



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

October 29, 2018

Richard J. Ambrose
Product Registration Manager
FMC Corporation
c/o FMC Stine Research Center
P.O. Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Change PBN and update label due to transfer
Product Name: BL2 Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-9624
Application Date: June 27, 2018
Decision Number: 545477

Dear Mr. Ambrose:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records. The new primary brand name BL2 Herbicide has been added to the product record.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, you may contact me at 703-305-1243 or via email at montague.kathryn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn V. Montague".

Kathryn Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Throughout the label removed the word "DuPont" from the name of the product.

BL2
HERBICIDE

This registration was transferred to FMC 05/25/2018. This is a copy of the new FMC labeling with changes highlighted vs. the currently accepted DuPont labeling identified with the EPA Reg. No. 352-885 (Label ID SL-1952MSTR 022416 02-25-16). This label is submitted via notification to the Agency showing the FMC labeling for newly transferred EPA Reg. No. 279-9624.

Removed DuPont Logo and Brandbar

Added FMC Product Logo

| | | |
|-------|---|-----------|
| GROUP | 5 | HERBICIDE |
|-------|---|-----------|

Dry Flowable

For control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in fallow, field corn, potatoes, soybeans, spring and winter barley and winter wheat

| Active Ingredient | By Weight |
|--|-----------|
| Metribuzin: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one | 75.0% |
| Other Ingredients | 25.0% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

EPA Reg. No. 279-9624

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

NOTIFICATION

279-9624

EPA Est. No. _____

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

10/29/2018

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-331-3148.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks

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

Sold By

FMC

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Added FMC Address and Logo, could not highlight this text.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

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. *Throughout the label removed the word "DuPont" from the name of the product, only highlighted here.*

BL2 herbicide must be used only in accordance with the directions for use on this label, in published FMC instructions (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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

Waterproof gloves.

Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BL2 is a water dispersible granule that can be applied alone or in combination with other herbicides for selective control of broadleaf weeds and grasses in fallow, field corn, potatoes, soybeans, spring and winter barley and winter wheat. Residual applications of BL2 require rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

Best residual control is obtained if BL2 is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1") before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4" each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2-1". On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1-2") before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide,

a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. If heavy rains occur within 3 weeks of planting, crop injury may result.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

BL2 rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Following application of preplant, preplant incorporation or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Following a burndown application, growth of susceptible weeds ceases followed by tissue yellowing and browning and death of the growing point.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS

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

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or 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 drift of spray to desirable plants.

Do not apply BL2 through any type of irrigation system other than sprinkler irrigation.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift and/or when sensitive or cool season crops, including cole crops, onions, peas, or strawberries are present in adjacent fields or in areas where wheat is growing in coarse textured soils.

Do not use low-pressure, high-volume hand wand equipment.

Do not apply aerially when BL2 is tank-mixed with alachlor.

Do not apply BL2 by air in the state of New York.

For aerial applications, do not apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray drift.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than those listed on this label.

Refer to crop section for specific crop related restrictions and precautions.

WEED RESISTANCE

BL2 which contains the active ingredient metribuzin is a Group 5 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different biological site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or

other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

USE INFORMATION

MIXING: When using BL2, make sure the sprayer is completely clean, free of rust or corrosion which occurs from winter storage. Examine strainers and screens to be sure the sprayer is clean from previously used pesticides.

Keep any tank mix containing BL2 agitated and spray out immediately. Do not allow tank-mixes to stand for prolonged periods of time.

The proper mixing procedures for BL2 alone or in tank-mix combinations with other herbicides is:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water.
2. Add specified rate of BL2 while recirculating and with agitator running.
3. Follow the triple rinse procedure described under “STORAGE AND DISPOSAL” to ensure that all product is removed from the container.
4. Mix thoroughly and add clean water to fill spray tank to desired level.
5. Add the other herbicide to tank last and agitate thoroughly.
6. Continue agitation during application and until sprayer tank is empty.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of BL2 and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-DB, 2,4-D, DuPont™ ABUNDIT® EXTRA, AFFINITY® TANKMIX, AFFINITY® BROADSPEC, Alachlor, ALLY®, ALLY® EXTRA, “Amber”, DuPont™ ASSURE® II, Atrazine, “Basagran”, DuPont™ BASIS® Blend, DuPont™ BREAKFREE® brands, “Broadstrike”, “Buctril”, DuPont™ CANOPY® brands, DuPont™ CINCH® brands, DuPont™ CLASSIC®, Dicamba, DuPont™ ENLITE®, DuPont™ ENVIVE®, “Eptam”, EXPRESS®, EXPRESS® XP, FINESSE® Cereal & Fallow, FINESSE®, Flumioxazin, “Frontier”, GLEAN®, Glufosinate, Glyphosate, “Guardman”, HARMONY®, HARMONY® XP, HARMONY® XTRA, “Harness”, “Harness” Xtra, “Laddok”, DuPont™ LEADOFF®, Linuron, “Marksman”, DuPont™ MATRIX®, MCPA, Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor, PANOFLEX™, Paraquat, “Poast”, “Prowl”, “Pursuit”, Pyroxaulfone, DuPont™ RESOLVE® brands, Saflufenacil, “Select”, Simazine, “Squadron”, “Sonalan”, “Surflan”, “Surpass”, DuPont™ SYNCHRONY® or “Treflan”, in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to crop specific information section of this label for additional information.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

SOIL TEXTURE: As used on this label, “Coarse soils” are loamy sand or sandy loam soils. “Medium soils” are loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, or sandy clay loam. “Fine soils” are silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, or clay loam. Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S.

CHEMIGATION:

BL2 may be used for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment to potatoes or soybeans as directed on this label. Refer to the crop sections of this label for specified rates, weeds controlled or suppressed, restrictions, and special precautions.

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, or solid set) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Calibration: (Center Pivot and Self-Propelled Lateral Move Systems): Sprinkler irrigation systems must be accurately calibrated for application of BL2. Greater accuracy in calibration (and distribution) will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture of product and water per hour. Follow the steps below to calibrate center pivot and lateral move systems:

1. Determine number of minutes required to make one complete revolution while applying 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water per acre.
2. With the system at operating pressure determine the exact number of minutes required to inject one gallon of water.
3. Divide the time required for one revolution (step 1) by the time required to inject one gallon (step 2). This gives total gallons of product-water mixture to be added to nurse tank.

4. Add required amount of water to nurse tank and start the agitation system. Then add sufficient BL2 at the specified rate (See BROADCAST APPLICATIONS) to the nurse tank.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Maintain continuous agitation in the injection nurse tanks during the herbicide application, sufficient to keep herbicide in suspension.

Apply specified dosage in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water (1/4 to 1/2 inch of water on sandy soils) per acre as a continuous injection in center pivot and lateral move systems or in the last 15 to 30 minutes of set in permanent solid set sprinkler systems. Application of more than the quantity of irrigation water recommended on this label may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively crop injury may result. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure that lines are flushed and free of remaining pesticide, an indicator dye may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Use a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide for injection. The use of a larger volume of water will ensure greater accuracy and more uniform distribution.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backwards parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Spray Drift Management.

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 drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control

objectives. 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.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Application

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

Boom Length (aircraft) - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.

Application Height (aircraft) - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

Application Height (ground) - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to 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.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology.

APPLICATION OF BL2 WITH HERBICIDE SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Use a standard low pressure (20 to 40 psi.) herbicide boom sprayer equipped with suitable nozzles and screens no finer than 50-mesh in nozzle and in-line strainers. Agitate thoroughly before and during application with bypass agitation.

GROUND APPLICATION: Apply the proper rate of BL2 in a minimum of 10 to 40 gallons of spray mixture per acre broadcast.

Banded Application: Use proportionally less BL2 per acre in a band versus a broadcast application. For band application use 1/4 to 1 gallon of spray mix per inch of band width regardless of row spacing.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Where permitted, apply specified rate in a minimum of 2 to 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Aerial application is not permitted in the State of New York.

Do not apply aerially when BL2 is tank-mixed with alachlor.

For All Applications of BL2: Sprayer must be accurately calibrated before applying BL2. Check sprayer during application to be sure it is working properly and delivering a uniform spray pattern. As the volume of spray mixture decreases per acre, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Avoid other application, misapplication, and boom and spray swath overlapping that will increase spray dosage. (Crop injury may occur as a result). Avoid spray skips and gaps which allow weeds to grow in untreated soil. Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift and/or when sensitive or cool season crops, including cole crops, onions, peas, or strawberries are present in adjacent fields or in areas where wheat is growing in coarse textured soils.

SPRAYER CLEANUP: Spray equipment must be thoroughly cleaned to remove remaining traces of herbicide that might injure other crops to be sprayed. Drain any remaining spray solution of BL2 from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions. Rinse the spray tank and refill with water, adding a heavy-duty detergent at the rate of one cup per 20 gallons of water. Recycle this mixture through the equipment for 5 minutes and spray out. Repeat this procedure twice. Fill the spray tank with clean water, recycle for 5 minutes, and spray out. Clean pump and nozzle screens thoroughly. Wash away spray mixture from the outside of spray tank, nozzles or spray rig. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and Federal guidelines.

APPLICATION OF BL2 IN FLUID FERTILIZERS

BL2 may be applied in fluid fertilizer solutions to soybeans by following the appropriate mixing procedures and compatibility check. When using tank-mix combinations, be sure all components are compatible. Compatibility checks of BL2 and tank-mix combinations which include BL2 should be made for each batch of fluid fertilizer because of the variability of these fertilizers.

Compatibility Check:

1. Pre-mix 2 teaspoonfuls of BL2 with 8 teaspoons of water (1:4 ratio) in a quart jar by adding the water first and follow with BL2. Mix thoroughly, if a second herbicide is to be used, double the amount of water (1:8 ratio) and add the second herbicide after mixing BL2 first.
2. Then pour 1 pint of fluid fertilizer into the quart jar and shake well.
3. Allow to stand for 5 minutes.

ONLY USE THIS COMPATIBILITY CHECK WHEN MIXING WITH FLUID FERTILIZERS.

Interpretation of Results: If the solution in the jar appears to be uniform, without signs of agglomeration, or without a separation of an oily film on top of the fertilizer, the mixture may be used. If not, repeat the compatibility check using twice the amount of water or add a compatibility agent to the water. If separation occurs, but the mixture can be resuspended by shaking, then application is possible with good agitation in the spray tank.

Tank-mixing Guidelines:

1. Add the required amount of water and compatibility agent (if required) to the tank. Start agitation while adding BL2 and follow by adding the fluid fertilizer and agitate.

2. If a second herbicide is to be used, follow as above in 1, but use twice the amount of water. Start agitation and add BL2 and follow by adding the second herbicide, and then continue filling the tank with fluid fertilizer.
3. Maintain continuous agitation to ensure uniform spray mixture until the tank is emptied.

COMMERCIAL IMPREGNATION AND APPLICATION OF BL2 ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with BL2 for application to soybeans. All directions, cautions, and special precautions on this label must be followed along with state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling.

Impregnation: To impregnate, use a system consisting of a belt, conveyor, or closed drum which is used for dry bulk fertilizer blending. Any commonly used fertilizer can be impregnated with BL2 except ammonium nitrate, or fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate. Do not use on powder limestone.

Apply using a minimum of 200 lbs. dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 lbs. per acre. To impregnate or coat dry bulk fertilizer, mix BL2 with sufficient water to form a sprayable slurry. The delivery nozzles must be directed to deliver a fine spray toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Uniform impregnation of BL2 to dry bulk fertilizer will vary and if the absorptivity is not adequate, an absorptive powder may be added to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture. Micro-Cel E (Johns-Manville Product Corporation) is the recommended absorbent powder. When another herbicide is used with BL2, mix and impregnate immediately. Apply immediately after impregnation unless experience has shown that impregnated fertilizer can be stored without becoming lumpy and difficult to spread.

Rates: Select the specified rate of BL2 per acre from the appropriate section of this label and refer to the formula below to determine the amount of BL2 which is to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer which will be distributed on one acre.

$$\frac{\text{Lbs. BL2}}{\text{Acre}} \times \frac{2000 \text{ Lbs. Fertilizer}}{\text{Ton of Fertilizer}} = \frac{\text{Lbs. BL2}}{\text{Acre}}$$

APPLICATION: Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Accurate calibration of fertilizer application equipment is essential for uniform distribution to the soil surface. The recommended method of application is to apply 1/2 the specified rate and overlap 50 percent or to double apply by splitting the middles to obtain the best distribution pattern.

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.

INCORPORATION AND COMBINATION USES:

When BL2 is to be used in combination with another herbicide, follow directions on this label for combinations, rates, crops, incorporation, and special precautions.

SPRING AND WINTER BARLEY AND WINTER WHEAT

BL2 herbicide may be used for control or suppression of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds when applied postemergence to spring and winter barley or winter wheat. BL2 may be used alone or in a tank-mixture in the following states: AR, DE, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, MT, NV, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA and WA.

Mixing: See the "Use Information" section of this label for specific mixing procedures. When tank-mixing, carefully follow the instructions on this label. Refer to the other product labels registered for use in barley and winter wheat for additional use directions, rates, weeds controlled and restrictions.

Application: BL2 may be applied by aerial or ground application equipment. Use a minimum spray volume of 2 gpa by air and 10 gpa by ground. Uniform spray coverage is necessary to obtain optimum weed control and to minimize potential for crop injury. Apply BL2 when the crop is healthy and actively growing. BL2 may be applied more than once per crop season. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications if wheat is actively growing or allow 45 days between applications if wheat is growing in adverse conditions, has entered dormancy or is stressed due to frost damage, disease, drought or excessive moisture. On irrigated barley and wheat, apply 0.5 inch or less of water for the first irrigation, the maximum amount for each additional irrigation should not exceed 1 inch. Allow a minimum of 14 days between the first irrigation and subsequent irrigations.

Performance Factors: Weed control may not be observed for 2 to 4 weeks under normal growth conditions and for 4 to 6 weeks under very dry conditions. Moisture (at least 1/2 inch) is required within 2 to 3 weeks after application to move BL2 into the weed root zone. Lack of adequate moisture after application may result in poor or erratic weed control. Control or suppression of listed weeds is dependent on weed size at time of application. Control or suppression may be reduced if broadleaf weeds are taller than 1 inch or grasses have more than 2 leaves.

Tank-mixtures: BL2 may be tank-mixed with full or reduced rates of other herbicide, insecticide, and fungicide products registered for use in the specified crops. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and crop rotation restrictions. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide(s). Do not use a tank mix partner product if its label conflicts with the BL2 label. Ensure the tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as BL2, as well as other products used in the tank mixture. Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations specified on the respective product labels, technical bulletins, and fact sheets. Weed control and crop safety resulting from the use of tank mixtures not specifically noted on this label, or in separately published FMC information, are the responsibility of the user. For tank-mix combinations, follow the most restrictive label.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS - BARLEY AND WHEAT:

Do not exceed rates specified on this label.

Do not apply BL2 through any type of irrigation equipment.

Do not use on spring wheat and Durum wheat varieties.

Do not plant spring seeded cereals following fall fallow applications of BL2.

Do not apply BL2 in the spring where BL2 was applied in the fall.

Do not use on soils containing less than 0.75% organic matter.

Do not apply more than a total of 10.66 ounces BL2 (8 ounces active ingredient) per acre per year

Do not graze wheat within 14 days of BL2 application or harvest grain within 21 days after last application.

Do not graze or harvest barley before crop maturity.

Do not graze fallow treated fields.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS - BARLEY AND WHEAT:

Crop injury may occur if BL2 is applied:

1. When the crop is under stress such as winter kill, frost damage, disease, drought or excessive moisture, severe grazing, or when these conditions follow the application.
2. In combination with fluid fertilizer especially with the addition of surfactant.
3. Prior to the growth stage specified on this label.
4. To soils high in lime or sodium, a pH greater than 7.7, calcareous, gravelly, thinly covered or exposed subsoil areas.
5. To fields where seeds have been planted less than 1 inch deep.
6. To a non-winter hardy wheat or barley variety.
7. To a sensitive wheat or barley variety.
8. To frozen soil or crop still in winter dormancy.

WHEAT AND BARLEY VARIETAL TOLERANCE

Wheat and barley varieties vary in their tolerance to BL2. To avoid possible crop injury, contact the seed supplier or herbicide expert for a variety recommendation prior to treatment or treat a small strip of the unlisted variety with the labeled BL2 rate to ascertain crop tolerance before treating an entire field.

Spring and Winter Barley and Winter Wheat Rotations Following Potatoes Treated with BL2: If planting a sensitive variety, following potatoes treated with metribuzin containing products, refer to the potato section of the BL2 label for special cultural practices to follow.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

BL2 alone or in a tank-mix with labeled broadleaf herbicides may be applied by aerial or ground spray equipment as a broadcast postemergence spray.

| POSTEMERGENCE BROADCAST APPLICATIONS OF BL2 | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| CROP GROWTH STAGE | SOIL TEXTURE | BL2 (OZ/A) % ORGANIC MATTER | |
| | | 0.75 to 2.0 | Over 2.0 |
| Initial Tillering to 2 Tiller | Coarse | 2 | 3 |
| | Medium | 3 | 3 |
| | Fine | 3 | 3 |
| | Use these rates on crops with secondary roots smaller than 1 inch. For dryland winter wheat (non-irrigated), apply the highest specified rate to achieve maximum weed control | | |
| 3 to 4 Tillers | Coarse | 3 | 3 to 4 |
| | Medium | 3 to 4 | 3 to 4 |
| | Fine | 3 to 4 | 3 to 4 |
| | Do not apply within 2 weeks after grazing or breaking of winter dormancy. Apply after the crop is at or beyond the 3 tiller growth stage but before jointing. Secondary roots should be developed and larger than 1 inch long. Do not apply before 75 days after planting. For dryland winter wheat (non-irrigated), apply the highest specified rate to achieve maximum weed suppression/control. GEORGIA ONLY: Wheat must be planted before November 15 in the Piedmont area and Northern part of the state, and before December 1 in the Coastal Plain area. | | |

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Used at specified rates, BL2 will control many annual broadleaf weeds. Control is best when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Weeds controlled by BL2 include:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Bittercress | Falseflax, Smallseed | Lambsquarter, Common | Pigweed, spp. |
| Catchfly, Conical (Sand) | Fiddleneck, Tarweed | Lettuce, Miners | Pineappleweed |
| Catchweed (Madwort) | Filaree, Redstem | Mustard, Blue | Polemonium, Annual |
| Chickweed, Common* | Geranium | Radish, Wild | (Jacob's Ladder) |
| Chickweed, Mouseear | Carolina Gromwell, spp. | Mustard, Wild | Sheperdspurse |
| Corncockle, Dogfennel (Mayweed) | Henbit | Pennycress, Field | Speedwell, Ivyleaf |
| Evening Primrose, Cutleaf | Knotweed, Prostrate | Pepperweed, Virginia | Turnip, Wild |

*Control is best when size is <= 3 inches tall.

WEEDS SUPPRESSED

BL2 control of the following weeds varies from poor to excellent depending on time of application, stage of growth at application, temperatures and soil moisture conditions following treatment. For maximum effect on these weeds, apply the highest labeled rate at the earliest growth stage timing for each particular soil type and organic matter. Suppression is a reduction in weed size and growth as compared to a non-treated area in the same field.

Broadleaves:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Buckwheat, Wild* | Mustard, Tansy |
| Buttercup, spp. | Mustard, Tumble (Jim Hill)* |
| Cowcockle | Thistle, Russian |
| Kochia* | Vetch, Winter |
| Lettuce, Prickly | |

Grasses:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Barley, Hare (Wild) | Brome, Ripgut* |
| Barley, Little | Cheat* |
| Blackgrass | Foxtail, spp.* |
| Bluegrass, Annual | Oat, Wild* |
| Bluegrass, Bulbous | Rescuegrass* |
| Brome, Downy* | Whitlowgrass, Spring (Vernal) |
| Brome, Japanese* | Windgrass |

* Use the highest labeled BL2 rate for maximum weed suppression.

FOR WEED CONTROL IN A WHEAT/FALLOW/WHEAT ROTATION (ID, OR, UT, and WA only)

BL2 may be applied to provide weed control during the fallow period after wheat harvest or in the spring before winter wheat is planted. Winter wheat can be seeded 4 months (120 days) after spring application. Mechanical tillage or the application of a contact herbicide may be required to control weeds germinating prior to seeding of winter wheat. Best results will be obtained where straw and chaff are evenly distributed across the field.

For specific application information see the “Use Information” section in the front of this label. Where weed growth is present at application time, BL2 should be applied with paraquat, glyphosate or other contact herbicides. Refer to the other product labels registered for additional directions, rates, and weed species controlled.

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | |
|---|---|
| Broadleaves | |
| Chickweed, Common Cowcockle Henbit *Kochia Lambsquarters Mustards | Pennycress, Field Pigweeds Russian Thistle Sunflower |
| Grasses: | |
| Cheatgrass Downy Brome *Foxtail, Green | *Wheat, Volunteer *Wild Oats |
| * Note: Since control of these weeds may vary depending on moisture following application, use the higher labeled rate. | |

After Harvest Application (Fall Fallow): BL2 may be applied to wheat stubble after harvest in the fall. Apply 2/3 to 5/6 lb per acre broadcast before weeds emerge. Use higher rate for longer weed control or for weeds designated as requiring the higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation.

Do not plant crops in treated areas for at least 10 months following fall applications. Do not rotate to any crop not listed on this label for 18 months following application.

BL2 may be applied at 2/3 to 5/6 lb per acre as directed above for a fall application. If other vegetation is present at the time of application use a contact herbicide.

Spring Application (Summer Fallow): BL2 may be applied to wheat stubble in the spring. Apply 1/2 to 2/3 lb per acre broadcast before weeds emerge in the spring. Use higher rate for longer weed control or weeds designated as requiring higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation.

Do not graze treated fields.

Do not plant spring-seeded cereals following fall fallow applications of BL2.

Where BL2 was applied in the fall, do not apply BL2 in the spring.

FOR WEED CONTROL IN A FALLOW ROTATION WITH BARLEY AND WHEAT (CO, KS, MT, NE, and WY only)

BL2 may be applied to provide weed control during the fallow period after wheat or barley harvest or in the spring before planting of winter wheat or barley. Mechanical tillage or the application of a contact herbicide may be required to control weeds germinating prior to seeding of winter wheat or barley.

For specific application information see the “Use Information” section in the front of this label.

Where weed growth is present at application time, BL2 should be applied with paraquat, glyphosate, or other contact herbicide. Refer to the other product label registered for additional directions, rates, and weed species controlled. Do not plant crops in treated areas earlier than 10 months following fall applications. Do not rotate to any crop not listed on this label for 18 months following application.

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Broadleaves | | | |
| Chickweed, Common | Lambsquarters | Mustard, Treacle | Pigweeds |
| Cowcockle | Mustard, Blue or Purple | Mustard, Wild | Russian Thistle |
| Henbit | Mustard, Jim Hill | Pennycress, Field | Sunflower |
| *Kochia | Mustard, Tansy | (fanweed) | |
| Grasses: | | | |
| Cheatgrass | *Foxtail, Green | *Wheat, Volunteer | *Wild Oats |
| Downy Brome | | | |
| *Note: Since control of these weeds may vary depending on moisture following application, use the higher rate specified below. | | | |

Do not graze treated fields.

Do not plant spring-seeded cereals following fall fallow applications of BL2.

Where BL2 was applied in the fall, do not apply BL2 in the spring.

AFTER HARVEST APPLICATION (Fall Fallow):

BL2 may be applied to the stubble after harvest in the fall. Apply 5/6 to 1 lb per acre broadcast before weeds emerge. Use the higher rate for longer weed control or for weeds designated as requiring the higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation.

SPRING APPLICATION (Summer Fallow):

BL2 may be applied to the stubble in the spring. Apply 1/2 to 2/3 lb per acre broadcast before weeds emerge in the spring. Use the higher rate for longer weed control or weeds designated as requiring the higher rate for control. Rainfall (1/2 inch or more) is necessary for herbicide activation. Wheat or barley can be seeded 120 days after spring application.

BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL – FIELD CORN AND SOYBEANS

BL2 can be used as part of a herbicide program for burndown of existing vegetation prior to crop emergence in conservation tillage systems. BL2 may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D (LVE), dicamba, paraquat, glufosinate, glyphosate or saflufenacil for control of emerged weeds prior to field corn or soybean emergence. BL2 tank-mixes with 2,4-DB or DuPont™ ASSURE® II may also be used in soybeans for control of emerged weeds prior to crop emergence. BL2 burndown tank-mixes can be applied before planting or prior to crop emergence in the following areas:

Field Corn: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Soybeans: All areas for all products

Application: Apply only by ground equipment when BL2 is used for burndown of existing vegetation in conservation tillage systems. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labeling of all products used in tank-mixtures.

| BL2 BURNDOWN RATES FIELD CORN AND SOYBEANS | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| CROPS | APPLICATION TIMING | BL2 RATE (OZ/A) |
| Field corn: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota | Preplant (0 to 30 days) | 2 to 5-1/3 |
| | Pre-emergence | |
| Field corn: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin | Preplant (10 to 30 days) | 2 to 5-1/3 |
| | Preplant (0 to 9 days) | 2 to 4 |
| | Pre-emergence | |
| Soybeans | Preplant (0 to 30 days) | 2 to 5-1/3 |
| | Pre-emergence | |

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS - BURNDOWN:

Do not apply these treatments after crop emergence. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the labeling of all products used in tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive directions.

Field Corn

1. Do not apply on coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter.
2. Do not apply more than 4 oz of BL2 per acre on soils with less than 2% organic matter.
3. Do not apply on soils having pH 7.0 or greater.
4. Do not apply more than 5-1/3 ounces BL2 (0.25 pound active ingredient) per acre per growing season.
5. Corn seed should be planted a minimum of 1-1/2 inches deep.
6. BL2 may only be used in hybrid seed corn production fields if both inbred parents are known to be tolerant to BL2.

Soybeans:

1. Apply only 2,4-D low volatile ester formulations which are registered and recommended for preplant or burndown use in soybeans.
2. Do not apply tank mixtures containing 2,4-D LVE if wind is blowing toward desired susceptible plants (i.e. cotton, tobacco, tomato, etc.) or when wind speeds exceed 6 miles per hour.

Feeding and Harvest:

Corn treated with BL2 may be harvested for silage or grain 60 days after treatment.

Soybean vines or hay treated with BL2 may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application.

Follow the most restrictive preharvest interval of all products used in a tank-mixture.

Weeds controlled. BL2 in tank-mixtures with the above herbicides will provide burndown control of the weeds listed below.

| WEEDS CONTROLLED WITH BURNDOWN RATES OF BL2 | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | BL2 plus | | | | | |
| WEEDS CONTROLLED | 2,4-D LVE | Glyphosate | Glyphosate + 2,4-D LVE | Paraquat | Paraquat + 2,4-D LVE | 2,4-DB |
| ANNUAL GRASSES | | | | | | |
| | MAXIMUM BURNDOWN HEIGHT (INCHES) | | | | | |
| Barley | NC | | 8 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Barnyardgrass | NC | | 6 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Crabgrass spp. | NC | | 6 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Foxtail spp. | NC | | 8 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Johnsongrass, seedling | NC | | 8 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Panicum, fall | NC | | 6 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Sandbur, field | NC | | 8 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Shattercane | NC | | 8 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Wheat, volunteer | NC | | 6 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| Witchgrass | NC | | 6 | 4 to 6 | | NC |
| BROADLEAVES | | | | | | |
| | MAXIMUM BURNDOWN HEIGHT (INCHES) | | | | | |
| Buffalobur | - | 6 | 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | |
| Chickweed, common | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 2 |
| Cocklebur, common | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 6 |
| Dandelion, common | 6 dia ^a | 2 dia ^b | 6 dia ^a | 4 dia ^d | 6 dia ^a | 2 dia |
| Henbit | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | - |
| Horseweed/marestail | 6 ^{ac} | 4 ^b | 6 | 3 | 6 ^a | 2 ^c |
| Jimsonweed | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 2 |
| Kochia* | 4 ^{ac} | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |
| Ladysthumb | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 3 |
| Lambsquarters, common | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 2 |
| Lettuce, prickly | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 2 |
| Mallow, Venice | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | - |
| Morningglory spp. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Mustard spp. | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 2 |
| Pennycress, field | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 2 |
| Pigweed, spp. (annual) | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 3 |
| Ragweed, common | 6 | 6 ^b | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 2 |
| Ragweed, giant | 6 ^{ac} | 4 ^b | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Shepherdspurse | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | - |
| Sida, prickly | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 3 |
| Sunflower, common | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 |
| Thistle, Russian | 4 ^{ac} | 2 to 4 ^{bc} | 6 | 4 | 4 to 6 | 3 ^c |
| Velvetleaf | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 3 |
| Waterhemp spp. | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 3 |

dia = diameter, NC = no control

a Use 2,4-D LVE at 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre.

b Use a minimum of glyphosate.

c Use BL2 at 4 oz/A for optimum control.

d Suppression only.

* Does not control triazine resistant biotypes.

RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL

BL2 burndown programs can be used as part of a full season weed control program when, 1) applied as a tank-mixture with residual herbicides, or 2) followed with a postemergence weed control program, which is registered for use on that crop.

FIELD CORN

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

BL2 herbicide may be used for preplant incorporated and preemergence applications. BL2 may be used for additional residual control of certain broadleaf weed species in corn when applied as a tank- mix combination with both grass and broadleaf herbicides registered and labeled for use in field corn.

Application: Applications may be made by either ground or aerial equipment. For tank-mixes, follow the most restrictive application methods of all products used.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS - FIELD CORN:

Do not apply more than 5-1/3 ounces BL2 (0.25 pound active ingredient) per acre per growing season.

Do not apply on soils having pH 7.0 or greater.

Do not use on muck soils as reduced weed control may result.

Observe all precautions and restrictions on labeling of all products used in tank-mixes.

Corn treated with BL2 may be harvested for silage or grain 60 days after treatment.

For tank-mixes, follow the most restrictive preharvest interval of all products used.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS - FIELD CORN:

Corn seed should be planted a minimum of 1-1/2 inches deep.

BL2 may only be used in hybrid seed corn production fields if both inbred parents are known to be tolerant to BL2.

Weeds controlled: BL2 will aid in the residual pre-emergence control of the following weed species when tank- mixed with other registered grass and/or broadleaf corn herbicides:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Horseweed/marestail | Pigweed spp | Smartweed, Pennsylvania | Velvetleaf |
| Lambsquarters | Ragweed, common | Ladysthumb | Waterhemp |

| BL2 FIELD CORN RATE DIRECTIONS | | |
|---|---|------------|
| STATES | APPLICATION TIMING | BL2 ozs/A |
| Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota | Preplant (0 to 30 days) Pre-emergence | 2 to 5-1/3 |
| Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin | Preplant (10 to 30 days) | 2 to 5-1/3 |
| | Preplant (0 to 9 days) Pre-emergence | 2 to 4 |
| REMARKS: Apply as a broadcast spray prior to corn emergence from the soil. Do not apply BL2 on coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter. Do not apply more than 4 oz. BL2 per acre on soils with less than 2.0% organic matter. For heavy weed infestations and/or early preplant applications, use the higher rates of BL2. Consult the label of herbicide tank-mix partners to determine proper use rates for the other product(s). | | |

SOYBEANS (except CA)

BL2 herbicide tank-mix combinations may be used for preplant incorporated applications, pre-emergence surface applications, Split-Shot application and Extended Split-Shot application. BL2 may also be used as an overlay application following a preplant incorporated application of a recommended grass herbicide and alone as a preemergence surface application. All these applications can be applied with ground equipment, and some can be applied with aerial spray equipment.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS – SOYBEANS:

Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.

Do not apply a full rate more than once per season.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS – SOYBEANS:

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions.

If a soybean variety is suspected of being sensitive to metribuzin, check with the soybean seed company before treating a field of that soybean variety with BL2.

Excessive rainfall received after application but before soybeans germinate may cause soybean stunting. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time.

Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2”), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site. Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.

Tank mixtures of BL2 plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence may result in stunting and/or chlorosis.

Injury to soybeans may occur if BL2 is used on soils having a calcareous surface layer or pH greater than 7.5.

Grazing and Feeding Treated Vines: Treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application when BL2 is applied alone or with “Treflan”, Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor, “Prowl”, or “Lasso”.

| WEEDS CONTROLLED BY BL2 | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| C = Control S = Suppression | |
| ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS | ANNUAL GRASSES |
| Bristly Starbur | C Barnyardgrass S |
| Buffalobur | C Bluegrass C |
| Carpetweed | C Broadleaf Signalgrass C |
| Cocklebur | S Browntop Millet C |
| Copperleaf Hophornbeam | C Crabgrass C |
| Florida Beggarweed | C Crowfootgrass C |
| Florida Pusley | C Foxtails S |
| Galinsoga | C Goosegrass C |
| Horseweed/Marestail | S Johnsongrass, Seedling C |
| Jimsonweed | C Junglerice C |
| Knotweed | C |
| Kochia | C |
| Lambsquarters | C |
| Pigweeds | C |
| Prickly Sida/Teaweed | C |
| Purslane | C |
| Ragweed, Common | C |
| Redweed | C |
| Russian Thistle | C |
| Sesbania | C |
| Shepherdspurse | C |
| Sicklepod | C |
| Smartweeds | C |
| Spotted Spurge | C |
| Spurred Anoda | C |
| Sunflower | C |
| Velvetleaf | C |
| Venice Mallow | C |
| Wild Mustards | C |

BL2 Pre-emergence Application: The following rates of BL2 may be applied pre-emergence to soybeans through center pivot or lateral move sprinkler irrigation systems that apply water in a uniform manner. Refer to “Chemigation” section of this label for directions.

BL2 can be applied broadcast or banded. This application may be made during planting or as a separate operation after planting but before crop emergence. See the “USE INFORMATION” section in the front of this label.

| Oz of BL2 Per Acre | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| SOIL TEXTURE | ORGANIC MATTER | | |
| | Less than 2% | 2 to 4% | Over 4% |
| COARSE SOILS (Sandy loam, loamy sand) | DO NOT USE | 8 | 10.7 |
| MEDIUM SOILS* (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam) | 8 – 10.7 | 10.7 - 13.3 | 13.3 - 16 |
| FINE SOILS* (Silty clay, silty clay loam**, clay, clay loam) | 10.7 – 13.3 | 13.3 - 16 | 16 – 18.7 |
| Mississippi Delta Only | 16 | 18.7 | 21.3 |

* For control of lambsquarters, redroot pigweed and wild mustard, and for suppression of green, yellow and giant foxtail on alkaline (calcareous) soils in Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota only, apply BL2 at rates of 5.3 oz/acre on medium soils and 5.3 – 8 oz//acre on fine soils regardless of soil organic matter percentage (use 8 oz only where soil pH is less than 7.5 and weed pressure is heavy). The 5.3 oz/acre rate of BL2 alone can be applied regardless of soil pH. For control of other weeds listed on this label use BL2 at full rates specified in the table above, but note that crop injury may occur on soils having a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.

**Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S.

SPLIT-SHOT APPLICATION

A preplant incorporated application of BL2 tank-mixed with either “Treflan”, “Lasso”, Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor, “Prowl” or “Sonalan” and followed by a pre-emergence surface application of BL2 alone after planting but prior to soybean emergence, will control more broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans than when either herbicide is used alone.

Refer to the “Treflan”, “Lasso”, Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor, “Prowl” or “Sonalan” labels, and to appropriate sections of this label for directions on soil preparation, herbicide application, incorporation techniques, herbicide rates, weed species controlled, and restrictions for using tank-mix combinations of BL2. Carefully observe the “Important Use Restrictions and Precautions” sections concerning the use of BL2 in tank-mix combinations on soybeans.

When a Split-Shot application of BL2 with “Prowl”, “Treflan”, or “Sonalan” is used, the preplant incorporated tank-mix may be applied up to 21 days prior to planting soybeans; with Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or “Lasso”, the preplant incorporated tank-mix may be applied up to 14 days prior to planting.

On medium and fine textured soils with greater than 2% organic matter, a rate range is given for the BL2 pre-emergence overlay application. Use the higher rate (a) in fields with a history of severe broadleaf weed pressure, (b) when the time between preplant incorporated tank-mix and pre-emergence overlay applications approaches the maximum stated above, and/or (c) when the organic matter content of the soil is at the upper end of the indicated range.

| SPLIT-SHOT APPLICATION | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Preplant Incorporated Tank-mix Application – FOLLOWED BY – Pre-emergence Overlay Application | | | | | | |
| SOIL TEXTURE** | Combination Product | Plus | Rate of BL2 Oz/Acre | Rate of BL2 Oz/Acre | | |
| | | | | ORGANIC MATTER | | |
| | | | | Less than 2% | 2% to 4% | >4% |
| COARSE (Light) sand, loamy sand, sandy loam | Treflan OR Lasso OR Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor OR Prowl OR Sonalan | plus | 5.3 - Followed By | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 - 5.3 |
| MEDIUM loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, silt, sandy clay | Treflan OR Lasso OR Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor OR Prowl OR Sonalan | plus or | 8 - Followed By 5.3*** Followed By | 2.7 5.3 | 2.7 - 5.3 5.3 - 8 | 5.3 - 8 (8 – 10.7)† |
| FINE (Heavy) silty clay loam*, clay loam, silty clay, clay | Treflan OR Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor OR Prowl OR Sonalan | plus or | 10.7 - Followed By 8*** - Followed By | 2.7 5.3 | 2.7 - 5.3 5.3 - 8 | 5.3 - 8 (8 – 10.7)† |

* Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S.

** On coarse textured soils, do not use on sand soils with less than 1% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 0.5% organic matter. However, on coarse textured soils with a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, do not use on sand soils with less than 2% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 1% organic matter.

*** Use this lower rate of BL2 in the preplant incorporated tank-mix on soils having a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, and in those situations where soils within a field vary extremely in texture or organic matter content.

† Reduce this pre-emergence overlay rate of BL2 by 2.7 oz/acre when using SPLIT-SHOT application on soils with over 4% organic matter and which have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.

EXTENDED SPLIT-SHOT APPLICATION

(Includes No-Till, Reduced-Till, Ridge-Till, Strip-Till, Mulch-Till)

An early preplant (surface-applied or shallow incorporated) application of BL2 tank-mixed with either Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or “Lasso”, followed by a pre-emergence surface application of BL2 tank-mixed with Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or “Lasso” after planting but prior to soybean emergence, will control more broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans than either herbicide used alone.

An Extended SPLIT-SHOT application will decrease the need for tillage and/or contact herbicides for the control of existing vegetation prior to planting, while providing residual control of weeds after planting.

When an Extended SPLIT-SHOT application of BL2 with Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or “Lasso” is used, the preplant tank-mix combination may be applied 15 to 30 days prior to planting soybeans. Follow directions on the label accompanying the product for SPLIT-SHOT applications from 0 to 14 days before planting.

Where a rate range is given, use the higher rates (a) in fields with a history of severe weed pressure, (b) when the time between early preplant tank-mix and pre-emergence overlay applications approaches the maximum 30 days, (c) when the organic matter content of the soil is at the upper end of the indicated range, (d) when heavy crop residues are present on the soil surface, and/or (e) when the early preplant tank-mix application is shallow incorporated.

When weeds exceed 1 to 1-1/2 inches in height or diameter at application, use a contact herbicide.

Refer to the Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or “Lasso” label, and to appropriate sections of this label for additional information on soil preparation, herbicide application, weeds controlled, precautions, restrictions, limitations and sprayer clean-up.

| EXTENDED SPLIT-SHOT APPLICATION | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|---------------------|---|------|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Early Preplant Tank-mix Application (Surface-Applied or Shallow Incorporated FOLLOWED BY Preemergence Overlay Application) | | | | | | | | |
| SOIL TEXTURE** | Combination Product | Plus | Rate of BL2 Oz/Acre | Followed By | Plus | Rate of BL2 Oz/Acre | | |
| | | | | | | ORGANIC MATTER | | |
| | | | | | | 1/2 to 2% | 2 to 4% | >4% |
| COARSE (Light) sand, loamy sand, sandy loam | Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or Lasso | plus | 4.8 - 8 | Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or Lasso | plus | 2.7 | 2.7 – 5.3 | 5.3 |
| MEDIUM loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, silt, sandy clay | Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or Lasso | plus | 8† to 10.7 | Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or Lasso | plus | 5.3 | 5.3 – 8 | 8 – 10.7 |
| FINE (Heavy) silty clay loam*, clay loam, silty clay, clay | Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or Lasso | plus | 10.7† to 13.3 | Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor or Lasso | plus | 5.3 | 5.3 - 8 | 8 – 10.7 |

* Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S.

** On coarse textured soils, do not use on sand soil with less than 1% organic matter. However, on coarse textured soils with a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, do not use on sand soils with less than 2% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 1% organic matter.

† Use the lower rate of BL2 in the early preplant tank-mix on soils having a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, and in those rare situations where soils within a field vary extremely in texture or organic matter content.

BL2 – Overlay Application: BL2 may be applied as a pre-emergence overlay application following a preplant incorporated application of S-metolachlor, “Prowl”, “Sonalan”, or “Treflan”. Consult product labels for specific directions on use, recommendations, restrictions and any additional weeds not specified on this label.

Preplant Incorporated Application: Incorporate the tank-mixture alachlor, DuPont™ CANOPY®, S-metolachlor, “Prowl”, “Sonalan”, or “Treflan” into the top 2 inches of soil before planting using a disk, harrow, rolling cultivator, or similar implement.

Preemergence Application: BL2 may be used in a tank-mix as a pre-emergence band or broadcast application to soybeans in accordance with the specified soil types and dosages specified.

For specific application information refer to the “Use Information” section in the front of this label. Dry weather following pre-emergence application of BL2 plus alachlor, CANOPY®, “Prowl” or S-Metolachlor tank-mixture may reduce effectiveness. If weeds develop, cultivate uniformly with shallow tillage equipment.

Refer to the tank mix partner label for pertinent recommendations, directions for use, restrictions and any additional weeds not specified on this label.

POTATOES

BL2 herbicide may be used in ground, aircraft or specified chemigation equipment as a pre-emergence and/or postemergence application to potatoes. Early maturing smooth skinned white and all red skinned varieties may be injured with postemergence applications. The varieties Atlantic, Bellchip, Centennial, Chipbelle and Shepody are sensitive to BL2. Do not make postemergence applications on these varieties. Pre-emergence applications on these varieties may cause crop injury under adverse weather conditions, on coarse soils, under high soil pH, with higher rates per acre and with mechanical incorporation.

Ground Application: BL2 may be used with ground spray equipment applied as a pre-emergence and/or postemergence application for control of the listed grass and broadleaf weeds in potatoes. Apply as a uniform broadcast spray at 20 or more gallons per acre.

Aerial Application: BL2 may be applied in aerial spray equipment as a pre-emergence and/or postemergence application at 5 or more gallons per acre.

Chemigation: BL2 may be applied pre-emergence and/or early postemergence to potatoes using center pivot, solid set and lateral roll systems. Apply specified dosage in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water per acre (1/4 to 1/2 inch on sandy soil) as a continuous injection in self-propelled systems or apply in the last 15 to 30 minutes of the set in other systems. Be sure all the BL2 has been flushed from the lines before shutting down the system.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

BL2 applied to potatoes according to directions, will provide control of the following weeds. For optimum control, applications should be made before weeds are 1 inch tall.

Broadleaves

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Carpetweed, common | Mustard, Indian | Pigweed, redroot | Smartweed, Pennsylvania ^{1,2} |
| Cocklebur ^{1,2} | Mustard, tansy ¹ | Pigweed, smooth ^{1,2} | Sunflower, common ³ |
| Jimsonweed ¹ | Mustard, tumble ¹ | Ragweed, common ^{1,2} | Thistle, Russian ² |
| Kochia ³ | Mustard, wild ¹ | Shepherdspurse ¹ | |
| Lambsquarters, ^{1,2} | Pennycress, field ^{1,2} | Sicklepod ¹ | |

Grasses

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Barnyardgrass ³ | Foxtail, giant ¹ | Foxtail, yellow ¹ | Panicum, fall ¹ |
| Crabgrass, large ¹ | Foxtail, green ¹ | Johnsongrass, seedling ¹ | Signalgrass, broadleaf ¹ |
| Crabgrass, smooth ¹ | | | |

¹ Weeds controlled with pre-emergence applications.

² Weeds controlled with postemergence applications.

³ Weeds requiring two applications for control.

Although BL2 may not provide commercially acceptable control in every instance, it will suppress growth of the following weeds and reduce their competition with potato plants.

Broadleaves

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Kochia | Purslane, common | Barnyardgrass | Nutsedge, yellow |
| Nightshade, hairy | Sunflower, common | Grasses | |

NOTE: Where triazine-resistant weeds are present, BL2 alone may not provide adequate control.

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

| CROP | BL2 lb/acre |
|---|--------------|
| Potatoes | 1/3 to 1-1/3 |
| <p>PRE-EMERGENCE: Apply specified dosage as a broadcast spray. Do not mechanically incorporate into soil. Use the 1/3 to 2/3 lb/acre rate for control of wild mustard (<i>Brassica</i> sp.) only. On sand soils or sensitive varieties, do not exceed 2/3 lb/acre.</p> | |
| Potatoes (Except early maturing smooth skinned, red skinned, and other specified varieties.) | 1/3 to 2/3 |
| <p>POSTEMERGENCE: Apply specified dosage as a broadcast spray over the tops of potato plants. Use rates of 1/3 to 2/3 lb/acre for control of redroot pigweed and common lambsquarters only. Apply the 2/3 lb/acre rate for control of other weeds listed on this label.</p> <p>SPLIT APPLICATIONS: This product may be applied once pre-emergence and once postemergence as directed above. Do not exceed 1-1/3 lb total per acre per season.</p> <p>IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON ONLY: Two postemergence applications can be made as broadcast sprays over the tops of potato plants if BL2 is applied pre-emergence. Use 1/3 to 2/3 lb/acre for control of redroot pigweed and lambsquarters only. On coarse (sandy) soils with low organic matter do not exceed 1/2 lb/acre per application. On medium and heavy soils only, use 2/3 lb/acre per application for control of other weeds listed on this label and for suppression of hairy nightshade. Make the first application early in the season while weeds are still small. Allow at least 14 days before the second application. Do not apply after June 30 if treated land is to be planted to crops other than potatoes.</p> | |

TANK-MIXES: BL2 may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides: Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor, “Eptam”, “Prowl” 3.3 EC and DuPont™ MATRIX®. In addition, three-way tank-mix combinations may be used for BL2 plus Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor, “Eptam” or “Prowl” 3.3 EC plus MATRIX® when applied pre-emergence. Refer to each product’s label for precautionary statements, restrictions, application information and weeds controlled.

Metolachlor or S-Metolachlor: BL2 may be applied in a tank-mix combination with Metolachlor or S-Metolachlor as a pre-emergence broadcast application. Apply BL2 at 1/2 to 1-1/3 lbs and Metolachlor or S-Metolachlor according to the respective labels for use of each product alone on potatoes.

“Eptam”: BL2 may be tank-mixed with “Eptam” at rates and uses permitted on each product’s label.

“Prowl” 3.3 EC: BL2 may be applied in tank-mix combination with “Prowl” as a pre-emergence or early postemergence broadcast application. As a pre-emergence mix, apply BL2 at 2/3 to 1-1/3 lbs and “Prowl” at 1.2 to 3.6 pints per acre. As an early postemergence spray, apply BL2 at 1/3 to 2/3 lb and “Prowl” at 1.2 to 3.6 pints per acre before the crop is in the 6-inch growth stage.

DuPont™ MATRIX®: (except the following counties in Colorado: Almosa, Conejos, Costillo, Rio Grande and Saguache): BL2 may be applied in tank-mix combination with MATRIX® as a pre-emergence and/or early postemergence application for improved control on weeds such as Russian thistle, kochia and common lambsquarters. As a pre-emergence mix, apply BL2 at 1/3 to 3/4 lb and MATRIX® at 1 to 1-1/2 oz product per acre. As an early postemergence spray, apply BL2 at 1/3 to 2/3 lb and MATRIX® at 1 to 1-1/2 oz product per acre. Use a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125% v/v (1 pt/100 gallons of water). Apply before the crop exceeds 14 inches in height. Postemergence applications of MATRIX® treatments must be made prior to June 30.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS – POTATOES:

Do not use BL2 on potatoes in Kern County, California.

Do not apply more than a total of 1-1/3 lbs BL2 per acre in a single crop season regardless of the method of application.

Do not make postemergence applications prior to rainfall or irrigation on recently cultivated potatoes, nor within 3 days after periods of cool, wet cloudy weather or injury may occur.

Do not apply BL2 within 60 days of harvest.

Do not use air blast sprayers.

Do not apply to sweet potatoes or yams.

Do not plant sensitive crops including onions, lettuce, cole crops and cucurbits during the next growing season following a BL2 application.

Do not rotate to any crop not listed on this label for 18 months following application of BL2.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS – POTATOES:

Postemergence applications may cause some chlorosis or minor necrosis. These symptoms may be more severe if seed-piece decay is occurring or if growing conditions favor crop stress.

Postemergence applications may be made only on russet or white skinned varieties that are not early maturing.

Potato varieties may vary in their response to herbicide applications. When using BL2 for the first time on a particular variety, always determine crop tolerance before using on a field scale.

Certain spring and winter barley, and winter wheat varieties are sensitive to BL2 and must not be planted during the next growing season unless the following cultural practices occur:

1. Potato vines left in rows as a result of harvest must be uniformly distributed over the soil surface prior to plowing and,
2. Plow with a moldboard plow to a depth sufficient to mix the upper 8 inches of soil.

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES

The following table shows minimum recropping intervals following BL2 application:*

| Immediately | 4 months | 8 months | 12 months | 18 months |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|---|
| Corn† | Alfalfa | Barley | Potatoes† | Onions |
| Soybeans† | Asparagus | Lentils | Rice†† | Sugar beets |
| | Barley** | Peas | | Peanuts (Application rate > 0.5 lb. active ingredient/acre) |
| | Forage grasses | Wheat | | Other root crops not listed on this label |
| | Sainfoin | Peanuts (Maximum application rate of 0.5 lb. active ingredient/acre/season) | | All other crops not listed on this label |
| | Tomatoes | | | |
| | Sugarcane | | | |
| | Wheat** | | | |

* Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted anytime but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Stand reduction may occur in some areas.

**Following peas, lentils or soybeans.

† If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, crops registered for the rate of BL2 that has been applied may be replanted into the treated area.

††Do not rotate rice after any application to a primary crop greater than 1.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre of metribuzin per crop season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water.

Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with BL2 herbicide containing metribuzin only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with BL2 herbicide containing metribuzin only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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