



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

2749-606

Date of Issuance:

2/14/22

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

AG36425 4 SL Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Aceto Life Sciences, LLC
c/o Product & Regulatory Associates, LLC
8595 Collier Blvd. Suite 107-51
Naples, FL 34114

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 (FIFRA).

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. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

2/14/22

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

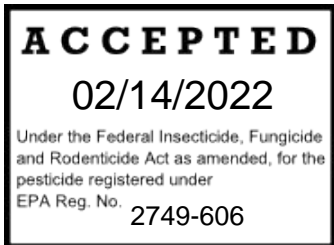
If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 12/22/2020
- Alternate CSFs 1-3 dated 12/22/2020

If you have any questions, please contact Jamie Harrington at (202) 566-2726 or by email at harrington.jamie@epa.gov.

Enclosure



BENTAZON	GROUP	6	HERBICIDE
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AG36425 4 SL Herbicide

A herbicide for postemergence control of sedges and broadleaf weeds in beans, clover grown for seed, corn, peanuts, peas, peppermint, rice, sorghum, soybeans and spearmint

Active Ingredient:

Sodium salt of bentazon• (3-(1-methylethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4 (3 <i>H</i>)-one 2,2-dioxide)	44.0%
Other Ingredients:	56.0%
Total	100.0%

- Equivalent to 4 pounds of bentazon acid equivalent (ae) per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 2749-606

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

See inside booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

Net contents:

Manufactured for:
Aceto Life Sciences, LLC
4 Tri Harbor Court
Port Washington, NY 11050

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. •Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Take off contaminated clothing. •Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. •Call 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 15-20 minutes. •Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. •Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC TOLL FREE 1-800-454-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 or the National Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.	

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer and Notice at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.607(d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Bentazon, which is present in this product, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particular where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Notice: It is a violation of federal law to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or in adverse modification of their habitat.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT:

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, such as the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if it reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

RUNOFF PREVENTION

To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

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, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Product Information

This product is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and sedges in beans, clover grown for seed, corn, peanuts, peas, peppermint, rice, sorghum, soybeans, and spearmint. This product does not control grasses.

Mode of Action

This product is effective mainly through contact action, therefore, weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to this product. Leaf speckling or bronzing may occur, but plants normally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, AG36425 4 SL Herbicide is a Group 6 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to AG36425 4 SL Herbicide and other Group 6 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

See specific crop use directions for maximum single application rate, annual maximum number of applications and amount of active ingredient.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

Rotate the use of AG36425 4 SL Herbicide or other Group 6 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of

possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

For further information or to report lack of performance or suspected resistance, contact your Aceto Life Sciences, LLC representative at (516) 627-6000 or Aceto@aceto.com.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S641.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S572.3.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Sensitive Species

Bentazon can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of bentazon in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wet lands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species. **DO NOT** apply by air if sensitive crop species (such as cotton, sugar beets, sun flowers, or okra) are within 200 feet downwind.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.

Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.** Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Application Instructions

Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in the weed tables. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of this product early, when weeds are small. Early application produces the most beneficial effect on weed control (exceptions: yellow nutsedge and Canada thistle), allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Apply listed rates of this product to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum sizes listed in **Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice.** For the listed use rates of this product in rice, refer to **Table 4. Application Rates for Rice - Flooded Fields** and **Table 5. Application Rates for Rice - Drained Fields,** in **Crop-Specific Directions.**

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth because weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not satisfactorily controlled.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 5 days before applying this product or 7 days after application. Timely cultivation after 7 days may help

provide season-long weed control.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre (except 10 gallons for rice).

Spray Pressure: Use up to 40 psi.

Application Equipment: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce cone or fan spray patterns.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10-20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance.

Spray Pressure: Use a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

Note: When using the lower volume (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. **DO NOT** use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. **DO NOT** use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators. Good coverage is essential for maximum control.

This product can be used in the following crops:

Beans, Dry	Corn	Peas, Succulent	Sorghum
Beans, Succulent	Peanuts	Peppermint	Soybeans
Clover grown for seed	Peas, Dry	Rice	Spearmint

Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice*

Weeds Controlled (includes ALS- and triazine- resistant biotypes)	Rates Per Acre**					
	1 pint per acre ¹		1.5 pints per acre		2 pints per acre	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height
Anoda, Spurred	-	-	Up to 6	3"	6-8	4"
Balloonvine	-	-	2-4	2"	4-6	3"
Beggarticks	-	-	Up to 6	6"	6-8	8"
Bindweed (Field, Hedge) ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	10"
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	Up to 4	3"	4-6	5"
Canada Thistle ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	8" to bud stage
Cocklebur ^{2,9}	2-4	4"	2-6	6"	6-10	10"
Croton, Tropic	-	-	Up to 2	2"	2-4	4"
Dayflower	-	-	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Devilsclaw ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 6	3"
Eclipta	-	-	Up to 6	2"	Up to 6	2"
Galinsoga ³	-	-	-	-	Cotyledon to 6	2"
Groundsel, Common	-	-	-	-	-	3"
Jimsonweed	Up to 4	4"	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Ladysthumb	Up to 4	4"	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Lambsquarters, Common ^{3,4}	Up to 4	1"	Up to 6	1.5"	Up to 6	2"
Marshelder	-	-	Up to 4	2"	Up to 8	4"
Mayweed/dogfennel	-	-	-	2"	-	3"
Morningglory ¹⁰ (smallflower, cypressvine only)	-	-	4	4"	4	4"
Morningglory ¹⁰	-	-	4	4"	6	6"
Mustard, Wild	Up to 4	2"	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Nightshade, hairy ¹²	-	-	-	-	2-6	4"
Nutsedge, Yellow ⁷	-	-	-	8"	-	8"
Poinsettia, Wild ³	-	-	Up to 6	4"	4-8	6"
Purslane, Common	-	-	Up to 4	1"	4-6	2"
Radish, Volunteer	-	-	2-6	4"	6-10	10"
Ragweed, Common ³	-	-	-	-	4-6	3"
Giant ⁴	-	-	-	-	Up to 4	6"

Redweed	-	-	4-6	6"	6-10	8"
Senna, Coffee ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 1 pinnate	2"
Sesbania ³	-	-	-	-	3-5	3"
Shepherdspurse ⁵	-	-	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Sida, Prickly or Teaweed	-	-	Up to 6	3"	6-8	4"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Up to 4	4"	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	Up to 4	2"	4-6	3"
Sugar Beet, Volunteer	-	-	2-4	-	4-8	-
Sunflower, Wild	Up to 2	3"	Up to 4	5"	4-6	8"
Velvetleaf ^{8,11}	Up to 4	2"	Up to 4	2"	4-6	5"
Venice Mallow	Up to 4	2"	Up to 6	2"	6-10	4"

- ¹ If regrowth develops, make a second application of 1 pint 7-14 days later. (This rate not applicable In California.)
- ² **DO NOT** treat earlier than leaf stage shown and **DO NOT** count cotyledon leaves.
- ³ Use crop oil concentrate or crop oil concentrate plus UAN.
- ⁴ For regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of this product may be necessary.
- ⁵ **DO NOT** treat rosette before seed stalk appears.
- ⁶ In KY, IL, IN, MI, and OH, apply 2-3 pints of this product per acre (for suppression only).
- ⁷ If regrowth occurs, make a second application at the same rate 7-10 days later.
- ⁸ Late Rescue Treatment for Velvetleaf: Make a single application of 3 pints per acre of this product plus 1 quart of oil concentrate per acre and 1 gallon of UAN solution per acre to velvetleaf plants up to 12". For better control, apply 1.5 pints per acre of this product plus 1 quart of oil concentrate and 1 gallon of UAN or AMS solution per acre, followed by a second application at the same rate in 4-7 days.
- ⁹ Late Rescue Treatment for Cocklebur: Make a single application of 2-3 pints per acre of this product to plants up to 24". For better control, apply 1.5 pints per acre of this product. Repeat 10-14 days later.
- ¹⁰ Rates given or Southern States only (Al, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, and VA). Make a second application 5-14 days later. For all states other than the South, apply 2-3 pints of this product per acre to annual morningglories not larger than 4 true leaves. Control may be partial or inconsistent.
- ¹¹ Always use UAN or AMS as spray additive.
- ¹² This product does not control black nightshade nor Eastern black nightshade.

*For the listed use rates of this product in rice, refer to **Table 4. Application Rates for Rice - Flooded Fields** and **Table 5. Application Rates for Rice - Drained Fields, in Crop-Specific Directions.**

Refer to **Crop-Specific Directions for Rice **Restrictions and Limitations.**

Additives

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives are needed: crop oil concentrate, urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth will be normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. See **Table 2. Additive Rate Per Acre** for additive rates.

Oil Concentrate

The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

For additional information, see **Mixing Information.**

Adding an oil concentrate may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn so refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Oil Concentrate + Nitrogen Solution

Anonphytotoxic oil concentrate (as referred to above) plus a nitrogen solution (UAN or AMS) can be added to the spray tank with this product.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)

Common referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve control of cocklebur, devilsclaw, Pennsylvania smartweed, velvetleaf, venice mallow, wild mustard, and wild sunflower. This

product plus a nitrogen solution will not provide adequate control of common ragweed and common lambsquarters. If these weeds or other weeds requiring oil concentrate are present in addition to velvetleaf, then oil concentrate should also be used.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

When used, add 3 quarts of liquid AMS (8-8-0 analysis) or 2.5 pounds of granular AMS. Use on fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS **DO NOT** dissolve adequate and can plug spray nozzles. Aceto does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS on if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Table 2. Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
AMS ¹ Oil Concentrate UAN Solution ¹	2.5 pounds 1-2 pints 4-8 pints	2.5 pounds ² 1 pint 2-4 pints
Oil Concentrate + Nitrogen ¹	0.5-1 pint + 2-4 pints of UAN or 1-2 pounds of AMS	

¹AMS and UAN are not for use in California.

²AMS solution is not suggested due to potential precipitation problems in reduced water volumes. AMS can be used provided a minimum of 10 gallons of solution per acre is applied. Use only if the source of AMS has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Tank Mixing Information

Additives and/or other pesticides may be mixed in the spray tank with this product using the information in this section.

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with this product according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

The following registered products and/or additives may be mixed with this product.

Table 3. Tank Mix Partners/Components

Product (Active Ingredient)	Product (Active Ingredient)
Atrazine	Paraquat
	Paramount® L, EPA Reg. No. 7969-316 (quinclorac)
Atrazine + dicamba	Poast®, EPA Reg. No. 7969-58 (sethoxydim)
Acifluorfen	Poast Plus®, EPA Reg. No. 7969-88 (sethoxydim)
Buctril®, EPA Reg. No. 268-437 (bromoxynil)	Propanil
Chlorimuron + thifensulfuron	Pursuit®, EPA Reg. No. 241-310 (imazethapyr ammonium)
Clarity®, EPA Reg. No. 7969-137 (dicamba)	Raptor®, EPA Reg. No. 241-379 (imazamox ammonium)
Classic®, EPA Reg. No. 5481-681 (chlorimuron)	Reflex®, EPA Reg. No. 100-993 (fomesafen)
Cobra®, EPA Reg. No. 59639-34 (lactofen)	Reliance® STS® EPA Reg. No. 352-580 (thifensulfuron + chlorimuron)
Concert® II, EPA Reg. No. 100-1347 (thifensulfuron + chlorimuron)	Resource®, EPA Reg. No. 59639-82 (flumiclorac)
Distinct®, EPA Reg. No. 7969-150 (diflufenzopyr + dicamba)	Roundup® Ultra, EPA Reg. No. 524-475 (glyphosate)
Facet®75 DF, EPA Reg. No. 7969-313 (quinclorac)	Scepter®, EPA Reg. No. 5481-610 (imazaquin)
FirstRate®, EPA Reg. No. 5481-676 (cloransulam-methyl)	Sinbar®, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13 (terbacil)
Flexstar®, EPA Reg. No. 100-1101 (fomesafen)	Stare-fire®, EPA Reg. No. 100-1002 (paraquat dichloride)
Glyphosate	Stinger®, EPA Reg. No. 62719-73 (clopyralid)
Londax®, EPA Reg. No. 100-372 (bensulfuron)	Storm®, EPA Reg. No. 70506-59 (bentazon + acifluorfen)
Liberty®, EPA Reg. No. 7969-447 (glufosinate)	Synchrony® XP, EPA Reg. No. 352-648 (chlorimuron + thifensulfuron)
Lightning®, EPA Reg. No. 241-377 (imazethapyr + imazapyr)	Thifensulfuron
Marksman®, EPA Reg. No. 7969-136 (atrazine + dicamba)	Thistrol®, EPA Reg. No. 71368-5 (MCPB)
MCPA	UltraBlazer®, EPA Reg. No. 70506-60 (acifluorfen)
Outlook®, EPA Reg. No. 7969-156 (dimethenamid-p)	2,4-DB
Paramount® L, EPA Reg. No. 7969- 316 (quinclorac)	

See **Crop-Specific Directions** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions for Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing this product with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Aceto Life Sciences, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Aceto Life Sciences, LLC labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Aceto Life Sciences, LLC suggested tank mixes.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing additives and/or other pesticides, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of listed label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

When mixing additives and/or other pesticides in a spray tank, add the products to be used in the following sequence:

- 1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 4) **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 5) **Water-soluble products** (such as this product). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 6) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 7) **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 8) **Remaining quantity of water.**
Maintain constant agitation during application.

Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate: DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4 pints of this product per acre, per season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon ae (from all sources) per acre, per season.
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval of **24 hours**.
- **DO NOT** apply to weeds under stress such as lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops subjected to stress conditions such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of this product.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.

Crop-Specific Directions

Apply this product early postemergence before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice** (for rice, see rice section below).

Beans, Dry and Succulent

Beans are tolerant to this product after the first trifoliate leaf has fully expanded. Even at the tolerant stages, yellowing, bronzing, speckling or burning of leaves may occur under certain conditions (see **Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations**). This temporary injury is normally outgrown without delaying podset or maturity or reducing yield.

Using oil with this product may increase injury and may reduce yields.

Tolerant bean types are adzuki, navy, pinto, pink, great northern, kidney, red, white, cranberry, black turtle soup, small lima, large lima, and snapbeans.

Beans, Dry and Succulent Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 3 pt. of this product (1.5 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year at reduced application rates.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

DO NOT apply this product as a solo treatment to dry and succulent beans grown in Georgia and South Carolina as severe crop damage may occur. This product may be applied from 6 to 16 fl. oz. per acre to dry and succulent beans grown in Georgia and South Carolina but only when tank mixed with Raptor herbicide or Pursuit herbicide. Refer to the Raptor and Pursuit labels for additional use directions or restrictions.

DO NOT apply this product to bean fields until beans have at least the first trifoliate leaf fully expanded because severe crop damage may occur.

DO NOT apply this product to blackeyes grown in California or to garbanzo beans or lupines at any stage of growth, as severe crop damage may occur.

DO NOT apply this product to dry or succulent beans within 30 days of harvest.

Use of an oil additive with this product on snap beans may increase the leaf burn and injury potential.

California Only: Not recommended for use on adzuki beans. For yellow nutsedge control, apply 2 pints of this product per acre when plants are 6-8 inches tall. Make a second application at the same rate 10-14 days later.

Tank Mixes - Dry Beans

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- Outlook®
- Pursuit®
- Poast®
- Raptor®

Tank Mixes - Succulent Beans

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- Poast®
- Pursuit®

Clover Grown for Seed

For postemergence use in clover grown for seed in Washington and Oregon. Clover is tolerant to this product; however, some leaf-burning may occur under certain conditions, but clover plants normally outgrow this condition within 10 days. Apply this product in the spring as a broadcast foliar application at rates up to 2 pints per acre. If needed, a second application can be made at the same rate 5 to 14 days later. A nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate (COC) should be added to the spray tank as listed in **Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice.**

Clover Grown for Seed Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 2 pt. of this product (1.0 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

DO NOT graze livestock or harvest forage or hay for livestock feed for at least 36 days after treatment.

Corn and Sorghum

Corn types include field, sweet, popcorn, and corn grown for seed or silage. Sorghum types include grain and forage sorghum. Seed producers should consult the seed company regarding tolerance of seed production inbred lines to this product.

Sorghum Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 2 pt. of this product (1.0 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

DO NOT apply to sorghum that is heading or blooming.

DO NOT graze treated sorghum fields for at least 12 days after the last treatment with this product.

California only:

Not recommended for controlling yellow nutsedge in sorghum.

DO NOT use on forage sorghum.

Corn Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 3 pt. of this product (1.5 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year at reduced application rates.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

DO NOT graze treated corn fields for at least 12 days after the last treatment with this product.

California only: Not recommended for controlling yellow nutsedge in corn.

Tank Mixes - Corn and Sorghum

The tank mix of this product + atrazine is not applicable in California.

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides on corn (including herbicides registered for use in corn hybrids tolerant to glyphosate, glufosinate and imidazolinone):

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| •Atrazine | •Lightning® |
| •Clarity® | •Marksman® |
| •Distinct® | •Pursuit® |
| •Outlook® | •RoundUp Ultra® |
| •Liberty® | |

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides in sorghum:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| •Atrazine | •Marksman® |
| •Clarity® | •Paramount® |
| •Outlook® | |

Peppermint and Spearmint

Peppermint and spearmint are tolerant to this product; however, some leaf-burning may occur under certain conditions, such as when plants are growing very actively and have extensive new, succulent tissue. Mint plants normally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

For hairy nightshade and kochia control, this product may be used up to 3.0 pints per acre as a single application. For kochia control, add oil concentrate.

Peppermint and Spearmint Corn Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 3 pt. of this product (1.5 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

Tank Mixes – Peppermint and Spearmint

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| •Buctril® | •Sinbar® |
| •Poast® | •Stinger® |

Peas, Dry and Succulent

Peas are tolerant to this product after 3 pairs of leaves (or 4 nodes) are present. Pea injury such as yellowing, bronzing, speckling or burning of leaves may occur under certain conditions. This temporary injury is normally outgrown without delaying podset or maturity or reducing yield. Tolerant pea types are garden, English, and southern peas.

In Western irrigated areas, avoid applying this product during prolonged periods of cold weather (day temperature below 75° F and night temperature below 55° F for 2-5 days) because weed control may be nullified.

Peas, Dry and Succulent Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 3 pt. of this product (1.5 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year at reduced application rates.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

DO NOT apply this product as a solo treatment to dry and succulent peas grown in Georgia and South Carolina as severe crop damage may occur. This product may be applied from 6 to 16 fl. oz. per acre to dry and succulent peas grown in Georgia and South Carolina but only when tank mixed with Raptor herbicide or Pursuit herbicide. Refer to the Raptor and Pursuit labels for additional use directions or restrictions.

DO NOT apply this product to dry peas within 30 days of harvest.

DO NOT apply this product to succulent peas within 10 days of harvest.

In California, **DO NOT** apply to succulent peas within 30 days of harvest.

DO NOT apply this product to peas under stress from root rot.

DO NOT apply this product to blackeyes grown in California or to garbanzo beans or to lupines at any stage of growth, as severe crop damage may occur.

DO NOT apply this product when peas are in bloom.

DO NOT add oil to this product for use on peas, except for use in the Pacific Northwest (PNW).

In-furrow treatments of insecticides or nematicides may also predispose the peas to injury from this product.

Tank Mixes – Peas

Tank mixes not applicable in California.

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- MCPA
- Pursuit®
- Raptor®
- Thistrol®

This product + Thistrol• herbicide tank mix is for use in ME, NH, VT, MA, CT, RI, NY, PA, NJ, VA, MD, DE, WA, ID, and OR. This tank mix should be applied after the 3- leaf stage (4-node stage) of peas, but not later than 3 nodes before pea flowering.

Notice to user: Due to variability among pea cultivars and in application techniques, neither the manufacturers nor the sellers have determined whether or not the tank mix of this product + Thistrol can be safely used on all pea crops under all conditions. Therefore, determine if the tank mix of this product + Thistrol can be used safely prior to broad use.

For improved control of pigweed species and common lambsquarters, a tank mix of this product + MCPA may be used.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use crop oil concentrate, other oil-based additives, or any other spray additives or surfactants with these tank mixes.

DO NOT apply the tank mix to peas when temperatures exceed 90° F.

DO NOT apply the tank mix to peas after pea flower buds appear.

Crops other than peas may be *severely* injured by drift. Cotton, beans, grapes, tomatoes, and ornamentals are particularly sensitive to Thistrol.

Peanuts

This product can be applied from peanut cracking through pegging.

In-furrow treatments of insecticides and nematicides may predispose peanuts to injury from this product.

Peanut Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 3 pt. of this product (1.5 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year at reduced application rates.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

Peanut hay and forage may be fed to livestock.

DO NOT graze treated peanut fields for at least 50 days after the last treatment of this product.

Tank Mixes - Peanuts

Tank mixes not applicable in California.

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- Blaze®
- Outlook®
- Poast®
- 2,4-DB amine
- paraquat

AG36425 4 SL Herbicide + Outlook® + Poast® + paraquat herbicide tank mix should be applied at the ground crack stage of peanuts to control an early flush of weeds. A second application may be applied up to 28 days after ground crack stage. Always add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 50% surface active agent at listed rates to this product tankmix.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT include UAN solution or ammonium sulfate when tank mixing this product + Blazer" + Poast" herbicides. Do not use crop oil concentrate or any other oil-based additive with this product + Starfire tank mix.

DO NOT add oil concentrate, UAN, or any other additives to this product + 2,4-DB tank mix.

Use only amine formulations of 2,4-DB.

Rice

Application Information

Not for use in California.

Apply this product early postemergence, before weeds exceed the maximum size listed in **Tables 4. and 5.**

Application Equipment

For optimal coverage when applying this product by air in rice, orient all nozzles straight back. Nozzles must not be located farther out than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Alternate flooding culture:

In Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, weed growth stages normally correspond to rice that is tillering (stooling) and occur before the permanent flood.

This product must be applied when there is no water on the field and 24 hours or more prior to flooding.

If this product cannot be applied until after flooding, see directions under **Continuous Flooding Culture.**

Continuous Flooding Culture:

In states using continuous flooding culture, or when treating after the permanent flooding, treatment should be made only when weeds are above the surface of the water. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be adequately controlled. For early treatment, water may be partly or completely drained to expose more weed growth to spray applications of this product. Do not raise water level for at least 24 hours after application as unsatisfactory control may result. Do not use ground equipment to apply to flooded fields because splashing will wash this product off weed leaf surfaces and ineffective control may result.

Rice Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 2 pt. of this product (1.0 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

When applying this product to rice paddies, **DO NOT** release paddy water from treated fields for at least 4 days after the last application to flooded paddies.

Rice straw may be fed to livestock.

DO NOT use this product on rice fields in which the commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.

DO NOT use water containing this product residues from rice cultivation to irrigate crops used for food or feed unless this product is registered for use on these crops.

DO NOT apply more than 4 pints of this product per acre per season whether one or two rice crops (including ratoon) are grown that season.

Table 4. Application Rates for Rice – Flooded Fields

Weeds Controlled	Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages ¹			
	1.5 pints per acre		2 pints per acre	
	Maximum Height Above Soil	Height Range Above Water Level	Maximum Height Above Soil	Height Range Above Water Level
Cocklebur	10"	3-6"	15"	6-10"
Dayflower	6"	3-5"	10"	5-8"
Redstem	4"	2-3"	8"	4-6"
Smartweed	6"	2-5"	10"	5-8"
Water Plantains, Arrowhead	-	-	7"	5-6"
Common	-	-	7"	5-6"
Yellow Nutsedge	6"	4-5"	10"	6-8"

¹ If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.

Table 5. Application Rates for Rice – Drained Fields

Weeds Controlled	Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages ¹			
	1.5 pints per acre		2 pints per acre	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height
Cocklebur	2-10	10"	10-15	15"
Dayflower	2-10	6"	10-15	10"
Ducksalad	-	-	6-10	6"
Eclipta	4-6	2"	4-6	2"
Gooseweed	4-6	4"	6-10	8"
Redstem	up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Redweed	4-6	6"	6-10	8"
Smartweed	2-10	6"	10-15	10"
Spikerush	2-6	6"	6-8	8"
Water Plantains, Arrowhead	-	-	up to 4	7"
Common	-	-	up to 4	7"
Yellow Nutsedge	4-6	6"	6-8	10"

¹If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.

Tank Mixes – Rice

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- Londax®
- UltraBlazer®
- Facet® 75 DF
- Propanil
- Storm®

When using Storm® herbicide in a tank mix, use 1.5 pints of Storm with 0.5-1.0 pint of this product per acre.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Apply this product + Londax herbicide tank mix within 7 days of establishing permanent flood.

Apply this product + propanil tank mix only to drained fields.

DO NOT use crop oil concentrate with this product + propanil tank mix.

Add propanil to the tank mix of this product based on active ingredient (a.i.) of formulation used. Test propanil products for physical tank mix compatibility with this product.

Apply this product + Storm herbicide tank mix after the 3-leaf stage in rice.

Soybeans

Soybeans are tolerant to this product at all stages of growth. Slight leaf-speckling and leaf-bronzing may occur under certain conditions but crops normally outgrow these conditions within 10 days.

Soybeans Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT use more than 3 pt. of this product (1.5 lb. ae)/acre per application.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year at reduced application rates.

DO NOT use more than 4 pt. of this product (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per year.

Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.

DO NOT graze or cut treated soybean fields for forage or hay for at least 30 days after the last treatment of this product.

Tank Mixes – Soybeans

Tank mixes not applicable in California.

This product may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including RoundUp Ready®, Liberty Link® and STS™ varieties):

- Classic®*
- Cobra®
- Concert® II*
- FirstRate®*
- Flexstar®
- Raptor®
- Reflex® 2LC
- Reliance®STS®*
- Resource®
- Roundup® Ultra

- Outlook®
- Liberty®
- Pinnacle®*
- Poast®
- Poast Plus®
- Pursuit®
- Scepter®
- 2,4-DB amine
- UltraBlazer®
- Synchrony® SP

*For these tank mixes, the use of a nonionic surfactant (1 -2 pints per 100 gallon) plus UAN (2-4 pints per acre) is suggested.

AG36425 4 SL Herbicide + Blazer + Poast

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Oil concentrate must be used with this product + Blazer + Poast tank mix in place of a spray surfactant.

AG36425 4 SL Herbicide + Reliance®-STS™

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT add oil concentrate to this tank mix for use with soybean varieties other than those designated as **STS™**

AG36425 4 SL Herbicide + 2,4-DB amine

Use only amine formulations of 2,4-DB.

Use no other adjuvant except UAN at 2-4 pints per acre with this tank mix.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply more than 1 application of this tank mix per season.

The use of this tank mix will cause soybean foliage injury (such as burning, bronzing or crinkling) and may reduce yields.

DO NOT use this tank mix on soybeans that show symptoms of disease such as phytophthora root rot.

Mixing with Insecticides

A need may arise that requires postemergence or foliar control of certain insects in the soybean crop. It is possible to tank mix an insecticide with this product if the proper application timing of the insecticide coincides with the application timing of this product. Insecticides that may be used are permethrin and dimethoate. **DO NOT** tank mix this product with malathion or carbaryl insecticides. The tank mix addition of an insecticide to this product may increase the potential for crop injury. The exact conditions under which an insecticide is tank mixed with this product may vary and these conditions may reduce good mixing quality. Before a tank mix of this product and an insecticide is used, test the combination as instructed by the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. **DO NOT** store near heat or flame. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling (5 gallon or less): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **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.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. **DO NOT** store near heat or flame. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallon): Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Offer for recycling, if available or recondition if appropriate.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. **DO NOT** store near heat or flame. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **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.

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 Life Sciences, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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