



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 30, 2016

Jerry W. Cabbage
Monsanto Company
1300 I (eye) Street, NW
Washington DC, 20005

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Minor label revisions
Product Name: M1769 Premix Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 524-616
Application Date: 6/23/2016
Decision Number: 520692

Dear Mr. Cabbage:

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

If you have any questions, you may contact Grant Rowland at 703-347-0254 or via email at rowland.grant@epa.gov

Sincerely,

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

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

MASTER LABEL FOR EPA REG. NO. 524-616

Primary Brand Name:

M1769 Premix Herbicide

Alternate Brand Name:

Roundup Xtend™ With VaporGrip™ Technology

NOTIFICATION

524-616

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:

08/30/2016

Table of Contents for Master Label

I.	Main Label	2 – 35
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** See each label part for more detailed table of contents **

I. MAIN LABEL FOR EPA REG. No. 524-616

[INSERT BRAND NAME]

Herbicide

Complete Directions for Use

EPA Reg. No. 524-616

AVOID CONTACT OF THIS HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS (EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED FOR INDIVIDUAL ROUNDUP READY® CROPS), DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, AS SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION COULD RESULT.

Non-selective, broad-spectrum weed control for many agricultural systems and farmsteads

[Optional label statement: CROPSHIELD™ Formulation]

[Optional label statement: Roundup® – Powerful Performance at a Practical Price]

[Optional label statement: Roundup Ready PLUS™ – Weed Management Solutions]

[Optional label statement: A member of the Roundup® Family of Agricultural Herbicides by Monsanto]

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Read the "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" statement at the end of the label before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO COMPANY DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION. SEE INDIVIDUAL CONTAINER LABEL FOR REPACKAGING LIMITATIONS.

Net contents:

EPA Establishment No.:

CONTENTS

1	1.0	INGREDIENTS
2	2.0	IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS
3	3.0	PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
	3.1	Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
	3.2	Environmental Hazards
	3.3	Physical or Chemical Hazards
4	4.0	STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
5	5.0	PRODUCT INFORMATION
6	6.0	WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
	6.1	Weed Management Practices
	6.2	Management of Dicamba or Glyphosate-Resistant Biotypes
7	7.0	MIXING
	7.1	Mixing with Water
	7.2	Tank Mixtures
	7.3	Surfactants and Adjuvants
	7.4	Colorants and Dyes
	7.5	Drift Reduction Additives
8	8.0	APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES
	8.1	Ground Application Equipment
	8.2	Selective Application Equipment
	8.3	Injection Systems
	8.4	Proper Spray System Equipment Cleanout
9	9.0	CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS
10	10.0	CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION
	10.1	Between Crop Applications
	10.2	Non-glyphosate Tolerant Corn
	10.3	Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology
	10.4	Cotton
	10.5	Grain Sorghum (Milo)
	10.6	Soybean
	10.7	Sugarcane
11	11.0	WEEDS AND RATES SECTION
12	12.0	LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

1.0 INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Diglycolamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid)	14.5%
*Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its ethanolamine salt	29.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	56.3%
Total:	100.0%

*Contains 178 grams per liter or 1.5 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient dicamba in the form of its diglycolamine salt, which is equivalent to 120 grams per liter or 1.0 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, dicamba.

Contains 360 grams per liter or 3.0 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its ethanolamine salt, which is equivalent to 242 grams per liter or 2.0 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate.

This product is protected by U.S. Patent No's. XXXX, XXXX and XXXXX. Other Patents Pending. No license granted under any non-U.S. patent(s). [*This listing will be updated at the time of printing, if necessary.*]

EPA Establishment No. 524-IA-01

2.0 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

1. FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE,
1-800-332-3111
2. IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS HERBICIDE PRODUCT, OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT,
(314)-694-4000

3.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

3.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION!

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing

FIRST AID: Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses if present after the first 5 minutes then continue rinsing eye.
IF ON SKIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.• You can call (314) 694-4000, collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information.• This product is identified as [INSERT BRAND NAME], EPA Registration No. 524-616.	

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

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

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

3.2 Environmental Hazards

Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point source contamination - To prevent point source contamination, do not mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on

or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil - Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate as affected by soil type in the Crop Specific Information in section 10 of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil - Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law

3.3 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product can be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which can form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source, causing serious personal injury.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto supplemental labeling. Supplemental labeling can be obtained from your Authorized Monsanto Retailer or Monsanto Company Representative.

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 regulations.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: coveralls, shoes plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and protective eyewear.

4.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal.

Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

Store in original container in a well-ventilated and away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

[Alternate PESTICIDE DISPOSAL statement for transport vehicles only: To avoid wastes, empty as much product from this transport vehicle as possible for repackaging or use in accordance with label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product or rinsate to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.]

CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL: *[Optional label statement if applicable: See container label for container handling and disposal instructions and refilling limitations.]*

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENTS AND REFILLING LIMITATIONS FOR CONTAINER LABELS]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR NONREFILLABLE RIGID CONTAINERS OF LESS THAN 1-GALLON CAPACITY]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

[*Alternate container statement:* Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.]

Triple rinse this container 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 offer this container for recycling, if available. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

[*Alternate container disposal statement:* Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387). If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR NONREFILLABLE RIGID PLASTIC 2.5-GALLON CONTAINERS AND OTHER NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS OF GREATER THAN 1-GALLON BUT EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5-GALLON CAPACITY]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

[*Alternate container statement:* Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.]

Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over

application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. [*Optional container disposal statement:* To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

[*Alternate container disposal statement:* Then offer this container for recycling, if available. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR NONREFILLABLE RIGID PLASTIC 30-GALLON CONTAINERS AND OTHER NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS OF GREATER THAN 5-GALLON CAPACITY]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

[*Alternate container statement:* Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.]

Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. [*Alternate container disposal statement:* To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

[*Alternate container disposal statement:* Then offer the container for recycling, if available. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.]

[Optional container label statement: Return Properly Rinsed Container to Monsanto for Recycling Contact: 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR ALL REFILLABLE CONTAINERS, EXCEPT TRANSPORT VEHICLES]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning this container before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Cleaning this container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container.

To clean this container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer this container for recycling, if available.

[Optional container disposal statement: To obtain information about recycling refillable containers, contact Monsanto Company at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]

[Optional container label statement: Return Properly Rinsed Container to Monsanto for Recycling, Call 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT FOR ALL TRANSPORT VEHICLES AS DEFINED IN 40 CFR 156.3]

THIS LABEL FOR USE WITH TRANSPORT VEHICLES ONLY

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all precautions stated on this label until the container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, and worn-out threads and closures. Clean thoroughly before reuse for transportation of a material of different composition or before retiring this transport vehicle from service.

5.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Description: This product is a postemergence, systemic herbicide which can have some soil residual control on small seeded broadleaf weeds, depending upon rainfall and soil conditions. It is generally non-selective and gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid. It may be applied using most standard industrial or field sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to label directions.

[Optional label text: Do not add [Optional label text: surfactants, additives containing surfactants,] buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when [INSERT BRAND NAME] is the only pesticide being applied unless otherwise directed. See the MIXING section of this label for instructions regarding other additives.]

[Optional label text: No additional surfactant in the spray solution is needed. This includes additives containing surfactants, buffering agents or pH adjusting agents when [INSERT BRAND NAME] is the only pesticide used unless otherwise directed.]

Time to Symptoms: This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of aboveground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts. Effects are visible on most annual weeds within 2 to 4 days. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment can slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms.

Stage of Weeds: Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches). Timely application to small weeds early in the season will improve control and reduce weed competition. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late-growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the "ANNUAL WEEDS RATE SECTION", "PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE SECTION" and "WOODY BRUSH AND TREES RATE SECTION" for more information on specific weeds.

Always use the higher product application rate within the given range when weed growth is heavy or dense, or when weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area.

Reduced weed control could result when treating weeds with disease or insect damage, weeds heavily covered with dust, or weeds under poor growing conditions.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control could result when application is made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to re-grow to the specified stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application could wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application might be required for adequate weed control.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage must be uniform and complete. Do not spray foliage to the point of runoff.

Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

Mode of Action: Dicamba, one active ingredient in this product, mimics auxin (a plant hormone) resulting in a hormone imbalance in susceptible plants that interferes with normal cell division, cell enlargement, and protein synthesis. Glyphosate, the other active ingredient in this product, inhibits an enzyme found only in plants and microorganisms that is essential to the formation of specific amino acids.

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application or use rates stated throughout this label are given in units of volume (fluid ounces or quarts) of this product per acre. However, the maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing the active ingredients glyphosate or dicamba, whether applied separately or as a tank mixture, on a basis of total pounds of glyphosate or dicamba (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one glyphosate or dicamba-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, you must ensure that the total use of glyphosate and dicamba (pounds acid equivalents) does not exceed the maximum allowed. See the INGREDIENTS section of this label for necessary product information.

The combined total application of this product on a site must not exceed 8 quarts (2 pounds of dicamba acid) per acre per year. If additional glyphosate only applications are needed, total combined application must not exceed 6 pounds of glyphosate acid per acre per year. When less than 64 fluid ounces of this

product is used per acre, tank-mix an additional 11 fluid ounces of a Roundup Brand Agricultural Herbicide per acre to maintain an effective rate of glyphosate.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label could result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or have other unintended consequences.

6.0 WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP	4	9	HERBICIDES
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Dicamba is a Group 4 herbicide whereas glyphosate is a Group 9 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population can contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 or 9 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 4 or 9 herbicides can be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group, or by using other cultural or mechanical practices.

6.1 Weed Management Practices

To minimize the occurrence of dicamba or glyphosate-resistant biotypes, observe the following weed management practices:

- Scout your fields before and after herbicide application.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Incorporate other herbicides (e.g., a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g., tillage or crop rotation) as part of your weed control system, where appropriate.
- Use the full recommended herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce the efficacy of this product (through antagonism), or with ones that encourage application rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Monsanto representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

6.2 Management of Dicamba or Glyphosate-Resistant Biotypes

Note: Appropriate testing is critical in order to determine if a weed is resistant to dicamba or glyphosate. Call 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387) or contact your Monsanto representative to determine if resistance in any particular weed biotype has been confirmed in your area, or visit on the Internet

www.weedresistancemanagement.com or www.weedscience.org. For more information see the ANNUAL WEEDS RATE SECTION and PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE SECTION of this label.

Directions for the control of biotypes confirmed to be resistant to dicamba or glyphosate are made available on separately published supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets for this product and can be obtained from your local retailer or Monsanto representative.

Since the occurrence of new dicamba or glyphosate-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, Monsanto Company is not responsible for any losses that result from the failure of this product to control dicamba or glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices can reduce the spread of confirmed dicamba or glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product may be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g., crop rotation or tillage) can also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated fields after herbicide application and control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

7.0 MIXING

Spray solutions of this product may be mixed, stored and applied using only clean stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.

Eliminate any risk of siphoning the contents of the tank back into the carrier source while mixing. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by State or local regulations.

Clean sprayer parts promptly after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

7.1 Mixing with Water

PRODUCT PERFORMANCE CAN BE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL SEDIMENT IS USED AS CARRIER. DO NOT MIX THIS PRODUCT WITH WATER FROM PONDS OR DITCHES THAT IS VISIBLY MUDDY OR MURKY.

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows. Begin filling the mixing tank or spray tank with clean water. Add the required amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix gently. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source.

7.2 Tank Mixtures

This product can provide some residual control on small-seeded broadleaf weeds, depending upon rainfall and soil conditions. This product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides to provide longer residual weed control, a broader weed control spectrum or an alternate mode of action. Always read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture.

Some tank-mix products have the potential to cause crop injury under certain conditions, at certain growth stages and/or under other circumstances. Read the label for all products to be used in the tank mixture prior to use to determine the potential for crop injury.

Tank mixtures with other herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, micronutrients or foliar fertilizers could result in reduced weed control or crop injury. Monsanto has not tested all tank-mix product formulations for compatibility, antagonism or reduction in product performance. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified on this label or in separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets published for this product.

Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and Fact Sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions and limitations on the label, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping intervals and rotational guidelines. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture.

Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

For best results, apply tank mixtures with this product at a minimum spray volume rate of 10 gallons per acre.

7.3 Surfactants and Adjuvants

Although not always required, surfactant may be added to spray solutions of this product.

Nonionic surfactants (NIS) that are labeled for use with herbicides may be used. Do not reduce rates of this product when adding surfactant. When adding additional surfactant, use a rate of 0.25 percent surfactant concentration (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) when using surfactants that contain at least 70 percent active ingredient, or 0.5 percent surfactant concentration (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) when using surfactants that contain less than 70 percent active ingredient. Read and carefully observe all caution statements and other information on the surfactant label.

Do not add acidifying buffering agents, acidic pH adjusting agents or adjuvants other than agriculturally approved NIS to the spray solution.

Do not use crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated seed oils (MSO) as adjuvants.

7.4 Colorants and Dyes

Colorants and marking dyes may be added to spray solutions of this product; however, they can reduce the performance of this product. Use colorants and dyes according to the manufacturer's directions.

7.5 Drift Reduction Additives

Nozzle selection is one of the most important parameters for drift reduction. A drift reduction additive may be used with this product to further reduce fine droplets. Not all drift reduction additives are compatible with every nozzle type and pesticide / adjuvant combination. Check with the additive manufacturer to insure that the drift additive will work properly with the spray nozzle, spray pressure and your specific spray solution.

Read and carefully observe all precautions, limitations and all other information on the product label.

8.0 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT.

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

This product may be applied with the following application equipment:

Ground Application Equipment—Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayers, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast application equipment

Selective Application Equipment— Shielded and hooded sprayers.

Injection Systems—Ground injection sprayers

APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING THE DESIRED VOLUMES.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Do not allow herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation because severe injury or destruction to desirable broadleaf plants could result. The following drift management requirements must be followed to ensure application accuracy from ground application onto agricultural field crops.

Controlling Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if the application is made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the “**Wind Speed and Direction**”, “**Temperature and Humidity**” and “**Temperature Inversions**” sections of this label).

- **Nozzle type.** Use only spray nozzles that produce very coarse to ultra coarse spray droplets and minimal amounts of fine spray droplets as defined by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE S-572.1). Do not use conventional flat fan nozzles that produce an excessive amount of driftable fines. Common examples are the TeeJet[®] XR and Turbo Teejet.

Check nozzle manufacturer’s recommendations to determine the proper droplet spectrum, operating pressure, boom height, nozzle spacing and ground speed that will deliver the desired droplet size and spray volume of at least 10 GPA for the nozzle selected that will produce a very coarse to ultra coarse spray droplet.

- **Spray Pressure.** Adjust pressure for selected nozzles according to the nozzle manufacturer to maintain very coarse to ultra coarse droplets. Use sufficient spray pressure with air induction nozzles to ensure a good spray pattern, while maintaining very coarse to ultra coarse droplets; use at least 30 psi to ensure proper pattern overlap. Confirm that sprayer rate controller hardware (if so equipped) does not increase pressure above the desired range. Calibrate the flow rate for the selected nozzles on the equipment used to apply this product.
- **Spray Volume.** Apply this product in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use a higher spray volume when treating dense vegetation. Higher spray volumes also allow the use of larger nozzle orifices (sizes) which produce coarser spray droplets alongwith a lower percentage of driftable fines.
- **Equipment Ground Speed.** Select a ground speed less than 15 miles per hour that will deliver the desired spray volume while maintaining the desired spray pressure. Slower speeds generally result in better spray coverage and deposition on the target area.
- **Spray Boom Height.** Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing (not more than 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy). Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. For example, the 110^o series nozzle is preferred as it allows for the lowest boom height (maximum of 20 inches above the target pest or crop canopy). Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions. Do not apply during a temperature inversion because off-target movement potential is high.

- During a temperature inversion, the atmosphere is very stable and vertical air mixing is restricted, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions.
- Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on evenings and nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Cooling of air at the earth's surface takes place and warmer air is trapped above it. 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.
- The inversion will dissipate with increased winds (above 3 miles per hour) or at sunrise when the surface air begins to warm (generally 3°F from morning low).

Wind Speed and Direction

- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 miles per hour.
- If the wind speed is 3 miles per hour or less and fog is present, indicating a temperature inversion, do not apply this product.

- If fog is not present, conduct a smoke test. Smoke that moves upward confirms there is no inversion present whereas smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud indicates a temperature inversion exists. Do not apply this product during a temperature inversion. Wait until the temperature has risen at least 3 degrees Fahrenheit from the morning low temperature or the wind speed is greater than 3 miles per hour to ensure that any inversion has lifted.
- Do not spray this product when the wind is blowing in the direction of a sensitive area at a wind speed greater than 10 miles per hour.
- For wind speed and direction restrictions for application of this product see the table below:

Wind speed	Application conditions and restrictions
<3 mph	Do not apply this product if temperature inversion exists
3-10 mph	Optimum conditions for application of this product.
>10 – 15 mph	Do not apply this product when wind is blowing toward sensitive areas
> 15 mph	Do not apply this product

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas include known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target sensitive crop, residential areas, and greenhouses.

Applicators are required to ensure that they are aware of the proximity to sensitive areas, to avoid potential adverse effects from off-target movement of [INSERT BRAND NAME]. The applicator must survey the application site for neighboring sensitive areas prior to application. The applicator also should consult sensitive crop registries for locating sensitive areas where available.

Failure to follow the requirements in this label, could result in severe injury or destruction to desirable sensitive crops and trees, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage.

Application Awareness

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather related factors must be monitored to maximize performance and on-target spray deposition. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making a spray decision.

8.1 Ground Application Equipment

Apply this product at the appropriate rate in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre when making a broadcast application using ground application equipment, unless otherwise directed on this label or on separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets published for this product. As the weed density increases, increase the spray volume towards the upper end of this range to ensure complete coverage. Select proper nozzles that will avoid generating a fine mist. Check spray pattern for uniform distribution.

8.2 Selective Application Equipment

[*Optional text:* This product may be diluted in water and applied using a shielded sprayer or hooded sprayer to weeds listed on this label growing in any non-crop site listed on this label.]

In cropping systems, a shielded sprayer or hooded sprayer may be used in between rows of crop plants (row middles). Selective equipment must be capable of preventing all contact of the herbicide solution with the crop and operated without spray mist escape, leakage, or dripping of the herbicide solution onto the crop.

AVOID CONTACT OF THIS HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.

Contact of this product with desirable vegetation could result in unintended plant damage or destruction.

Shielded and Hooded Sprayers

This product, when applied at rates specified on this label using a shielded or hooded sprayer according to the directions described in this section, will control the weeds listed in the “ANNUAL WEEDS RATE SECTION” and “PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE SECTION” of this label.

A shielded sprayer directs the herbicide solution to the target weeds while protecting desirable vegetation from being contacted by the herbicide spray with an impervious material or shield. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Air induction nozzles that have low drift potential must be used under shielded sprayers; droplet size must be very coarse to ultra coarse.

A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded sprayer where the spray pattern is fully enclosed, including the top, sides, front and back, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. Adjust the shields on these sprayers to protect desirable vegetation. USE EXTREME CARE TO AVOID CONTACT OF THIS HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.

Hooded sprayers must be configured and operated in a manner that minimizes bouncing and avoids raising the hood up off the ground surface at any time. If the hood is raised, spray particles can escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage to or destruction of the crop. Avoid operating this equipment on rough or sloping terrain where the spray hood is likely to rise up off the ground surface.

The following procedures will reduce the potential for crop injury when using a hooded sprayer:

- Spray hood must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground surface.
- Leave at least an 8-inch untreated strip over the drill row. (For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, make the maximum width of the spray hood 30 inches.)
- Operate at ground speeds of no greater than 5 miles per hour to avoid bouncing of the spray hood.
- Apply when wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less.
- Use low-drift air induction nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area; droplet size must be very coarse to ultra coarse.

Crop injury can occur when foliage of treated weeds comes into direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when crop leaves are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets,

mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling onto desirable vegetation can result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

8.3 Injection Systems

This product may be used in ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the concentrate of other products for use in injection systems.

8.4 Proper Spray System Equipment Cleanout

Minute quantities of dicamba can cause injury to sensitive crops (see the “**Sensitive Areas**” section of this label for a listing of sensitive crops).

Clean equipment immediately after using this product, using a triple rinse procedure as follows:

1. After spraying, drain the sprayer (including boom and lines) immediately. Do not allow the spray solution to remain in the spray boom lines overnight prior to flushing.
2. Flush tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
3. Inspect and clean all strainers, screens and filters.
4. Prepare a cleaning solution with a commercial detergent or sprayer cleaner or ammonia according to the manufacturer’s directions.
5. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
6. Flush hoses, spray lines and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
7. Repeat above steps for two additional times to accomplish an effective triple rinse.
8. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
9. Appropriately dispose of rinsate from steps 1-7 in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
10. Drain sump, filter and lines.
11. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

9.0 CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The combined total application of this product on a site must not exceed 256 fluid ounces (2 pounds of dicamba acid) per acre per year.

The interval between application of this product and the planting of other crops in a crop rotation program is given below. When counting days from the application of this product, do not count days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified in this section could result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of 96 fluid ounces of this product per acre or less: Follow the planting restrictions in the directions for use for Preplant application in the Crop Specific Information section of this label. Do not plant barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings for 15 days for every 32 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre east of the Mississippi River and 22 days for every 32 fluid ounces per acre applied west of the Mississippi River. No planting restrictions apply beyond 120 days after application of this product.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of more than 96 fluid ounces and up to 256 fluid ounces of this product per acre: Wait a minimum of 120 days after application of this product before planting corn, sorghum and cotton east of the Rocky Mountains and before planting all other crops grown in areas receiving 30 inches or more rainfall annually. Wait a minimum of 180 days before planting crops in areas with less than 30 inches of annual rainfall. Wait a minimum of 30 days for every 64 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre before planting barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings east of the Mississippi River and 45 days for every 64 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre west of the Mississippi River.

10.0 CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

NOTE: THIS SECTION PROVIDES DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT THAT APPLY TO ALL CROPS LISTED IN THE SECTIONS THAT FOLLOW. SEE THE INDIVIDUAL CROP SECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS, PREHARVEST INTERVALS, AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Fallow; Preplant; At-Planting; Preemergence; Hooded Sprayer in Row Middles; Spot Treatment, Shielded Sprayer in Row Middles; Post-Harvest

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply this product during fallow intervals preceding planting, prior to planting or transplanting, at-planting, or preemergence to annual and perennial crops listed on this label, except where specifically limited. Unless otherwise specified, apply this product as a broadcast application at the rates listed in Table 2 of this label in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For best performance and reduced competition, apply this product while weeds are small (less than 4 inches).

Hooded sprayers capable of preventing all contact of the herbicide solution with the crop may be used in mulched or unmulched row middles after crop establishment. Refer to the APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES section of this label for essential precautions regarding potential crop injury using selective application equipment. Crop injury is possible with these types of application and shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides to provide residual weed control, a broader weed control spectrum, an alternate mode of action or to increase the application rate of glyphosate. Always read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture. Use all products according to rates and timing specified on the label. Some tank-mix products have the potential to cause crop injury. Read the label for all products in the tank mixture prior to use to determine the potential for crop injury. Always predetermine the compatibility of tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Mixing other products with this herbicide in the spray tank can cause incompatibility, antagonism, or a reduction in the efficacy of this product. Monsanto has not tested all product formulations for compatibility or performance in a tank-mix. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not specifically identified on this label or on separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets for this product. See the MIXING section of this label for more information on tank mixtures.

RESTRICTIONS: Avoid contact of this herbicide with foliage, green shoots or stems, bark, exposed roots (including those emerging from plastic mulch), or fruit of crops, as severe crop injury or destruction could result. Transplant seedlings coming into contact with freshly treated vegetation could result in significant crop injury. When making preemergence applications, application must be made before crop emergence to avoid severe crop injury. Broadcast application of this product at emergence will result in injury or death of emerged seedlings. Apply before seed germination in coarse sandy soils to further minimize the risk of injury. For post-harvest and fallow applications, see the section **Crop Rotational Restrictions** for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

In crops where spot treatment is allowed, do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field to be harvested. Crop sprayed in the treated area will be killed. Take care not to spray or allow spray to drift outside the target area in order to avoid unwanted crop destruction.

Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following broadcast postemergence application, unless otherwise specified.

Observe the maximum application rates stated throughout this label. Maximum application rates apply to the use of this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing dicamba or glyphosate as the active ingredient, whether applied separately or as mixtures. Calculate the application rates (dicamba or glyphosate acid equivalents) and ensure that the total use of this and other dicamba or glyphosate-containing products does not exceed the stated maximum rate. See the PRODUCT INFORMATION section of this label for more information on Maximum Application Rates.

10.1 Between Crop Applications

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Postharvest, Fallow.

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Between 16 and 128 fluid ounces of this product per acre may be applied as a broadcast or spot treatment application to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (Postharvest) before a killing frost in the fall or on fallow cropland the following spring or summer.

Refer to the WEEDS AND RATES section of this label to determine application rates for specific weed species.

PRECAUTIONS: See the Crop Rotational Restrictions section for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

10.2 Non-glyphosate Tolerant Corn

TYPES OF CORN: Field corn, Seed corn, and Silage corn

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant, At Planting, Preemergence

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied in no-till corn as well as in conventional or reduced tillage corn.

For applications in no-till systems, apply 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 32 fluid ounces per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

For applications to conventional or reduced tillage systems, apply 64 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter.

RESTRICTIONS: This product is not registered for use with sweet corn. Do not apply this product with seed corn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of this product on your inbred line.

Direct contact of this product with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5 inches below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

PRECAUTIONS: Pre-emergence application of this product does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. However, if less than adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is received after application, a shallow mechanical incorporation can improve the performance of this product. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrates treated soil over seed furrow as seed damage could result.

Pre-emergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

10.3 Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology

ROUNDUP READY CROPS CONTAIN A PATENTED GENE THAT PROVIDES TOLERANCE TO GLYPHOSATE, AN ACTIVE INGREDIENT IN THIS PRODUCT. THIS PRODUCT WILL CAUSE SEVERE CROP INJURY OR DESTRUCTION AND YIELD LOSS IF APPLIED TO CROPS THAT ARE NOT GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT. AVOID CONTACT OF THIS PRODUCT WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, OR FRUIT OF CROPS, OR ANY DESIRABLE PLANTS THAT DO NOT CONTAIN A GLYPHOSATE-TOLERANCE GENE, AS SEVERE PLANT INJURY OR DESTRUCTION WILL RESULT. Information on Roundup Ready crops can be obtained from your seed supplier or Monsanto Company representative. Roundup Ready crops must be purchased from an authorized licensed seed supplier.

The directions for use in this section include all applications of this product that may be made onto a Field Corn with Roundup Ready 2 Technology during the complete cropping season. Do not combine these directions for use with the directions for use with non-glyphosate tolerant corn.

TYPES OF CORN: Field corn hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology include Roundup Ready Corn 2 and field corn seed products displaying the Roundup Ready 2 Technology logo. The directions for use in this section refer only to FIELD CORN hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology.

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant, At Planting, Preemergence, Early Postemergence and Late Postemergence

USE INSTRUCTIONS: For preplant, at planting or preemergence applications in no-till systems, apply 64 fluid ounces of **[INSERT BRAND NAME]** per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 32 fluid ounces per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

For preemergence applications to conventional systems or reduced tillage, apply 64 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) with less than 2.5% organic matter.

For early postemergence application to control weeds less than 4 inches tall regardless of tillage system, apply 64 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre. Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever occurs first. For corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam), reduce the rate to 32 fluid ounces per treated acre.

Late postemergence applications can be made if the sixth true leaf is emerging from the whorl, or the corn is greater than 8 inches tall. Apply 32 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre. Use drop nozzles for optimum spray coverage and weed control when corn plant height is 24 to 30 inches. When corn plants are 30 to 36 inches tall (free standing) or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first, apply this product using only ground application equipment fitted with drop nozzles aligned to avoid spraying into the whorls of the corn plants. Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage or if sensitive crops are growing nearby.

RESTRICTIONS: Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more and up to 2 applications of this product may be made during a growing season.

Do not apply this product when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24 inches tall
- soybeans are more than 10 inches tall
- soybeans have begun to bloom

PRECAUTIONS: Applications of this product to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 - 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

10.4 Cotton

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant

USE INSTRUCTIONS: For best performance, apply this product when weeds are less than 4 inches tall.

RATES: Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of **[INSERT BRAND NAME]** per acre to control emerged weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

RESTRICTIONS: Following application of this product and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 32 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

Do not apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

Do not make a preplant application of this product to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.

PRECAUTIONS: If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (256 fluid ounces of this product per acre).

10.5 Grain Sorghum (Milo)

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied preplant in sorghum to control many weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

Up to 32 fluid ounces of this product may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting

RESTRICTIONS: Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage.

Do not apply this product to sorghum grown for seed production.

10.6 Soybean

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant, Preharvest, Spot Treatment.

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied prior to planting soybeans or prior to soybean harvest after pods have set and lost all green color.

RATES: Apply 16 - 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

For preharvest application, apply 32 - 128 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment application to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **[INSERT BRAND NAME]**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

RESTRICTIONS: Following application of **[INSERT BRAND NAME]** and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 32 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 64 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

Do not make **[INSERT BRAND NAME]** preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.

Do not harvest soybeans within 14 days of application of this product.

Do not use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the preharvest use of this product on soybean grown for seed.

Do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of [enter brand name].

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

10.7 Sugarcane

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant, At Planting, Preemergence, Spot Treatment.

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied in or around sugarcane fields, or in fields prior to the emergence of plant cane, or as a spot treatment for control of volunteer or diseased sugarcane.

Apply 32 to 128 fluid ounces of this product per acre for control or suppression of weeds. Apply the higher level of listed rate range when treating dense vegetative growth.

For control of volunteer or diseased sugarcane, apply a 1-percent solution of this product in water using a spray-to-wet technique. Best results are obtained on volunteer or diseased sugarcane with at least 7 new leaves.

RESTRICTIONS: Do not apply to vegetation in or around ditches, canals or ponds containing water to be used for irrigation.

Avoid contact of this herbicide with healthy sugarcane plants as severe damage or destruction can result. Do not feed or graze treated sugarcane foliage following application.

11.0 WEEDS AND RATES SECTION

Table 1. [INSERT BRAND NAME] will control or suppress the following weeds when used at rates described in **Table 2.**

ANNUALS

Alkanet
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny
Ammannia, purple
Anoda, spurred
Aster, Slender
Barley
Barnyardgrass
Bassia, fivehook
Bedstraw, Catchweed
Beggarweed, Florida
Bittercress
Bluegrass, annual
Bluegrass, bulbous
Brome, downy
Brome, Japanese
Broomweed, Common
Browntop panicum
Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild
Buffalobur
Burclover, California
Burdock
Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Catchfly, Nightflowering
Chamomile, Corn
Cheat
Chevil, Bur
Chickweed, Common
Clovers
Cockle, Corn, Cow, White

Cocklebur, Common
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam
Copperleaf, Virginia
Coreopsis, plains
Corn speedwell
Corn, volunteer
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)
Crabgrass
Croton, Tropic, Woolly
Crowfootgrass
Cutleaf evening primrose
Daisy, English
Devilsclaw (unicorn plant)
Dragonhead, American
Dwarf dandelion
Eastern mannagrass
Eclipta
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf
Fall panicum
Falsedandelion
Falseflax, Smallseed
Falseflax, smallseed
Fiddleneck
Field pennycress
Filaree
Fleabane, Annual
Fleabane, hairy (*Conyza bonariensis*)
Fleabane, rough
Flixweed
Florida pusley
Foxtail, Carolina
Foxtail, green
Foxtail; giant, bristly, yellow
Fumitory
Goatgrass, jointed
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf
Goosegrass
Grain sorghum (milo)
Groundcherry
Groundsel; common, cressleaf
Hemp sesbania

Hempnettle
Henbit
Horseweed/ Marestalk (Conyza canadensis)
Itchgrass
Jacobs-Ladder
Jimsonweed
Johnsongrass, seedling
Junglerice
Knawel (German Moss)
Knotweed
Knotweed, Prostrate
Kochia
Ladysthumb
Lambsquarters Common
Lettuce, Miners, Prickly
Little barley
London rocket
Mallow, Common, Venice
Mayweed
Morning glory, annual (*Ipomoea* spp.)
Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops
Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf
Nightshade; black, hairy
Oats
Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)
Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)
Pigweed species
Pigweed, Palmer
Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble
Pineappleweed
Poorjoe
Poppy, Red-horned
Prickly lettuce
Puncturevine
Purslane, Common
Pusley, Florida
Radish, Wild
Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf
Ragweed, giant
Red rice
Rocket, London, Yellow

Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)
Rye, volunteer/cereal
Ryegrass species
Salsify
Sandbur, field
Sandbur, longspine
Senna, Coffee
Sesbania, Hemp
Shattercane
Shepherd's-purse
Sicklepod
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Signalgrass, broadleaf
Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania
Smartweed, ladythumb
Sneezeweed, Bitter
Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny
Spanish Needles
Speedwell, purslane
Spikeweed, Common
Sprangletop
Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy
Spurry, Corn
Spurry, umbrella
Starbur, Bristly
Starwort, Little
Stinkgrass
Sumpweed, Rough
Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer
Swinecress
Teaweed/ Prickly sida
Texas panicum
Thistle, Russian
Velvetleaf
Virginia pepperweed
Waterhemp, Common, Tall
Waterprimrose, Winged
Wheat (overwintered)
Wild oats
Wild proso millet
Witchgrass

Woolly cupgrass
Wormwood
Yellow rocket

BIENNIALS

Burdock, Common
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)
Cockle, White
Eveningprimrose, Common
Geranium, Carolina
Gromwell
Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted
Mallow, Dwarf
Plantain, Bracted
Ragwort, Tansy
Starthistle, Yellow
Sweetclover
Teasel
Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless

PERENNIALS

Alfalfa
Alligatorweed
Anise (fennel)
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath
Bahigrass
Bedstraw, Smooth
Bentgrass
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)
Bindweed, Field, Hedge
Bluegrass, Kentucky
Blueweed, Texas
Brackenfern
Bromegrass, smooth
Bursage, Woollyleaf¹ (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)
Buttercup, Tall
Campion, Bladder
Canarygrass, reed
Cattail
Chickweed, Field, Mouseear

Chicory
Clover; red or white
Clover, Hop
Cogongrass
Dallisgrass
Dandelion
Dock Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly
Dogbane, Hemp
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)
Fern, Bracken
Fescue, tall
Garlic, Wild
Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri
Goldenweed, Common
Guineagrass
Hawkweed
Henbane, Black
Horsenettle, Carolina
Horseradish
Iceplant
Ironweed
Jerusalem artichoke
Johnsongrass
Kikuyugrass
Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian¹, Spotted
Lantana
Lespedeza
Milkweed, Climbing, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled
Muhly, wirestem
Mullein, common
Napiergrass
Nettle, Stinging
Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)
Nutsedge, purple or yellow
Onion, Wild
Orchardgrass
Pampasgrass
Paragrass
Phragmites
Plaintain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn
Poison hemlock

Pokeweed, common
Quackgrass
Ragweed, Western
Redvine
Reed, giant
Ryegrass, perennial
Sericia Lespedeza
Smartweed, Swamp
Smartweed, swamp
Snakeweed, Broom
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Sowthistle, perennial
Spurge, Leafy
Spurge, leafy
Starthistle, yellow
Sundrops
Sweet potato, wild
Thistle, artichoke
Thistle, Canada
Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Timothy
Toadflex, Dalmatian
Torpedograss
Tropical Soda Apple
Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)
Vaseygrass
Velvetgrass
Vetch
Waterhemlock, Spotted
Waterprimrose, Creeping
Wheatgrass, western
Woodsorrel, Creeping, Yellow
Wormwood, Absinth, Louisiana
Yankeeweed

WOODY SPECIES

Alder
Ash
Aspen
Basswood
Bearmat (Bearclover)

Beech
Birch
Blackberry¹
Blackgum¹
Bracken
Broom; French, Scotch
Buckwheat, California
Cascara
Catsclaw
Ceanothus
Cedar¹
Chamise
Cherry; bitter, black, pin
Chinquapin
Cottonwood
Coyote brush
Creosotebush¹
Cucumbertree
Dewberry¹
Dogwood¹
Elderberry
Elm
Eucalyptus
Florida holly (Brazilian Peppertree)
Gorse
Grape
Hasardia
Hawthorn (Thornapple)¹
Hazel
Hemlock
Hickory
Honeylocust
Honeysuckle
Hornbeam, American
Huckleberry
Huisache
Ivy, Poison
Kudzu
Locust, Black
Madrone re-sprouts
Manzanita

Maple, red
Maple, sugar
Mesquite
Monkey flower
Oak, northern
Oak, Poison
Oak, post
Oak, southern red
Oak; black, white
Olive, Russian
Persimmon, Eastern
Pine
Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)¹
Poison ivy/Poison oak
Poplar, yellow
Rabbitbrush
Redbud, eastern
Redcedar, Eastern¹
Rose, multiflora
Russian olive
Sage, black
Sage, white
Sagebrush, California
Sagebrush, Fringed¹
Salmonberry
Saltcedar
Sassafras
Serviceberry
Sourwood
Spicebush
Spruce
Sumac; poison, smooth, winged
Sweetgum¹
Swordfern
Sycamore
Tallowtree, Chinese
Tan oak re-sprouts
Tarbush
Thimbleberry
Tobacco, tree
Trumpetcreeper

Vine maple
 Virginia creeper
 Waxmyrtle, southern
 Willow
 Witchhazel
 Yaupon¹
 Yucca¹
¹Growth suppression only

Table 2. M1769 Premix Herbicide Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage
 Use rate limitations are given in sections 9 and 10. Crop Specific Information

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (fluid ounces)	Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (fluid ounces)
<u>Annual</u> ¹		<u>Perennial</u>	
Small, actively growing	32 – 64	Top growth suppression	32 – 64
Established weed growth	64 – 96	Top growth control and root suppression	64 – 128
		Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Section 10.0).	128
		Other perennials ³	128
<u>Biennial</u>		<u>Woody Brush & Vines</u>	
Rosette diameter 1 – 3"	32 – 64	Top growth suppression	64 – 128
Rosette diameter 3" or more	64 – 128	Top growth control ^{2,3}	128
Bolting	128	Stems and stem suppression ³	128
¹ Rates below 32 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype. ² Species noted in Table 1 will require tank mixes for adequate control. ³ Do not broadcast apply more than 128 fluid ounces per acre in any single application. One sequential application of up to 128 fluid ounces may be required for adequate control. Use the higher level listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth.			

12.0 LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Monsanto Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label booklet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

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contact with desirable vegetation, failure of this product to control weed biotypes which develop resistance to glyphosate and dicamba, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

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~~For in-crop (over the top) uses on Roundup Ready crops, crop safety and weed control performance are not warranted by Monsanto when this product is used in conjunction with "brown bag" or "bin run" seed saved from previous year's production and replanted.~~

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Packed for:

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