR or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants.

Do not contaminate any body of water.

Keep MATADOR from coming in contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.

Thoroughly clean all application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans.

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

Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay. FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by FMC.

**INFORMATION ON RESISTANT WEEDS**

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and using herbicides with different modes of action within and between crop seasons can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store product in original container only Do not contaminate water other pesticides fertilizer food or feed in storage

Product Disposal Do not contaminate water food or feed by storage or disposal Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility

Container Disposal Triple rinse (or equivalent) Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incinerator Or if allowed by state and local authorities the container can be burned on site If burned stay out of smoke

**Notice to Buyer** Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States

### 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 are assumed by the buyer at his own risk

**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** Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy for damages for breach of warranty or negligence shall be limited to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid and shall not include incidental or consequential damages

1 Registered trademark of BASF Ag

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