UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 28, 2020

Annette Bloomberg
VM Regulatory Manager
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Update Weed Table and remove alternate brand names
Product Name: Method 240 SL Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 432-1565
Application Date: September 2, 2020
Decision Number: 566458

Dear Ms. Bloomberg:

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.

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 (FIFRA) 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.

The alternate brand names **"Invora Lite"** and **"Invora Solo"** have been removed from the product record.

If you have any questions, you may contact Endia Blunt at 703-347-0788 or by email at Blunt.Endia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Curtis Helfrich for

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

NOTIFICATION

432-1565

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:

09/28/2020

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE

~~**ABNs: Invora Lite; Invora Solo**~~

DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST

Editorial Note – [Bracketed text] is optional

Soluble Liquid

For Non-Crop Use

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor Potassium salt of 6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid*	25%
Other Ingredients	75%
TOTAL	100%

*Acid Equivalent: 6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid - 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1565 EPA EST. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

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.)

See [Back][Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Mixers, loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of aminocyclopyrachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP directions.

BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE contains aminocyclopyrachlor. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing aminocyclopyrachlor, do not apply more than a total of 0.28 lb ae of active ingredient per acre per year.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is a soluble liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by aerial or ground equipment for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species, including many terrestrial and riparian invasive and noxious weeds. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is registered for weed and brush control on private, public, and military lands as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be used for the release or restoration of native perennial grasses and in established industrial turf grasses.

This product may be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites and unimproved turf sites that contain areas of temporary surface water, caused by collection of water in equipment ruts or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize overspray to open water when treating vegetation near the water's edge.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, vines, and brush species listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application should be used. For best postemergence performance, a methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant should be included to the spray solution. Excessive wetting of the target plant is not necessary but good spray coverage of the target plant is needed for best results. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is non-corrosive to spray equipment.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems, and roots of plants. The effects of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include severe necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf crinkling, calloused stems and leaf veins, leaf-cupping, and enlarged roots. Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is rain-fast at 1 hour after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE within the root zone of desirable trees and/or shrubs unless injury or loss can be tolerated. Root zones of desirable trees/shrubs may extend beyond the tree canopy.
- Do not apply this product if site-specific characteristics and conditions exist that could contribute to movement and unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation, unless injury or loss can be tolerated.
- Do not make applications when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.
- Do not apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE to highways/roadsides or other non-crop areas during periods of intense rainfall or where prevailing soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, as this may result in off-site movement.
- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply in or on dry or water containing irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable vegetation, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation purposes.
- Do not apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE when powdery dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil and light sandy soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, paved driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces (0.28 pound ae) per acre per year.
- Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.
- Do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE application if non-crop sites treated with METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting the desired crop.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Certain species, in particular, may be sensitive to low levels of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE including but not limited to conifers (such as Douglas fir, Norway spruce, ponderosa pine and white pine), deciduous trees (such as aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwood, honey locust, magnolia, poplar species, redbud, silver maple, and willow species), and ornamental shrubs (such as arborvitae, burning bush, crape myrtle, forsythia, hydrangea, ice plant, magnolia, purple plum, and yew).
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Consider site-specific characteristics and conditions that could contribute to unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend beyond the tree canopy. If further information is needed regarding root zone area, consult appropriate state extension service, professional consultant, or other qualified authority.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation, may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or vegetation or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- In non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure or kill crops such as, but not limited to, sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, soybeans, field beans, alfalfa, grapes, peaches, almonds, and vegetables.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants.
- Exposure to METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops and may injure or kill desirable vegetation. Injury may be more severe when the crops or desirable vegetation are irrigated.

- Caution is advised when using this product in areas where loss of desirable conifer or deciduous trees and/or shrubs, as well as other broadleaf plants, including but not limited to legumes and wild flowers, cannot be tolerated. Without prior experience, it is necessary that small areas containing these plants be tested for tolerance to METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE and its soil residues before any large scale spraying occurs.
- Low rates of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- In the case of suspected off-site movement of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE, or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the field bioassay.
- METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress or severely injure certain established grasses, such as some bromegrass and wheatgrass species, especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Areas that contain these grass plants should recover as environmental conditions for good grass growth occur.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops grown in the test strips. If no crop injury (such as, poor germination, stunting, or chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis of leaves) or yield loss is evident from the crops grown in the test strips, the intended rotational crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss is observed, do not plant the crop.

TANK MIXTURES

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides which are registered for the same use sites, methods of application, and timings as specified on this product label. Refer to the tank mix product label for any additional instructions or use restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. In addition, a spray adjuvant may be mixed with METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE when making postemergence applications. Refer to the adjuvant label for additional instructions or use restrictions.

ADJUVANTS

Methylated Seed Oils and Vegetable Oils: A methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE. Include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Non-ionic Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant.

Invert Emulsions: METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water- in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and, if possible, eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Method 240SL contains aminocyclopyrachlor, a Group 4 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to aminocyclopyrachlor may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive, 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 site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it is important to implement a diversified weed control strategy that includes the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action in either tank-mix or sequential application. Also, incorporate non-chemical weed control practices where practical.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to a Bayer representative or contact 1-800-331-2867. 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 for further guidance on specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations 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.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied using low and high volume ground spray equipment, fixed-wing aircraft, or by helicopter. When applying by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter, follow directions under the AERIAL APPLICATIONS section of this label; otherwise refer to GROUND APPLICATIONS section of this label.

For control of broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines, use METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces per acre per year (0.063-0.28 lb ae/A/year). Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED table for specific rate information. Spray volumes should be selected in order to provide uniform and complete coverage of the target plants or application sites. Care should be taken to avoid runoff from all applications. For postemergence applications, include either a MSO or vegetable oil or a non-ionic surfactant as described in the ADJUVANTS section of this label.

Invert Emulsions: METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water- in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Use a sufficient volume of water that will deliver a uniform spray pattern and coverage of the target brush or weeds.

The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to help keep METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE suspended in the spray tank.

Note: Low rates of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE.
3. Continue agitation until the METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

AT THE END OF THE DAY
It is recommended that, during periods when multiple loads of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank should be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled and the boom and hoses flushed.

This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be applied to the non-crop sites listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined, and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Low rates of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

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. 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 air stream 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) that 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.

SURFACE 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.

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

AERIAL APPLICATIONS
When applying by air, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

For aerial applications near susceptible crops or other desirable plants, use a drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer, or apply through a “Microfoil” or “Thru-Valve” boom, or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems, or other drift control systems, may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with drift control additives or the “Thru-Valve” boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the “Microfoil” boom or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by either fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter spray equipment. Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE; however, do not make applications by fixed-wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Regardless of the application volume or spray equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize control results.

All precautions and restrictions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift.

GROUND APPLICATIONS
BROADCAST
When making a broadcast application by ground, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the ground or canopy unless necessitated by the application equipment. Apply with the spray boom or nozzle height as low as possible. Do

not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Apply 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; use spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate coverage. The use of drift control additives, shielded sprayers, or other drift control systems can help minimize spray drift. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

LOW-VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For low-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. The rate of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE should be adjusted according to the spray volume per acre and the size and plant density of the target brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. For best results, include a MSO adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Good plant coverage is necessary for best results. Use spray nozzles and pressure that will aid the proper deposition of the spray solution. Apply in sufficient spray volume to help provide uniform spray distribution of spray particles over the area to be treated and to avoid spray drift. Generally, low volume ground applications will require 10 to 25 gallons per acre. The use of an even flat fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less, such as 4004 or 1504, will aid in proper spray deposition. In addition, cone or straight stream nozzles, such as the 5500 X3 or the 5500 X5 may be used. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per year.

Table 1. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE Mixing Guide for Total Spray Volumes.

Total Spray Volume	Method 240 SL rate per acre (fluid ounces)			
	4	8	12	18
Gallons per acre	Method 240 SL rate per 100 gallons of spray solution (fluid ounces)			
400	1	2	3	4.5
200	2	4	6	9
100	4	8	12	18
50	8	16	24	36
40	10	20	30	45
20	20	40	60	90
10	40	80	120	180

HIGH VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For high-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. Higher spray volumes may be required for sites with high density brush. Generally, high volume ground applications will require 100 to 400 gallons per acre. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems but don't over apply causing excessive run-off. The spray solution should reach the crown of the plants and trickle down into the canopy. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per year.

INDIVIDUAL PLANT TREATMENTS (IPT)

Apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE utilizing an application method which targets individual woody species including foliar applications, cut stump and stem treatments, injection or hack and squirt, or basal bark treatments.

FOLIAR

The total spray volume should be adjusted according to the size and density of the target plant species. Where taller/denser vegetation is present, higher spray volumes may be necessary to ensure good coverage. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label for specific use rate information. For best results include a MSO-type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Refer to Table 1 for mixing instructions. Spray the vegetation starting at the top and covering the sides. Ensure complete coverage of the plant for best results. Avoid spraying to the point of excessive runoff as injury to desirable species or ground cover may occur. Refer to Low and High – Volume Foliar Application sections above for application use directions and rates.

CUT STUMP/ STEM TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Spray the cut surface soon after cutting, thoroughly wetting the cambium layer next to the bark. On larger trees, treat only the outer 2-3 inches of the stump. On trees 3 inches or less in diameter treat the entire cut surface. In addition to the cut surface, treat the sides of the stump/stem and the root collar area to prevent resprouting. Apply anytime except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the stump. Moisture stress may affect optimum control.

INJECTION OR HACK AND SQUIRT

Inject or use a hatchet, machetes, or similar equipment to make downward cuts into the cambium (inner bark) of the stem in such a way as to make a “pocket” large enough to retain the applied solution. Cuts/injections may be made at a height

convenient to the applicator. Make one cut/injection for every 2 inches of diameter at breast height (DBH) on the target stem. For example, an 8-inch DBH stem would require 4 cuts. Cuts should be made at equal intervals around the tree. Spray ½ - 1 milliliter (mL) of undiluted METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE into each cut.

BASAL BARK TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or narrow flat fan nozzles. Make applications to susceptible brush or tree species with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter. Thoroughly wet the lower 12 to 18 inches of the trunk or stem (from ground line). Treat until run-off at the ground line is noticeable. Brush or trees with old or rough bark will require more spray solution than smooth young bark. Applications can be made anytime of the year except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the brush or tree trunk.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

CUT STUBBLE TREATMENTS

For the prevention of re-sprouting, after hand cutting or mechanical mowing of susceptible brush species along rights-of- way and other non-crop sites, apply a broadcast application of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE ~~at~~ up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Make applications soon after cutting. The addition of a penetrating agent at 5% V/V or more can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots of the cut brush. For best results, make applications before or during periods of active root growth. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered by standing water or snow.

BAREGROUND

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control. Preemergence or postemergence applications of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE provide control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply at up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer's labels for specific rates, weeds controlled, and use restrictions.

Make a thorough and uniform application with calibrated spray equipment per label directions. Apply at any time of the year. Use the higher rates of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE for fall applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a spray adjuvant. For faster brown-out or burn down results, add glyphosate or similar products to the tank. For added residual weed control, or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other residual products registered for use on bareground sites. The level and length of control will depend on the herbicide rate applied, amount of rainfall, soil texture, and environmental and applications conditions.

UNIMPROVED TURFGRASS

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop industrial sites, such as utility rights-of-way and highways/roadsides, for general weed control in established industrial turf grasses. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces product per acre. Rates exceeding 8 fluid ounces product per acre may result in unacceptable injury to desirable turfgrasses. Treatments made prior to the full green-up stage may delay green-up. Apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE by ground equipment only. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. The addition of a MSO adjuvant may increase the potential for turf grass injury.

For species not listed below, determine the tolerance of the turfgrass by treating a small area at the desired application rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target species. The user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE on a turfgrass species not listed on this label.

TURFGRASS TYPE	APPLICATION RATE (FLUID OUNCES/ACRE)
Bermudagrass	4 to 8
Bahiagrass	4 to 8
Bluegrass, Kentucky	4 to 8
Tall Fescue	4 to 8
Ryegrass, perennial	4 to 8
Wheatgrass species[1]	4 to 7.5
Smooth brome[1]	4 to 7.5

[1] Injury from higher rates during the season of application may be severe.

Important: Temporary chlorosis (yellowing), reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted grass leaves, and seed head suppression may occur.

Do not apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE until the grass becomes well established. Do not apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental conditions.

RESTORATION AREAS

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is labeled for the control of broadleaf weeds and brush, listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section, in areas as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats in unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, airports, industrial sites, or on other similar non-crop sites in order to establish or release desirable introduced or native perennial grass species for site stabilization.

To maximize and extend the weed and brush control provided by METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE, it is critical that other vegetation management practices, including mowing, fertilization, etc., be incorporated into the restoration program to help extend or build on the weed control benefits and promote the growth of introduced or established grasses and/or desirable plants or plant communities.

Unacceptable injury may occur if METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE is applied before the introduced or native perennial grasses are well established. The grass must have a good secondary root system and show good vigor. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress certain established grasses especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Temporary reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted leaves may occur. Do not apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental causes.

Apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE in the fall, before the soil freezes, or in the spring after the soil thaws. When applied at lower rates, METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum is broadened and extended. Do not apply when the soil is frozen.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BROADLEAF WEEDS		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Bitter sneezeweed[3]	*Helenium amarum*	
Catchweed bedstraw	*Galium aparine*	
Clover, bush	*Lespedeza* sp.	
Clover, Dutch (white)	*Trifolium repens*	
Clover, large hop[3]	*Trifolium campestre*	
Common Pokeweed	*Phytolacca Americana*	
Croton, woolly[3]	*Croton capitatus*	
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*	
Dogfennel[3]	*Eupatorium capillifolium*	
False dandelion, Carolina	*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*	
Henbit[3]	*Lamium amplexicaule*	
Ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	
Lambsquarters, common[3]	*Chenopodium album*	
Lespedeza, common[3]	*Kummerowia striata*	
Lespedeza, hairy[3]	*Lespedeza hirta*	
Lespedeza, serecia	*Lespedeza cuneata*	4 to 8
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	
Lettuce, tall[3]	*Lactuca canadensis*	
Mullein, common	*Verbascum thapsus*	
Mullein, turkey	*Eremocarpus setigerus*	
~~Pigweed, tumble~~	~~*Amaranthus albus*~~	
Ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	
Sida, prickly[3]	*Sida spinosa*	
Sowthistle, common	*Sonchus oleraceus*	
Sowthistle, field[3]	*Sonchus arvensis*	
Spanish needle[3]	*Bidens alba*	
Speedwell[3]	*Veronica* spp.	
Starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*	
Sweetclover, yellow[3]	*Melliotus officinalis*	
Trefoil, hop	*Trifolium campestre*	
Vervain, blue[3]	*Verbena hastata*	
Chicory, wild	*Cichorium intybus*	
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*	
~~Barbed goatgrass~~	~~*Aegilops triuncialis*~~	
Cocklebur, common[3]	*Xanthium strumarium*	
Common cat's ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*	
Common spikeweed[3]	*Centromadia pungens*	
Copperleaf[3]	*Acalypha* spp.	
Crownvetch, common[3]	*Coronila varia*	
Cudweed[3]	*Gnaphalium* spp.	
Daisy, oxeye[3]	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	
Filaree, broadleaf	*Erodium botrys*	
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*	
Filaree, whitestem	*Erodium moschatum*	
Fleabane, hairy	*Erigeron bonariensis*	
Geranium, Carolina[3]	*Geranium carolinianum*	
Goldenaster [3]	*Heterotheca* spp.	
Hawkweed, orange	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	
Horsenettle, Carolina[3]	*Solanum carolinense*	
Knapweed, diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*	8 to 18
Knapweed, Russian	*Acroptilon repens*	
Knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea stoebe*	
Kochia (Up to 6 inches)[1]	*Kochia scoparia*	
Marestail/horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*	
Medic[3]	*Medicago* spp.	
Milkthistle, blessed	*Silybum marianum*	
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	
Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*	
Spurge, nodding[3]	*Euphorbia nutans*	
Storksbill, musky	*Erodium moschatum*	
St. John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	
Thistle, cotton	*Onopordum acanthium*	
Thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*	
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola tragus*	
Toadflax, dalmatian	*Linaria dalmatica*	

Vetch	*Vicia* spp.	
Wild carrot[3]	*Daucus carota*	
Willow weed	*Epilobium paniculatum*	
Plantain	*Plantago* spp.	10 to 18
Aster, whiteheath	*Symphyotrichum pilosum*	
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	
Burdock, common[3]	*Arctium minus*	
Cinquefoil, sulfur	*Pontentilla recta*	
Coast fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*	
Flixweed[3]	*Descurainia sophia*	
Fleabane, annual[3]	*Erigeron annuus*	
Goldenrod, Canada[3]	*Solidago canadensis*	
Goldenrod, common[3]	*Solidago virgaurea*	12 to 18
Gumweed, curlycup[3]	*Grindelia squarrosa*	
Hemlock, poison	*Conium imaculatum*	
Honeysuckle, Japanese	*Lonicera japonica*	
Matchweed[3]	*Mat lippia*	
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	
Poison-ivy, eastern	*Toxicodendron radicans*	
Ragweed, giant[3]	*Ambrosia trifida*	
Teasel, common	*Dipsacus fullonum*	
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	
BRUSH		**Rate (fluid ounces per acre)**
American beautyberry[3]	*Calicarpa americana*	
Ash (Green, White)	*Fraxinus* spp.	
Aspen, quaking[3]	*Populus tremuloides*	
Autumn Olive[3]	*Eleagnus umbellata*	
Baccharis, Eastern[3]	*Baccharis halimifolia*	
Brazilian pepper [3]	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	
Callery Pear[3]	*Pyrus calleryana*	
Catalpa, northern	*Catalpa speciosa*	
Cherry[3]	*Prunus* spp.	
Chinaberry[3]	*Melia azedarach*	
Chinese tallowtree[3]	*Triadica sebifera*	
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	
Elder, box	*Acer negundo*	
Elm, American	*Ulmus americana*	
Grape, fox[3]	*Vitis labrusca*	
Grape, crimson gloryvine[3]	*Vitis coignetiae*	10 to 18
Grape, wild[3]	*Vitis rotundifolia*	
Hackberry, common	*Celtis occidentalis*	
Lantana, largeleaf[3]	*Lantana camara*	
Locust, black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	
Locust, honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*	
Maple, silver	*Acer sacharinum*	
Persimmon, common[3]	*Diospyros virginiana*	
Pine, loblolly[3]	*Pinus taeda*	
Poplar, yellow	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	
Sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*	
Sumac	*Rhus* sp.	
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	
Tupelo, black	*Nyssa sylvatica*	
Willow	*Salix* spp.	
Blackberry/Dewberry[3]	*Rubus* spp.	
Buckthorn, common[3]	*Rhamnus carthartica*	
Oak, northern red	*Quercus borealis*	16
Pine, Virginia[2]	*Pinus virginiana*	
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*	
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*	
Lotebush[3]	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*	18
Mesquite	*Prosopis juliflora*	

[1]See specific weed directions.
[2]Suppression: a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to an untreated area.
[3]Not for use in California.

Specific Weed Directions:

Kochia: For non-selective applications, tank mixing glyphosate with METHOD® 240 SL HERBICIDE may improve control under dry conditions.

Cogongrass: In highways/roadsides turfgrass sites, apply METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE at a minimum rate of 8 fluid ounces per acre for seedhead suppression of cogongrass. For suppression of vegetative growth, apply 16 to 18 fluid ounces per acre.

The addition of imazapyr may improve control. For best results, make applications in the fall, prior to frost. Note: cogongrass biotypes may differ in their response to applications of METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE 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 Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): 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 Rigid 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.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE containing aminocyclopyrachlor potassium salt 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 container; contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP 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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP 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.

Do not transport if 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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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PRODUCED FOR

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METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE (PENDING) 08/21/2020, 09/01/2020

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867