U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
2749-575	7/24/17

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Halomax Plus II Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation
4 Tri Harbor Court
Port Washington, NY 11050

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 2749-575.”

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	7/24/17

EPA Form 8570-6

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 2749-575."

4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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 these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 3/10/2017

If you have any questions, please contact Emily Schmid by phone at 703-347-0189, or via email at schmid.emily@epa.gov.

Enclosure

HALOMAX PLUS II HERBICIDE

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

HALOMAX PLUS II HERBICIDE is a herbicide for selective pre-emergent and post-emergent control of listed weeds including annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in:

- fallow ground,
- field corn,
- rice (except California)
- sulfonylurea-tolerant soybeans

ACCEPTED
07/24/2017
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 2749-575

Read the entire label before using this product.
Use only according to label instructions.

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT.
Halosulfuron-methyl……..……..….67%	
Thifensulfuron-methyl…...……..……...……..…….8%	
OTHER INGREDIENTS:…….25%	
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 2749-XXX
EPA Est. No.

Net Contents: 10, 20 ounces
55 lbs. (25kg)

Manufactured for:
Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation
4 Tri Harbor Court
Port Washington, NY 11050

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING-AVISO

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)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING.
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call poison control center or physician for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center of doctor for treatment advise.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.

	• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:
When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:
Users should:

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

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target vascular plants. 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 washwaters or rinsate.

Halosulfuron-methyl is known to leach through the soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use, This chemical may leach into ground water if used in an 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 any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Use this product only in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Aceto Supplemental Labeling.

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

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 the 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 this restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves

Product Information

HALOMAX PLUS II HERBICIDE is a sulfonylurea herbicide that works by inhibition of acetolactate synthase (ALS). Many factors such as application rate, weed species, weed pressure, conditions of weeds including size and climatic factors impact the degree of weed control. Applications made to actively growing weeds at the early stages of development as described below will optimize performance. In post-emergent weed applications, early treatment is best to control the weeds vying (competing) with the crop.

This product is quick to act on targeted weeds by stunting growth allowing the crop to overtake the development of the targeted weeds. Once the development of the targeted weeds is stunted, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor and die. Complete control typically occurs within 7 to 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

Resistance Management Guidance

This product is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as primary method of control for target species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by this product or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of this product or other target site action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or manufacturer and/ or integrated weed management specialist for specific crops and resistant weed biotype information.

Mixing Instructions

This product is a water dispersible granule designed to be diluted with water at the rates listed in the specific crop use directions. Fill the spray tank with approximately ½ of the desired volume with water or carrier. With the agitation operating, add the specified amount of the formulation as listed in the targeted crop use directions. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Add nonionic surfactant and other spray additives as the last ingredients in the tank. Allow time to fully disperse.

Since this product forms a suspension in water, it is important to maintain good agitation during mixing and spraying. If the spray suspension is allowed to settle for a short period of time, be sure to agitate the spray suspension for a minimum of 10 minutes. Apply spray solutions within 24 hours after mixing.

Spray Additives

Spray additives including nonionic surfactant (NIS), or Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) and liquid nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28-0-0) are used with this product to improve performance. The typical nonionic surfactant contains a minimum of 80% NIS and is accepted by the EPA for use on food crops. The use rate is 0.25 to 0.5% vol/vol NIS concentrate (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture). An alternative for the nonionic surfactant is a Crop Oil Concentrate. The typical Crop Oil Concentrate is a phytobland oil (petroleum) or crop origin (vegetable) based product that contains a minimum 14% surfactant to allow it to be miscible with water. Use only EPA approved crop oil concentrates. The use rate for the Crop Oil Concentrate is 1% vol/vol (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray mixture). NIS or COC is the only spray additives required to improve efficacy. Do not use both NIS and COC in the spray mixture. In nitrogen fertilizer applications, use a high quality, spray grade ammonium sulfate (e.g. 21-0-0) at a use rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Use liquid nitrogen for those tank mix partners which require a liquid nitrogen additive to improve performance. Consult all the tank mixture partner labels for specific additive requirements and interactions. For post emergence application, do not use liquid fertilizer solutions or suspension as the total nitrogen carrier since excessive crop injury may occur.

For specific details, consult the use directions in the individual crop sections of this label.

Use Rate Equivalency

Since this product contains 67% halosulfuron-methyl and 8% thifensulfuron-methyl active ingredient per lb. of product, the following table expresses the use rate equivalency of oz. of this product in terms of lb. active ingredient on a per acre basis.

Lb. Active Ingredient per acre		
oz. of Product per acre	**Halosulfuron-methyl**	**Thifensulfuron-methyl**
¾	0.0314	0.00375
1	0.0419	0.0050
1¼	0.0523	0.00625
1½	0.0628	0.0075
3	0.1256	0.0150

Application Methods

Apply this product by ground or with aerial equipment to produce uniform coverage on growing weeds or soil to achieve consistent weed control. Loss in effectiveness or crop injury may result if weeds are under drought, stress, disease or insect damage.

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Calibrate application equipment according to manufacturer's specifications. Use nozzle type arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage while avoiding contact to sensitive crop foliage.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use air assisted (air blast) sprayers to apply this product.
- Do not use this product if the target weeds or crop are under stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.
- Do not apply tank mixtures if the crop is under heavy stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, or insects damage or other poor growing conditions.
- Do not use this product within a week before or after an organophosphate pesticide application.
- This product is limited to ground application in the state of New York. Do not apply by air in this state.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Avoid spraying when conditions favor rainfall or using overhead sprinkler irrigation within 4 hours of this application.
- Under cool and wet growing conditions that delay early seedling emergence, vigor or growth, this product may cause injury or crop failure. These conditions are likely to occur during the first planting of the season.
- Loss in effectiveness or crop injury may result if weeds are under drought, stress, disease or insect damage.
- The maturity of the treated crops may be delayed by use of this product.

- Soil or foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides applied on crops treated with this product, may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.
- Increase in crop injury may result if the seeding depth is too shallow and excessive amounts of water (greater than 1 inch) from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs.
- Use nozzles and pressures that minimize the production of fine particles that drift outside of the targeted area
- Apply this product to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these). However, not all hybrids/varieties have been tested for sensitivity to this product. For untested varieties, treat a small amount of the field and determine potential sensitivity to its use.
- Observe resistant management guidelines, especially on tolerant weeds.
- If rainfall or irrigation occurs within 4 hours after application, reduce effectiveness may occur.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.
- When using spray additives, carefully follow the listed use instructions.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment before and immediately after use of this product and prior to spraying a crop other than those listed on the label. See Spray Equipment Cleanout section of this label for complete details.

For Best Performance

Many factors such as application rate, weed species, weed pressure, conditions of weeds including size and climatic conditions impact the degree of weed control. Applications made to actively growing weeds at the early stages of development as described below will optimize performance. In post-emergent weed applications, early treatment is best to control the weeds vying (competing) with the crop.

Halomax Plus II Herbicide is quick to act on targeted weeds by stunting growth allowing the crop to overtake the development of the targeted weeds. Once the development of the targeted weeds is stunted, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor and die. Complete control typically occurs within 7 to 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions. Depending on the stage and development of the targeted weeds, control generally takes place in 7 to 14 days.

- In pre-emergence applications:
    - If the targeted weeds are present prior to crop emergence, use a nonionic surfactant identified in the "Spray Additives" section of the label.
    - For optimum pre-emergent weed control, activate the soil moisture.
    - Pre-emergent weed control is improved by incorporating this product with irrigations (¼ – ½ inch maximum).
- In post-emergence applications:
    - Better control is obtained when applied early to actively growing, small (1-3 inches in height) broadleaf weeds. Large broadleaf weeds may not be adequately controlled.
    - Nutsedge plants are best controlled at the actively growing, 3 - 5 leaf stage.
    - After a post-emergence application, delay overhead sprinkler irrigation for 2 to 3 days.
    - If weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage, do not use.
- Under heavy weed infestation, use early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.
- To control suppressed weeds, large weeds that exceed the size limitations, weeds that emerge after an application, or weed species not listed, cultivate the treated soil 7 – 10 days after a post-emergence application unless specified otherwise.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.
- Annual weeds may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, apply a sequential application of this product.

Ground Applications

When this product is applied by ground equipment, use in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for a broadcast application. In dense weed populations and thick canopy cover, higher spray volumes are necessary, e.g. 15 – 20 gallons of water per acre. Use the proper spray volume and nozzles that will ensure thorough and uniform coverage of the targeted weeds. Select nozzles that will provide optimum spray volume, distribution and coverage at a pressure (psi) that minimizes spray drift. Inspect nozzle distribution during application to avoid streaking and overspray.

Aerial Applications

When this product is applied by air, use in 3 - 15 gallons of water per acre. Properly calibrate the spray equipment. Follow the Spray Drift Management guidelines presented below. Inspect nozzle distribution during application to avoid streaking, overspray and spray drift.

Spray Drift Management

Do not allow this product to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop area or use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, illegal residues or other undesirable results may occur.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial application to agricultural field crops.

The importance of spray droplet size:
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but may not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the following "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity" and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this advisory).

Controlling initial droplet size:

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures listed for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation – Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Controlling placement of spray droplets:

- Boom Length – The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor. For some use patterns, to further reduce drift without shorting the swath width, reduce the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length.
- Nozzle orientation – Nozzles should never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
- Application height – Do not apply greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a great height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- Application speed – Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer small droplets.
- Swath adjustment – When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distances should increase drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.).

Key environment factors:

- Wind – Drift potential is the lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given point. Application must be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect 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 drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. 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.

Sensitive areas:

Pesticide products must only be applied when the potential for drift or off target movement to sensitive areas is minimal (e.g. wind is blowing away from non-target crops, residential areas, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, etc.).

Spray Equipment Cleanout

The mix tank and spray equipment cleanout is an important stewardship activity to avoid injury to desirable crops. It is important to clean all mixing and spraying equipment immediately after use and before using pesticide products including this product. This is especially important prior to spraying a crop other than those listed on the label.

To clean the spraying equipment, follow the procedure outlined below:

- Completely drain the mix tank and/or sprayer, and then wash thoroughly the tank, sprayer, boom and nozzles with clean water. Drain the system again.
- Fill the mixing or spray tank half full with clean water and add domestic ammonium, normally a 3% solution, at a dilution rate of 1% vol/vol ammonium or 1 gallon per 100 gallons of rinsate.
- Completely fill the tank(s) with additional clean water. Agitate and recirculate and flush out the boom and hoses. Let the system run for 10 – 15 minutes. Drain the system completely.
- Remove nozzles and screens and dislodge any visible solid material. Then soak them in a 1% vol/vol ammonium solution. Inspect the nozzles and screen and remove any visual residues.
- Repeat the above procedure for a second time.
- Flush the mix tank and/or sprayer, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain the system again and inspect for any visible residues. If present, repeat the cleaning cycle again.
- If the rinsate cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Tank Mixtures

To improve this product's effectiveness, apply in combination with other pesticide products that are registered for the same crop and application techniques. For best results, do not apply if crop is under stress due to drought, water logged soil, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, insects or when daytime temperature exceeds 92ºF.

A list of potential herbicide tank mixture partners is provided in the use direction section under each crop. This list is an example of products used but is not an all-inclusive list. For current information on the best tank mixture partner in your area, consult with the local dealer, distributor or State Agricultural Extension service.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixture are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

If this product is to be tank mixed with other herbicides, conduct a compatibility test prior to mixing. Use a small container and mix all components in a small amount, usually 0.5 to 1qt. of spray. Combine all products in the same ratio and order of addition as in the proposed spray mixture. Observe the mixture for indication of incompatibility which usual occurs in 10 to 30 minutes after mixing. If incompatibility is observed, try changing the order of addition of the components. The guideline on tank mixture partners is driven by formulation type. Start with wettable powders (WP's) including water soluble bags (WSB's), water dispersible granules (WDG's), suspension concentrated (SC's) or flowable (F's), all with very good agitation. Next follow with water miscible concentrates and emulsifiable concentrates (EC's) before adding drift control additives, nonionic surfactants (NIS's) or crop oil concentrates (COC's). After vigorous agitation, there must be a homogeneous suspension. Let the final tank mixture stand and observe for any rapid settling or floating of components. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying.

Pre-emergent Weed Activity Table
HALOMAX PLUS II HERBICIDE
by Weed Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Control	Suppression	Comments
Amaranth, Spiny	*Amaranth spinosus*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crusgalli*		YES	Suppression only on areas of the Mississippi Delta region.
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	YES		
Corn Spurry	*Spergula arvensis*	YES		
Cutleaf Groundcherry	*Physalis angluata*	YES		
Dayflower, spreading	*Commelina diffusa*	YES		
Eclipta	*Ecilpta prostrata*	YES		
Flatsedge, Rice	*Cyperus iria*		YES	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga spp.*	YES		
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium californicum*	YES		
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	YES		
Horseweed/Marestail	*Erigeron canadensis*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	YES		
Jointvetch	*Aeschynomene virginica*	YES		
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Ladysthumb	*Polygorum persicaria*	YES		
Lambsquarter, common	*Chenoposium album*	YES		
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arevensis*	YES		
Nutsedge, Yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*		YES	Use an early treatment for heavy infestations to prevent competition with the crops. Sequential application may be necessary when crop use directions permit.
Nutsedge, Purple	*Cyperus rotundus*		YES	Use an early treatment for heavy infestations to prevent competition with the crops. Sequential application may be necessary when

				crop use directions permit.
Pigweed, redroot	*Amarunthus retrofliexus*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*		YES	
Radish, wild	*Rapharius raphanistrum*	YES		
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*		YES	
Shepardspurse	*Capsella bursapastoris*	YES		
Smartweeds, Annual	*Polyfonum spp.*	YES		
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	YES		
Velvetleaf	*Abutilan theophrasti*	YES		

[1] Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.

Post-emergent Weed Activity Table
HALOMAX PLUS II HERBICIDE
by Weed Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Control	Suppression	Comments
Alligator Weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*		YES	
Amaranth, Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*		YES	
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*		YES	
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	YES		
Corn Spurry	*Spergula arvensis*	YES		
Cutleaf Groundcherry	*Physalis angulate*	YES		
Spreading Dayflower	*Commelina diffusa*	YES		
Eclipta	*Ecilpta prostrata*	YES		
Flatsedge, Rice	*Cyperus iria*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Fleabane, Philadelphia	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	YES		
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga spp.*	YES		
Golden Crownbeard	*Verbesina encelioides*	YES		
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium californicum*	YES		
Horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*		YES	
Horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*		YES	
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*		YES	
Jointvetch	*Aeschynomene virginica*	YES		
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*		YES	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Ladysthumb	*Polygorum persicaria*	YES		
Lambsquarter, common	*Chenopodium album*	YES		
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	YES		

Milkweed, common	*Asclepias syriaca*		YES	
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*		YES	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*		YES	
Morningglory, Tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*		YES	Weed height < 2 inches high
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arevensis*	YES		
Nutsedge, Yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	YES		Use an early treatment for heavy infestations to prevent competition with the crops. Sequential application may be necessary when crop use directions permit.
Nutsedge, Purple	*Cyperus rotundus*	YES		Use an early treatment for heavy infestations to prevent competition with the crops. Sequential application may be necessary when crop use directions permit.
Passionflower, Maypop	*Passiflora incarnata*	YES		
Pigweed, redroot	*Amarunthus retroflexus*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca americana*	YES		
Radish, wild	*Rapharius raphanistrum*	YES		
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Redstem	*Ammania auriculata*	YES		
Ricefield Bulrush	*Scirpus mucronatus*	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.[1]
Sesbania, Hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	YES		
Shepardspurse	*Capsella bursapastoris*	YES		
Sida, prickly	*Sids spinosa*		YES	
Smallflower Umbrellaplant	*Cyperus difformis*	YES		Weed height < 2 inches high
Smartweed, Annual	*Polygonum spp.*	YES		
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	YES		
Teaxasweed	*Caperonia palustris*	YES		Weed height < 2 inches high
Velvetleaf	*Abutilan theophrasti*	YES		

[1] Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.

Halomax Plus II Herbicide Crop/Use Site Index

The use rate for this product is expressed in terms of the oz. of this product by weight per acre as Rate Oz. /Acre.

The pre-harvest interval (PHI) is the required number of days between the last application of this product and the harvesting of the crop.

For the minimum acceptable intervals between the last application of this product and the planting of a rotational crop, see the Crop Rotation Guideline section of this label.

If this product is utilized with a tank mixture partner(s), it is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixture are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Crop	Rate Oz./Acre	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	RESTRICTIONS
FALLOW GROUND	¾– 1½	**30 days**	• Do not make more than 2 applications per year. • Do not apply more than 3 oz. of this product per acre per year (0.1256 lbs. halosulfuron-methyl and 0.0150 lb. thifensulfuron-methyl). .
For weeds controlled, see field corn section. Apply this product as a broadcast spray to fallow ground. For spray applications, cover the treatment area with sufficient water to provide uniform coverage and distribution of the spray mixture to the weeds or soil. **Consult Crop Rotational Guidelines of this label for any rotational crop restrictions.**			
Tank Mixture Partners For broader weed control apply this product in combination with other products that are registered for the same application**.**			

Crop	Rate Oz./Acre	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	RESTRICTIONS
FIELD CORN	¾	**30 days**	• Do not make more than 1 application per crop year at rate of ¾ oz. (0.0314 lb. halosulfuron-methyl and 0.00375 lb. thifensulfuron- methyl) per acre. • After application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. Do not apply to corn taller than 6 leaf corn or 5 collars.

Post-Emergent
Corn Weed Height Activity Table

Weed Activity	**Control**	**Suppression**
Rate of Product	**¾ oz.**	**¾ oz.**
Weed Height	**Inches**	**Inches**
Weed Species		
Burcucumber		1 - 3
Cocklebur, common	1 - 9	
Dayflower	1 - 2	
Eclipta	1 - 4	
Flatsedge rice	1 - 9	
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 - 3	
Jointvetch	1 - 2	
Jimsonweed		1 - 4
Kochia	1 – 3 [1]	[1]
Lambsquarter, common	1 - 4	
Mallow, Venice	1 - 3	
Milkweed, common		3 - 5
Milkweed, honeyvine		1 - 3
Morningglory		1 - 3
Mustard, wild	1 - 4	
Nutsedge, purple	3 - 6	
Nutsedge, yellow	3 - 6	
Passionflower, maypop	1 - 3	
Pigweed, redroot	1 – 12 [1]	
Pokeweed, common	1 - 6	
Ragweed, common	1 – 9 [1]	
Ragweed, giant	1 – 3 [1]	
Sesbania Hemp	1 - 3	
Smartweeds, Annual	1 - 6	
Sunflower, common	1 - 12	
Velvetleaf	1 - 9	

[1] Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.

If used alone, apply as a post-emergent broadcast spray over-the-top or with drop nozzles to 2 to 6 leaf corn (1-5 collars)

Precautions:
For use on field crop hybrids with Relative Maturity (RM) > 88 days or more to include food grade (yellow dent, hard endosperm) waxy and high oil corn. Not all field corn hybrids of < 88 days RM, not all white corn hybrids or high lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation have access to all seed company data. Before applying this product to any of these corn hybrids, contact your seed supplier for advice.

Do not apply tank mixtures if the crop is under heavy stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92° F.

Calibrate spray equipment to avoid spraying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the whorl of the cornstalk.

If applied as pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge see Crop Rotational Guidelines for applicable rotational crop restrictions.

For additional broadleaf weed control, use partners such as 2,4-D, Armezon®, atrazine, Buctril®, Callisto®, dicamba, Impact®, or Laudis®.

For additional post-emergent grass control, use partners such as Accent®, Beacon®, Option®, or Steadfast®

For additional post-emergent grass and broadleaf control, use partners such as glyphosate (glyphosate tolerant corn only) or Ignite® and Liberty® (LibertyLink® hybrids only)

For soil residual control of foxtails and other grasses, use partners such as alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid.

Crop	Rate Oz./Acre	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	RESTRICTIONS
RICE (Not for use in California)	¾ – 1½	**48 days**	• Do not make more than 2 applications (including pre-plant and at-planting applications) per year. • Do not apply more than 1½ oz. of this product per acre per year (0.0628 lb. halosulfuron-methyl and 0.0075 lbs. thifensulfuron-methyl). Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications.

Apply this product pre-plant, at-planting or as post-emergent broadcast spray.
Use the higher rate for heavy pressure or difficult to control weeds.
For aerial foliar applications, use 3 – 15 gallons of water per acre.
For ground foliar applications, use a minimum of 10 gallon of water per acre.
After mixing, apply spray suspensions the same day for best results.
Apply foliar applications of this product when weeds have 2 – 4 leaves.
For foliar applications, use nonionic surfactant at rate of 0.25% – 0.5% in spray mixture.
Best control of emerged weeds with foliar applications occurs when 70% - 80% of the weed foliage is exposed. For best control of submerged weeds, apply when weeds have 2 leaves or less.
Following the foliar applications of this product, do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours.
Refer to Mixing Instructions section of this label for surfactant information.
Product may be applied sequentially with other herbicides.
For post-emergent weed control from prior to emergence of rice (until 48 days PHI) through permanent flood, use at rate of ¾ oz. per acre.

Precautions:
Avoid using this product on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes tolerant to Londax® or ALS grouped herbicides.

Controlled Pre-emergent Weed Activity Table
by Weed Species

Common Name	Comments
Barnyardgrass	
Chickweed, common	Tank mix with glyphosate recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds
Cocklebur, common	
Deadnettle, purple	Tank mix with glyphosate recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds
Galinsoga, hairy	
Groundsel, common	
Henbit	Tank mix with glyphosate recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds
Kochia	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.

Lambsquarter, common	
Horseweed/Marestail	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Mustard, wild	
Nutsedge, purple	
Nutsedge, Yellow	
Pennycress, field	Tank mix with glyphosate recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds
Pepperweed, field	Tank mix with glyphosate recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds
Pepperweed, Virginia	Tank mix with glyphosate recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds
Pigweed, redroot	
Ragweed, common	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Ragweed, giant	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Shepherdspurse	
Sunflower, common	
Vevetleaf	

Post-Emergent
Weed Height Activity Table

Weed Activity	**Control**	**Suppression**	**Comments**
Rate of Product	**¾ oz.**	**¾ oz.**	
Weed Height	**Inches**	**Inches**	
Weed Species			
Alligatorweed		1 - 2	
Amaranth, spiny	1 - 2		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Burcucumber		1 - 3	
Cocklebur, common	1 - 9		
Cutleaf groundcherry	1 - 3		
Dayflower, spreading	1 - 2		
Eclipta	1 - 4		
Flatsedge rice	1 - 7		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 - 3		
Jointvetch	1 - 4		
Jimsonweed		1 - 2	
Kochia		1 - 2	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Lambsquarter	1 - 4		
Mallow, Venice	1 - 3		
Morningglory		1 - 3	
Milkweed, common		1 - 5	
Milkweed, honeyvine		1 - 3	
Mustard, wild	1 - 3		
Nutsedge, purple	1 - 6		
Nutsedge, Yellow	1 - 6		Use an early treatment for heavy infestations to prevent competition with the crops.

			Sequential application may be necessary when crop use directions permit.
Passionflower, maypop	1 - 3		
Pigweed, redroot	1 - 12		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Pigweed, smooth	1 - 3		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Pokeweed, common	1 - 6		
Radish, wild	1 - 6		
Ragweed, common	1 - 9		
Ragweed, giant	1 – 3		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Redstem	1 - 2		
Sesbania Hemp	1 - 3		
Shepherdspurse		1 - 3	
Smallflower, umbrellaplant	1 - 2		
Smartweeds, Annual	1 - 6		
Sunflower, common	1 - 12		
Texasweed	1 - 3		
Velvetleaf	1 - 9		

Tank Mixture Partners

Pre-emergent Burn Down Applications:
For pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge, apply ¾ – 1½ oz. by weight per acre in combination with glyphosate or other agricultural herbicides.

If applied as pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge see Crop Rotational Guidelines for applicable rotational crop restrictions.

Pre-Emergent Applications:
For additional pre-emergent weed control, use partners such as Command® MEC, Bolero®, pendimethalin or quinclorac.

Post-Emergent Applications:
For additional post emerge broadleaf weed control, use partners such as propanil and propanil products, Aim®, Facet®, Basagran®, Londax®, Grasp®, Regiment®, NewPath®, Beyond®, and 2,4-D.

For additional post-emergent grass control, use partners such as NewPath®, Beyond®, propanil, Facet®, Grasp® or Regiment®.

Other tank mixture partner may include insecticide and fungicide products registered for use on rice**.**

Crop	Rate Oz./Acre	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	RESTRICTIONS
SULFONYLUREA TOLERANT SOYBEANS (STS) **Pre-emergent or pre-plant**	¾ - 1½	88 days	• Do not make more than 1 application per year for pre-emergence or spring pre-plant applications between 21 days before planting until prior to emergence (cracking). • Do not apply more than 1½ oz. of this product per acre per year (0.0628 lb. halosulfuron-methyl and 0.0075 lbs. thifensulfuron-methyl). • Do not use any tillage operation in reduced tillage systems after application of this product. • Not all sulfonylurea tolerant soybean hybrids have been screened for tolerance to Halomax Plus II Herbicide. Consult local seed agronomists for herbicide tolerance information. • Do not apply if planting Adzuki beans as unacceptable crop injury may occur.

To enhance burndown of existing broadleaf weeds, add a crop oil concentrate (1% vol/vol) and granular AMS (2 to 4 pounds per acre) or UAN (1 – 2% vol/vol) to the tank mix.

Controlled Pre-emergent Weed Activity Table
by Weed Species

Common Name	Control	Suppression	Comments
Chickweed, common		YES	Use with glyphosate for maximum control of emerged weeds.
Cocklebur, common	YES		
Deadnettle, purple	YES		Use with glyphosate for maximum control of emerged weeds.
Galinsoga, hairy	YES		
Groundsel, common	YES		
Henbit	YES		Use with glyphosate for maximum control of emerged weeds.
Kochia		YES	Use with 2,4-D for maximum control of emerged weeds. Activity limited to ALS sensitive biotypes only; reduced activity can be expected from ALS tolerant biotypes.
Lambsquarter, common	YES		
Horseweed/Marestail		YES	Use with glyphosate and 2,4-D for maximum control of emerged weeds. Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides.
Mustard, wild		YES	
Nutsedge, purple		YES	
Nutsedge, Yellow	YES		
Pennycress, field	YES		Use with glyphosate for maximum control of emerged weeds.
Pepperweed, field	YES		Use with glyphosate for maximum control of emerged weeds.
Pepperweed, Virginia	YES		Use with glyphosate for maximum control of emerged weeds.
Pigweed, redroot	YES		

Ragweed, common		YES	Activity limited to ALS sensitive biotypes only; reduced activity can be expected from ALS tolerant biotypes.
Ragweed, giant		YES	Activity limited to ALS sensitive biotypes only; reduced activity can be expected from ALS tolerant biotypes.
Shepherdspurse	YES		
Sunflower, common	YES		
Velvetleaf	YES		

Pre-Emergent Applications

For additional control of broadleaf winter or early-germinating summer annual weeds apply with glyphosate and/or 2,4-D LV ester. Select the use rate of 2,4-D or glyphosate based on the formulation used and follow all its label precautions and restrictions. For emerged grasses, apply with glyphosate.

Crop	Rate Oz./Acre	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	RESTRICTIONS
SULFONYLUREA TOLERANT SOYBEANS (STS) **Post-emergent**	¾	88 days	• Use only on sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans (STS). • Do not apply more than ¾ oz. of this product per application per acre. (0.0314 lb. halosulfuron-methyl and 0.00375 lbs. thifensulfuron-methyl). • Do not apply more than 1½ oz. of this product per acre per year (0.0628 lb. halosulfuron-methyl and 0.0075 lbs. thifensulfuron-methyl). • Do not use more than 1 post-emergent application per growing season. • For foliar applications, do not graze or feed treated soybean forage/silage and hay to domestic livestock. • Do not apply product post-emergent to straight Roundup Ready or conventional soybean varieties.

For contact and residual control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge, apply this product post-emergent from V1 through R2 stages of sulfonyl-urea tolerant soybean (STS) varieties only.

If the tolerant soybean variety is also stacked with glyphosate or glufosinate tolerant trait, then glyphosate or glufosinate respectively may be used as a tank mixture partner. **It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixture are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.**

For best performance, apply this product to actively growing weeds free from environmental stress.

For use on any soybean varieties tolerant to sulfonyl-urea herbicides (STS) unless prohibited by the seed supplier.

Always use a NIS (1 to 2 qts. /100 gallons of spray) or high quality crop oil concentrates (1 % vol/vol) and granular AMS (2 – 4 lbs./A) or UAN (1 -2% vol/vol) to the spray suspension to improve performance.

Some phytotoxicity from post-emergent applications may occur on susceptible sulfonyl-urea tolerant soybeans (STS)

varieties. These symptoms may include stunting (seen as reduction in leaf size or internodal length), yellowing of leaves and or red veins and necrosis of leaves and petioles. Sulfonyl-urea tolerant soybeans (STS) that have exhibit these symptoms tend to recover after the product is metabolized by the plant. Soybean injury is most noticeable when the plants are under environmental stress conditions such as hot, humid conditions, or wide fluctuations in climatic conditions, drought, etc.

For the latest halosulfuron-methyl tolerance information, consult the local seed agronomists and seed supplier.

Post-Emergent
Weed Height Activity Table

Weed Activity	**Control**	**Comments**
Rate of Product	**¾ oz.**	
Weed Height	**Inches**	
Weed Species		
Cocklebur, common	1 – 9	
Dayflower, spreading	1 – 2	
Eclipta	1 – 4	
Flatsedge rice	1 – 9	
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 – 3	
Jointvetch	1 – 2	
Kochia	1 – 3	
Lambsquarters	1 – 4	
Mallow, Venice	1 – 3	
Mustard, wild	1 – 4	
Nutsedge, purple	1 – 6	
Nutsedge, yellow	1 – 6	
Passionflower, maypop	1 – 3	
Pigweed, redroot	1 – 3	The addition of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 – 4 quarts per acre plus crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant is recommended.
Pokeweed, common	1 – 6	
Ragweed, common	1 - 9	
Ragweed, giant	1 – 3	
Sesbania, hemp	1 – 3	
Smartweeds, Annual	1 – 6	
Sunflower, common	1 – 12	
Velvetleaf	1 - 9	The addition of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 – 4 quarts per acre plus crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant is recommended.

Tank Mixture Partners

For the post-emergent sulfonylurea tolerant soybean variety stacked with a glyphosate tolerant trait, then glyphosate may be tank mixed with this product. Use a nonionic surfactant (0.25 – 0.5% vol/vol) or crop oil concentrate (1% vol/vol) unless specifically restricted by the particular glyphosate label. Apply granular AMS (2 to 4 pounds per acre), liquid AMS (nitrogen rate applied equivalent of 2 to 4 pounds per acre of granular AMS) or UAN (2 – 4 quarts per acre) to the mix.

For additional broadleaf weed control, use partners such as VIDA®, Cobra®, Flexstar® or Reflex®.
For post-emergent grass control, use partners such as TARGA® or other graminicides.
For additional post-emergent grass and broadleaf control, use partners such as glyphosate (glyphosate tolerant soybeans only) or Ignite (LibertyLink® tolerant soybeans only).

CROP ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES

Following applications of this product, the crop rotational intervals listed below are to be followed for adequate safety to newly planted crops. If drought or cool weather conditions exist, these intervals may need to be extended. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

TIME INTERVAL (MONTHS) BEFORE PLANTING
AFTER USE OF HALOMAX PLUS II HERBICIDE

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
Alfalfa	9	
Barley (winter)	2	
Beans, Dry	1.5	
Beans, Snap	9	2 months in Northeast, Midwest and Southeast, 3 months in TX.
Broccoli	18	
Cabbage	15	
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Cauliflower	18	
Cereal crops, Spring	2	
Clovers	9	
Collards	18	
Corn, IR/IMR Field	0	
Corn, IT Field	1	
Corn, Normal Field	1	
Corn, Seed	2	
Corn, Sweet and Popcorn	3	
Cotton	4	
Cucumbers	9	2 months in Northeast, Midwest and Southeast, 3 months in TX.
Eggplant	12	
Forage Grasses	2	
Lettuce Crops	18	
Melons	9	2 months in Southeast & TX.
Mint	18	
Oats	2	
Onions and Leeks	18	
Peanuts	6	
Peas	9	
Peas. Field	9	
Peppers	10	3 months in TX.
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins	9	2 months in Southeast.
Proso Millet	2	
Radish	15	
Red Beet	24	If irrigation is required or rainfall is sparse, the time interval is 36 months.
Rice	0	
Rye (winter)	2	
Sorghums	2	
Soybeans	9	Where pH is < 7.5, the interval is 2 months.
Soybeans (sulfonylurea – tolerant)	0	
Spinach	21	
Squash	9	2 months in Southeast.
Strawberries	36	
Sugar beet	24	If irrigation is required or rainfall is sparse, the time interval is 36 months; In MN, ND, Red River Valley: 36 months.
Sugarcane	1.5	
Sunflowers	21	
Tomato (transplant)	8	2 months in Northeast, Midwest and Southeast, 3 months in TX.

Wheat (winter)	2	2 months in Northeast, Midwest and Southeast, 3 months in TX.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry and secure location.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
[Plastic bottle packaging: 10 and 20 ounces]
CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. 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 triple rinsed, recycle if available. Some agricultural pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or pick up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer. If recycling is not available, dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by state and local ordinances.

[Fiber Drums with Liners:55 lbs.]
CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into the handling or application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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