UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 31, 2020

ANNETTE M. BLOOMBERG, Ph.D.
REGULATORY PRODUCT MANAGER
BAYER ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
5000 CENTREGREEN WAY, SUITE 400
CARY, NC 27513

Subject: Label Amendment – Revise CA weed language and update storage and disposable language
Product Name: PLAINVIEW LIQUID
EPA Registration Number: 432-1606
Application Date: 08/04/2019
Decision Number: 554158

Dear Dr. Bloomberg:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

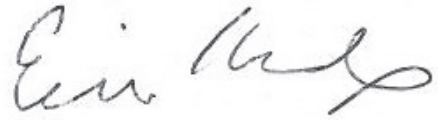
A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please Francisco Llarena-Arias hone at 703-347-0459, or via email at llarena-arias.francisco@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

INDAZIFLAM	**GROUP**	**29**	**HERBICIDE**
AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
IMAZAPYR	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**

Plainview® Liquid

[Alternate Brand Name: Plainview® SC]

Suspension Concentrate
For broad-spectrum bareground vegetation control in non-cropland areas.
Editorial Note – [Bracketed Text] is optional language

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):

Indaziflam	2.00%
Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor: 6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid[1]	6.55%
Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr: (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)[2]	20.43%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	71.02%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 0.18 pounds of indaziflam per gallon
[1]Equivalent to 5.55% 6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid or 0.50 pounds acid per gallon
[2]Equivalent to 16.66% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 1.51 pounds acid per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 432-1606 **EPA Est.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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

See [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.

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours a Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-800-331-2867)

Net Contents:

Shake Well Before Using

PRODUCED FOR

Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- When used as directed this product does not present a hazard to humans or domestic animals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

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

For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high watermark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff.

Surface Water Advisory

This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

Ground Water Advisory

This pesticide 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.
Read the entire label before using this product.

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

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK ONLY: NOT FOR SALE, DISTRIBUTION OR USE IN NASSAU OR SUFFOLK COUNTY.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS
Aerial Applications (Rotary Wing Aircraft Only):

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or target vegetation, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation.
- For applications prior to the emergence of target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES
Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift by producing larger droplets of a uniform size.
- Volume- Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the ground or the target vegetation and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or the target vegetation, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY
This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES RESTRICTION
Plainview Liquid has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying Plainview Liquid if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site soil movement.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Plainview Liquid is a non-selective herbicide that controls undesirable vegetation in areas where bareground is desired. Plainview Liquid is a suspension concentrate formulation to be mixed with water and applied as a diluted spray solution to terrestrial non-crop areas including railroads, highway rights-of-way, industrial areas, utilities, airports, government and military installations, tank farms, pumping stations, storage areas, utility substations, wind farms, solar farms, communication towers, lumberyards, around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditch banks, fence rows, and manufacturing sites. Plainview Liquid may also be used for weed control under paved surfaces as a part of site preparation.

Plainview Liquid must be applied uniformly to the treatment site to control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses in addition to some vine species. Plainview Liquid will also provide residual, preemergence control of weeds that germinate from seed in the treated area. For preemergence weed control, Plainview Liquid requires rainfall (0.25 inches) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide.

The duration of residual preemergence weed control is dependent upon the weed species present, the rate applied, weather and soil conditions. Longer residual control will be achieved when higher rates of Plainview Liquid are used in areas with sensitive weed species, lower precipitation and cooler temperatures. Extremes in conditions, for example higher than average rainfall or temperature, or soils that are high in organic matter content, can significantly reduce the duration of control.

The best control of perennial species is achieved when Plainview Liquid is applied to the foliage of actively growing plants. Perennial species that are dormant or not emerged at the time of application may not be controlled.

Plainview Liquid can be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites that contain areas of casual water of a temporary nature as a result of surface water collecting in equipment wheel ruts or in other depressions created by management activities.

Plainview Liquid may be applied by ground or aerial (helicopter or unmanned aerial systems only) application equipment. Aerial applications may only be made to industrial bareground sites (not on rights-of-way).

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 64 fluid ounces/A of Plainview Liquid (0.09 lb/A indaziflam, 0.25 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocyclopyrachlor, and 0.755 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr) per acre within a twelve-month period.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of 0.09 lb indaziflam, 0.28 lb acid equivalent of aminocyclopyrachlor, and 1.5 lb acid equivalent of imazapyr per acre on sites receiving applications of Plainview Liquid or other herbicides containing these active ingredients.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 64 fluid ounces (0.09 lb/A indaziflam, 0.25 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocyclopyrachlor, and 0.755 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr) per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year of Plainview Liquid when using reduced applications rates. Allow at least 60 days between applications.
- Applications to hardscapes (e.g. cracks in parking lots, walkways, and other hard surfaces) may be made by spot application
- only.
- **DO NOT** apply Plainview Liquid within the root zone of desirable trees and/or shrubs or significant injury or death may occur. Root zones may extend well beyond the tree canopy or drip-line.
- **DO NOT** apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crops or desirable plants. Exposure to Plainview Liquid may injure or kill most crops.
- **DO NOT** apply during periods of intense rainfall or where 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 to water-saturated soil, frozen, or snow covered ground.
- **DO NOT** apply 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 through sedimentation and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation. 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 directly to water or to soil where standing water is present except as specified on this label.
- **DO NOT** apply in or on irrigation ditches/canals including the outer banks and **DO NOT** allow spray drift or runoff to fall into irrigation ditches/canals or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation purposes.
- **DO NOT** contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic use.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, golf courses, sod farms, tennis courts.
- **DO NOT** plant treated sites for at least two years after application if they 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. See “Field Bioassay” Section of the label.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in the State of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply by air on rights-of-way, including railroads, highway, or utility.
- Applications to hardscapes (e.g. cracks in parking lots, walkways, and other hard surfaces) may be made by spot application only.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid using Plainview Liquid in areas where soil runoff or erosion is likely to occur. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved off the treated area.
- Leave treated soil undistributed to reduce the potential for Plainview Liquid movement by wind or water caused soil erosion.
- 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.
- When treating 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 may be made only when there is little or no risk of spray drift or movement of applied product into sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more details.

FIELD BIOASSAY

Conduct a bioassay prior to planting any crop if Plainview Liquid has been used in the previous 24 months. A successful field bioassay means growing a test strip or several plots of the intended crop from seed or transplant to maturity without any observed herbicide symptoms. The test must be conducted in representative areas across the treatment site that includes knolls, low areas, field edges, and changes in soil texture. If no crop injury (for example, 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. The rotational crop interval must be extended if the field bioassay results in acceptable in unacceptable crop sensitivity.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Plainview Liquid may be mixed with and applied in combination with most commonly used pesticides registered for use in the approved non-crop areas. The addition of a labelled postemergence herbicide may be needed to control emerged perennial grasses or broadleaf weeds not listed on this label. 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.

Compatibility

Plainview Liquid is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides and spray adjuvants. However, it is impossible to determine physical, biological, and plant compatibility for all scenarios that may be encountered; therefore, it is required that users determine the chemical, physical, biological and plant compatibility of such mixes prior to application on a broad commercial scale.

If Plainview Liquid is to be tank mixed with other pesticides or additives, compatibility must be tested prior to operational use. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio and mixing order as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, **DO NOT** use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually appear 5-15 minutes after mixing.

Order of Mixing

The proper mixing procedure for Plainview Liquid alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is as follows:

1. Ensure that the application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned from previous use before using to apply Plainview Liquid
2. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Plainview Liquid.
3. With the pump and agitator running, add the proper amount of Plainview Liquid first.
4. Once the Plainview Liquid is completely dispersed, add any other pesticides, or additives in the following order: (a) WP, (b) WG or other dry flowables, (c) other aqueous suspension concentrates (SCs), (d) soluble liquids, (e) emulsifiable concentrates and other organic-solvent based formulations. Always add Plainview Liquid to the tank prior to the addition of glyphosate containing herbicides.
5. Add the rest of the water to the desired volume while maintaining sufficient agitating.

Maintain sufficient agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

Re-suspending Products in Spray Solution: Plainview Liquid is a suspension concentrate and will settle if left standing without agitation. Re-agitate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

Equipment Cleanup Procedures

Before and after using Plainview Liquid, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a good quality tank cleaner on an approved rinse pad or on an approved non-crop site. Clean sprayer thoroughly after each use and before Plainview Liquid residue dries in the equipment. Proper PPE must be worn while cleaning.

1. Completely drain all remaining spray solution from the tank in an appropriate location.
2. Clean the sprayer using a commercially available tank cleaner following the use instructions provided by the manufacturer. A rotating cleaning nozzle may be beneficial to dislodge any product from the sides of the tank.
3. Drain all cleaning solution from the tank and lines in an appropriate location.
4. Rinse the tank and flush spray booms with clean water to remove the cleaning solution.
5. Remove, clean, and inspect filters, screens, nozzles, and boom end caps if equipped to ensure that no product remains.
6. Rinse the inside and outside of the spray tank and all lines once more with clean water.
7. Drain all rinse solution in an appropriate location.

If any Plainview Liquid remains in the spray equipment and is subsequently applied to another crop, it has the potential to cause injury to that crop.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Plainview Liquid contains indaziflam, a Group 29 Herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor), aminocyclopyrachlor, a Group 4 Herbicide (Auxin Inhibitor), and imazapyr, a Group 2 Herbicide (Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) Inhibitor). A given weed population may contain or evolve resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the evolution of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is

achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this SOA (Site of Action) have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different site of action and/or use nonchemical means to remove escapes, if practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation and biological management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing sites of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult to control weeds in the field.
- **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same site of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or Bayer CropScience LP representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at http://www.hracglobal.com.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Apply Plainview Liquid with a properly calibrated sprayer according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Rates provided on this label are based on broadcast application. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid overlap. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid off-target application.

When spraying near ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams be cognizant of keeping the spray solution from reaching the water.

For all ground applications, follow these guidelines: use spray volumes of 10-100 gallons per acre, use drift control additives and shielded sprayers where practical. See the Spray Drift Management section for more details. Use higher spray volumes to improve distribution in high densities of emerged weeds or debris.

The use of a hand-held or backpack sprayer is permitted, however **DO NOT** exceed the use rate restrictions stated on this label.

Aerial Application

Plainview Liquid may be applied by air on industrial sites (not on rights-of-way) using rotary (helicopter or unmanned aerial systems) spray equipment, however, **DO NOT** make applications unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area. Regardless of the application volume or spray equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage and targeted area is necessary to optimize weed control. Generally, aerial applications will require 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

For aerial applications near susceptible crops or other desirable plants, use a drift control additive as specified 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 specifications and precautions on the product label. **DO NOT** use a thickening agent with the "Microfoil" boom or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

ADJUVANTS

For postemergence applications of Plainview Liquid, the addition of a spray adjuvant is advised. Use a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v (volume/volume) or higher (see manufacturers label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant. Alternatively, a methylated seed oil may be used at 0.5 to 1% v/v (see manufacturers label) to improve control of difficult to control weeds or weeds under drought stress.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Plainview Liquid provides control of the susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses listed on this label.

Weeds Controlled by 32 to 64 fluid ounces/acre Plainview Liquid[3]			
Broadleaves			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Scientific Name**
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Mustard, black[2] [4]	*Brassica nigra*
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	Nettle, stinging[2] [4]	*Urtica dioica*
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*	Nightshade, hairy[2]	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Burdock, common	*Arctium minus*	Nutsedge, yellow[2] [4]	*Cyperus esculentus*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Catsear, spotted	*Hypochoeris radicata*	Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Celery, wild[1][2] [4]	*Apium leptophyllum*	Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Chamomile, False[1]	*Matricaria maritima*	Plantain, buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*
Chicory, wild	*Cichorium intybus*	Poison-ivy, eastern	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	Prickly sida /Teaweed[2] [4]	*Sida spinosa*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*	Puncturevine, Common	*Tribulus terrestris*
Cinquefoil, sulfur	Potentilla recta	Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Clover, crimson[2] [4]	*Trifolium incarnatum*	Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Clover, large hop[2] [4]	*Trifolium campestre*	Purslane, horse[2] [4]	*Trianthema portulacastrum*
Clover, red	*Trifolium pratense*	Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	Ragweed, giant[2]	*Ambrosia trifida*
Cocklebur, common[2]	*Xanthiumstrumarium*	Ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Crownvetch, common[2]	*Coronila varia*	Redmaids	*Calandrinia caulescens*
Cudweed, purple	*Gnaphalium purpureum*	Rocket, London[2] [4]	*Sisymbrium irio*
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*	Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*
Dogfennel	Eupatorium capillifolium	Sesbania, hemp/Coffeebean[1][2]	*Sesbania exaltata*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
False dandelion, Carolina[2]	Pyrrhopappus carolinianus	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Fiddleneck, coast	*Amsinckia intermedia*	Smellmelon[2] [4]	*Cucumis melo*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.	Sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*
Fleabane, hairy	*Erigeron bonariensis*	Sorrel, red	*Rumex acetosella*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	Sowthistle, annual (common)	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	Sowthistle, spiny[2] [4]	*Sonchus asper*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Spanishneedles[2] [4]	*Bidens bipinnata*
Hemlock, poison	*Conium imaculatum*	Spikeweed, common	*Centromadia pungens*
Horsenettle, Carolina[2]	*Solanum carolinense*	Spurge, garden[2] [4]	*Euphorbia hirta*
Horseweed/Marestail	*Erigeron canadensis*	Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Knapweed, diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*	Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia supina*
Knotweed, prostrate[2] [4]	*Polygonum aviculare*	Spurge, spotted[2] [4]	*Euphorbia maculata*
Knapweed, Russian	*Acroptilon repens*	Spurry, corn[2] [4]	*Spergula arvensis*
Knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea stoebe*	St. John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	Starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
Lespedeza, common[2]	*Kummerowia striata*	Swinecress	*Coronopus didymus*
Lespedeza, serecia	*Lespedeza cuneata*	Teasel, common	*Dipsacus fullonum*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Mallow, common[2] [4]	*Malva neglecta*	Thistle, musk	*Cardus nutans*
Mallow, little/ Cheeseweed	*Malva parviflora*	Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*
Medic[1]	*Medicago spp.*	Toadflax, dalmatian	*Linaria dalmatica*
Morningglory, ivyleaf[2] [4]	*Ipomoea hederacea*	Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Morningglory, pitted[2] [4]	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	Vetch, purple	*Vicia benghalensis*
Mullein, common	*Verbascum thapsus*	Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
		Wild parsnip	*Pastinaca sativa*
		Willowherb, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*
		Woodsorrel, common yellow	*Oxalis stricta*

[1]Indicates suppression only
[2]Not for use in California
[3]32 fluid ounces/acre of Plainview Liquid (0.045 lb/A indaziflam; 0.125 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocylopyrachlor; 0.378 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr); 64 fluid ounces/acre of Plainview Liquid (0.09 lb/A indaziflam; 0.25 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocylopyrachlor; 0.755 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr)
[4]Control at 48-64 fluid ounces/acre of Plainview Liquid (48 fluid ounces contains 0.0675 lb/A indaziflam; 0.188 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.567 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr).

Weeds Controlled by 32 to 64 fluid ounces/acre Plainview Liquid[3]

Grasses

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Barley, mouse	*Hordeum murinum*	Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Barley, volunteer[2]	*Hordeum vulgare*	Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Barnyardgrass, common	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	Rye, ferel	*Secale cereale*
Bermudagrass[1][2]	*Cynodon dactylon*	Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	Sandbur	*Cenchrus* spp.
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*	Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Brome, foxtail	*Bromus rubens*	Sprangletop, bearded[2] [4]	*Leptochloa fascicularis*
Bromegrass, annual	*Bromus* spp.	Sprangletop, Mexican[2] [4]	*Leptochloa uninervia*
Bromegrass, ripgut[2]	*Bromus rigidus*	Stiltgrass, Japanese[2]	*Microstequim vimineum*
Broomsedge[2]	*Andropogon virginicus*	Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	Ventenata	*Ventenata dubia*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	Wheat, volunteer[2]	*Triticum aestivum*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	Witchgrass	Panicum capillare
Crowfootgrass[2] [4]	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*		
Cupgrass, southwestern[2] [4]	*Eriochloa gracilis*		
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*		
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*		
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*		
Foxtail, yellow	*Pennisetum glaucum*		
Goatgrass, barbed[2]	*Aegilops triuncialis*		
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*		
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*		
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*		
Junglerice[2] [4]	*Echinochloa colonum*		
Lovegrass, tufted	*Eragrostis pectinacea*		
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*		
Millet, wild proso[2] [4]	*Panicum miliaceum*		
Oat, wild	*Avena fatua*		
Panicum, fall[2] [4]	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*		

[1]Indicates suppression only
[2]Not for use in California
[3] 32 fluid ounces/acre of Plainview Liquid (0.045 lb/A indaziflam; 0.125 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocylopyrachlor; 0.378 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr) (48 fluid ounces contains 0.0675 lb/A indaziflam; 0.188 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.567 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr); 64 fluid ounces/acre of Plainview Liquid (0.09 lb/A acid equivalent of indaziflam; 0.25 lb/A aminocylopyrachlor; 0.755 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr)
[4]Use 48-64 fluid ounces/acre of Plainview Liquid for effective control

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP SITES

Sites include: railroads, roadsides, hardscapes, industrial areas, utilities, airports, government and military installations, tank farms, pumping stations, storage areas, railyards, utility substations, lumberyards, around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditch banks, fence rows, manufacturing sites, office buildings, educational facilities, and parking lots, and under asphalt or concrete as part of site preparation.

USE DIRECTIONS

Plainview Liquid may be used for bareground weed control in many non-crop sites to reduce fire hazards, maintain appropriate lines-of-site, and for other safety and aesthetic considerations.

Plainview Liquid may be applied any time of year, however, for best results apply several weeks prior to the germination of weeds or when weeds are young and actively growing. Annual weeds will be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of Plainview Liquid. However, for established perennial weeds, postemergence foliar applications of Plainview Liquid are advised. The addition of an appropriate postemergence herbicide (including glyphosate) may be required if perennial grasses or weeds not listed on this label are present at the time of application. 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.

For preemergence weed control, Plainview Liquid requires rainfall (0.25 inches) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide. The weed control activity may be reduced if the application is made to dense weed vegetation or to soil covered in heavy crop or weed debris that prevents a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil.

APPLICATION RATE

Apply Plainview Liquid at 32 to 64 fluid ounces per acre. (See rate table below). **DO NOT** apply more than 64 fluid ounces (0.09 lb/A indaziflam, 0.25 lb/A acid equivalent of aminocyclopyrachlor, and 0.755 lb/A acid equivalent of imazapyr) per acre in a single application. A repeat application can be made but not to exceed a total amount of 64 fluid ounces per acre per year. Allow at least 60 days between repeat applications. Actual use rates will vary depending upon the length of residual control desired, weed species and pressure, and soil and environmental conditions. Use higher rates within the rate range (48 to 64 fluid ounces/A) for longer residual weed control, difficult to control weeds, high organic matter soils, and for warmer and wetter climates.

Plainview Liquid Rate fluid ounces/A	Indaziflam lb ai/A	Aminocyclopyrachlor lb ae/A	Imazapyr lb ae/A
32	0.045	0.125	0.378
48	0.68	0.188	0.566
64	0.09	0.25	0.755

ae = acid equivalent; ai= active ingredient

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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 may 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 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 Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container. **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 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 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 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 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.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Plainview LIQUID (Pending) 07/24/2019, 08/02/2019, 11/05/2019, 11/14/2019, 12/03/2019, 12/05/2019, 02/27/2020, 03/02/2020, 03/09/2020