



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

EPA Reg. Number:

5905-627

Date of Issuance:

5/15/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

HM-1605 HERBICIDE

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Bill Washburn
 Registration Manager
 Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
 225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300
 Collierville, TN 38017

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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

5/15/20

2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one-year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.
3. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the Generic Data Call-Ins (GDCIs) identified below:
 - a. 2,4-D GDCI-030063-1362
 - b. Dicamba GDCI-029801-1659

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the GDCIs listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

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

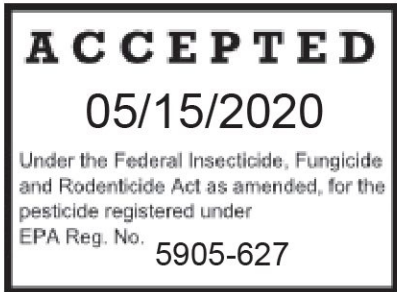
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under 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 you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). 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 06/07/2019
- Alternate CSF A dated 06/18/2019

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

Enclosure



Dicamba Acid	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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2,4-D Ester	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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HM-1605 HERBICIDE

For control of a wide-spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in Pastures, Rangeland, and Grass (Hay, Silage); Wheat; Conservation Reserve Program land; Certain Non-Crop Areas, Forest Management; General Farmstead Areas; Post-Harvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble and Set Aside Acres

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):

Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)	12.18%
2-Ethylhexyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	24.28%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>63.54%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%

Equivalent to:

- 12.18% Dicamba Acid, 1.05 lbs./gal
- 16.10% 2,4-D Acid or 1.38 lbs./gal
- Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.D01-5 (12th Ed.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER / PELIGRO

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.)

FIRST AID	
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
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice Have a 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 or convulsing person
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

EPA REG. NO. 5905-627
EPA EST. NO. _____

NET CONTENTS: _____
AD XXXXXX



**MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TN 38017**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. 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. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
2. Shoes and socks.
3. Chemical resistant gloves (made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils) (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots, and flaggers)
4. Chemical resistant apron when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
5. Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be re-used until it has been cleaned.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607]

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
3. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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 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 worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils .
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective Eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURES, PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, RANGELAND, FALLOW LAND AND NONCROP AREAS: Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

TURF USE REQUIREMENTS: Do not allow persons or pets on treated area during application. Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried. **NOTE:** For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** on this label.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** is a Group 4 mode of action herbicide containing 2,4-D ester and dicamba acid. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** and other Group 4 mode of action 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.

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

- Rotate the use of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** or other Group 4 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 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 such as 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 suspected resistance, contact Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC representatives at (901) 761-0050.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises retailer, representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

HM-1605 HERBICIDE is a postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in pastures, rangeland, and grass (hay, silage); wheat; conservation reserve program land; postharvest, fallow, crop stubble, set-aside acres; general farmstead areas; and certain noncrop areas.

Mode of Action

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains two active ingredients uniquely formulated to be used alone or tank mixed with other listed products as well as liquid fertilizer solutions. **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer equipment (tank, lines and nozzles) immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent or other suitable tank cleaner.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by section on "**Food/Feed Crop Specific Information**" or "**Non-Food/Feed Use (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged)-Specific Information**." **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or

pre-emergence use for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only. The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to Table I). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size and will prevent adequate control. For certain specified applications liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent. If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank first. Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the tank mix products.

Irrigation: In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

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

Spray Coverage:

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

Sensitive Crop Precautions:

HM-1605 HERBICIDE may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. At high temperatures (about 85 degrees or higher), vapors from this product may cause injury to the aforementioned susceptible crops. These plants are most sensitive to **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** during their development or growing stage. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** with the roots of desirable trees and shrubs.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, and airblast) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial equipment and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

For aerial equipment, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made in a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

For ground boom application, do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Table 1. Application Rate and Timing – Annual Weeds

Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label.

For use in non-food/feed crops only: the addition of liquid fertilizer (28-0-0,32-0-0) solutions at ½ the GPA spray solution has shown to give increased efficacy.

Weeds Controlled (including ALS – and triazine-resistant)	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1.0 pints	1.5 pints	1.75 pints	2.75 pints	3.5 pints
Beebalm, Spotted	-	-	-	pre-bloom	post-bloom	-
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	-	branching	-	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	-	1-6"	-	-	-	-
Buffalobur	-	-	-	1-6"	-	Flowering
Burdock	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	-	pre-flower	-	early bloom	late bloom	-
Chickweed, Common	-	Seedling	1-3"	-	-	-
Cockle, Cow	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Cocklebur, Common	-	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	-	-
Coreopsis, Plains	1-4"	1-6"	-	-	-	-
Croton, Woolly	-	4-12"	12-30"	-	-	-
Dogfennel	-	-	-	10-15"	-	-
Evening Primrose	-	< 2"	-	2-6"	-	-
Flax	-	< 2"	-	-	-	-

Weeds Controlled (including ALS – and triazine-resistant)	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1.0 pints	1.5 pints	1.75 pints	2.75 pints	3.5 pints
Fleabane, Annual	-	1-4"	4-8"	8"	-	-
Fixweed	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Henbit	-	-	preflower	-	flower	-
Horseweed/Marestail	-	-	Pre-bolt	-	Post-bolt: Up to 4"	-
Knotweed Spp.	-	< 3" runners	-	> 3" runners	-	actively growing
Kochia	-	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	-	actively growing
Lambsquarters, Common	-	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	-	actively growing
Mallow, Common	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Morning glory, Ivyleaf	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
, Tall	-	pre-flower	-	post-flower	-	-
Mustards, Annual	-	Rosette	-	early bolt	-	-
, Tansy	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Pennycress, Field	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Pepperweed, Virginia	-	-	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	-
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Redroot	-	< 3"	3-10"	-	-	-
, Smooth	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Tumble	-	< 3"	-	mature	-	-
Poorjoe	-	prior to flower	-	-	-	actively growing
Purslane, Common	-	< 3"	3-8"	-	-	-
Ragweed, Common	-	-	-	>10"	-	-
Western, Lanceleaf	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	actively growing	-	-
Sedge ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdspurse	-	Rosette	-	-	-	-
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	< 4"	-	-	4-12"	-
Sneezeweed, Bitter	-	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	-	-
Sowthistle	-	Rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Sunflower	-	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	-	-
Thistle, Russian	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Velvetleaf	-	< 6"	6-20"	> 20"	-	-

¹ For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

Table 2. Application Rate and Timing – Biennial and Perennial Weeds.

Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label.

The addition of liquid fertilizer (28-0-0,32-0-0) at ½ the GPA of the spray solution has proven to give increase suppression or control on certain species of weeds.

Weeds Controlled	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1.0 pints	1.5 pints	1.75 pints	2.75 pints	3.5-5.25 pints
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Bittercress	-	2-3"	-	-	-	-
Buckeye species ¹	-	-	-	-	full leaf	-
Bullnettle ²	-	-	-	flower	-	-
Chicory	-	-	-	-	early bolting	-

Weeds Controlled	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pints	1.0 pints	1.5 pints	1.75 pints	2.75 pints	3.5-5.25 pints
Clove, Bur	-	-	Pre-flower	-	-	-
Dandelion, Common	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Dewberry, Southern ¹	-	-	-	-	-	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	-	-	prior to bolting	-	after bolting	-
Elderberry ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	-	-	-	3-15"	flower	-
Groundsel, Texas	-	rosette	post-bolting	-	-	-
Honeysuckle, Hairy	-	-	-	-	spring or fall	-
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	-	-	-	-	-	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	-	-	-	after bloom	-	-
Knapweed, Black ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Russian ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Spotted	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Marshelder	-	-	-	<12"	12"/prebloom	-
Mesquite ³	-	-	-	-	-	45-90 days after budbreak
Milkweed, Antelopehorn ²	-	-	-	pre-flower	-	Flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	-
, Black ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Prickly, Lettuce	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragwort, Tansy	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Redvine ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Smartweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorrel, Red	-	-	Rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	-	-	-	-	-	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thistle, Bull	-	-	Rosette	bolting	-	actively growing
, Canada ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
, Musk	-	-	-	rosette/bolting	-	-
, Plumeless	-	-	Rosette	bolting	-	-
Vetch, Hairy	-	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	-	-
Yankeeeweed	-	-	-	10-18"	-	Rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ May require repeat applications

² Specified rate will provide top growth suppression only.

³ For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon spray 3.5 pints of per acre **HM-1605**

HERBICIDE each year for 3 consecutive years.

⁴ Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.

For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** may be tank mixed with metsulfuron-methyl, if labeled for the use site.

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying **HM-1605 Herbicide** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Bandwidth in inches} \\ \text{Row width in inches} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Broadcast rate} \\ \text{per acre} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Banding herbicide} \\ \text{rate per acre} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Bandwidth in inches} \\ \text{Row width in inches} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Broadcast rate} \\ \text{volume per acre} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Banding water} \\ \text{volume per acre} \end{array}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water volume: Use 10-25 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzle design to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Spot or Small Area Application

HM-1605 HERBICIDE may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** in water according to Table 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 40 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.) Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

Application equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Table 3. – Knapsack Sprayer Dilution Instructions

Sprayer Capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of HM-1605 HERBICIDE to add to the spray tank
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	3 fluid ounces
5 gallons	5 fluid ounces

* 1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rates of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0; 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** or **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** tank mixes applied after the weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop use, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances.

Oil Concentrate

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

- be non-phytotoxic
- 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 oil 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 Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i.e. grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, and wheat.)

Nitrogen Source

- Sprayable liquid fertilizers: Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying liquid (28-0-0; 32-0-0) fertilizers.

Non-ionic Surfactant

The standard label rate is 2-4 pints of an 80% active non-ionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. (Rate will vary with the size and condition of weeds to be controlled. Use lowest rate per 100 gallons when weeds are small and actively growing. As weeds increase in size and or become hardened off, the rate of non-ionic surfactant will have to be increased to give optimum coverage and control.)

Table 4. Additive Rate Per Acre.

Additive ¹	Rate Additive Per Acre
Non-ionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons ²
Sprayable Liquid Fertilizers (28-0-0; 32-0-0)	½ GPA of spray solution
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart

¹ See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations.

² Use lowest rate per 100 gallons when weeds are small and actively growing. As weeds increase in size and or become hardened off, the rate of non-ionic surfactant will have to be increased to give optimum coverage and control.

PRODUCT TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

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.

The following active ingredients may be tank mixed with **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

2,4-D ¹	diuron	picloram
alachlor	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	pronamide
ametryn	glyphosate	prosulfuron
asulam	halosulfuron-methyl	quinclorac
atrazine	metribuzin	terbacil
bentazon	metsulfuron-methyl	thifensulfuron-methyl
carfentrazone-ethyl	MCPA	triasulfuron
clopyralid	paraquat-dichloride	tribenuron-methyl
chlorsulfuron		

⁽¹⁾ **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D and dicamba, do not exceed the combined total of pounds of a.e. per acre per crop cycle of 2,4-D and dicamba for the use site being applied to.

See “**Food/Feed Crop Specific Information**” section for more information 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. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **HM-1605 Herbicide** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, 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 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 the 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 still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

1. Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half 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 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, and suspo-emulsions)
5. Water-soluble products (such as **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**).
6. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate, when applicable).
7. Water-soluble additives (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0; 32-0-0), when applicable).*
8. Remaining quantity of water.

* If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier.

Always perform the Compatibility Test before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 5.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to “Food/Feed Crop Specific Information”
- Restricted entry Interval (REI): 12 Hours
- Crop Rotational Restrictions:
- The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil.

CROP	MINIMUM DAYS PLANT BACK INTERVAL (Areas > ½" rainfall or irrigation after application)*			MINIMUM DAYS PLANT BACK INTERVAL (Areas < ½" rainfall or irrigation after application)		
	1 - 3 pints/A	3 - 6 pints/A	> 6 – 8 pints/A	1 – 3 pints/A	> 3 - 6 pints/A	> 6 – 8 pints/A
Corn	14	21	120	30	60	120
Cotton	21	45	120	30	90	120
Barley, Oats, Wheat and other small grains	14	21	120	21	60	120
Sorghum	14	21	120	30	60	120
Soybean	30	45	120	45	90	120
All other crops	120	120	DO NOT ROTATE	120	120	DO NOT ROTATE

*NOTE: A cumulative 1/2 inches of rainfall or irrigation must occur in 2 or less rainfalls and/or irrigations before calculating plantback interval.

- Arid (dry) conditions: it is extremely important that the addition of a suitable Nonionic Surfactant, Oil, or sprayable fertilizer be used when applying **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**. Higher rates of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** may be needed to control susceptible weeds in this environment.
- Rainfast Period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce effectiveness of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**.
- Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control 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.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate another pesticide product.

Table 5. Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations.

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding ¹	Aircraft Application
Between Crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

¹ Refer to "Food/Feed Crop Specific Information" for grazing and feeding restrictions.

FOOD/FEED CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (Hay, Silage)

HM-1605 HERBICIDE is to be used for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, grass grown for hay or silage, between crop applications/fallow systems, Conservation Reserve Programs, and general farmstead (non-cropland only).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** are greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon* spp.) use 1.75 to 3.5 pints of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2, this rate of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds may require a repeat application.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart (2 pints) of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches joint stage.

Grazing and Feeding Non-Lactating Animals: There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry hay and Silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes

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

HM-1605 HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

2,4-D	dicamba DMA	triasulfuron
dicamba	metsulfuron-methyl	

PASTURE & RANGELAND RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 4 pints (0.525 lb a.e dicamba and 0.69 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Rates above 4 pints of **HM-1605 Herbicide** per acre are for spot treatments only
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- For spot treatment do not apply more than 11 pints (1.44 lb a.e dicamba and 1.89 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application
- Maximum of 22 pints (2.89 lb a.e dicamba and 3.80 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per year
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application
- For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult programs rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.13 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

**WHEAT
(Fall and Spring-seeded)**

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage).

EARLY SEASON POST EMERGENCE APPLICATION (Fall and Spring Seeded):

Apply 1.5 pints of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

Up to 1.33 pints of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** per acre may be applied post emergent on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

HM-1605 HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as glyphosate or metsulfuron-methyl that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

Preharvest use of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** is not registered for use in California.

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

Table 6 - Wheat Tank Mixes

Bromoxynil	Diuron	Metsulfuron-methyl	Tribenuron-methyl
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Fenoxypop-p-ethyl	Prosulfuron	
Chlorsulfuron	MCPA	Triasulfuron	
Clopyralid	Metribuzin	Thifensulfuron-methyl	

¹ Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicide on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

² Do not use as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with Tiller if wild oat is the larger weed.

³ Tank mixes with diuron and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

Between Crop Applications/Fallow Systems, Conservation Reserve Programs, and General Farmstead
These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Consult section on "Tank Mixing Information" for adjuvant restrictions and section on "Additives" for specific use directions.

WHEAT RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.
- Do not use **HM-1605 Herbicide** in wheat underseeded with legumes.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
 - Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pints (0.17 lb a.e dicamba and 0.22 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
 - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
 - Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pints (0.17 lb a.e dicamba and 0.22 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
 - Pre-Harvest interval is 14 days.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not:

- Exceed a combined total of 1.25 pounds of a.e. per acre per crop cycle of 2,4-D for post emergent use.
- Exceed 0.5 pounds of a.e. per acre per crop cycle of 2,4-D for pre-harvest application.
- Exceed a total of 1.75 pounds of a.e. per acre per crop cycle for all uses.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.13 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

NON-FOOD/FEED USE (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged) - Specific Information.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

HM-1605 HERBICIDE can be applied postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply to weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds (including cotton regrowth), this product may be applied either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides.

See "**Restrictions and Limitations**" for the specific interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

Apply 1.5 - 6 pints of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage. The addition of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0,32-0-0) at 1/2 GPA has shown to increase efficacy .

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Between Crop Tank Mixes:

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

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 1.5 - 1.75 pints of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** per acre for control of annual weeds, or 1.75 - 6 pints of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds

Atrazine	Glyphosate	Paraquat dichloride	Quinclorac
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Metribuzin	Picloram	Triasulfuron
Chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron-methyl	Pronamide	

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (0.78 lb a.e dicamba and 1.03 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.13 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

Forest Site Preparation

Budbreak Spray:

For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 6 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as an oil spray (see "Mixing Instructions") after alder buds break, but before foliage is 1/4 full size. A water spray including 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate may also be used.

Foliage Spray:

To control alder and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 6 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. If desired, apply as a water spray including up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.

Conifer Release:

Some Conifers are more susceptible to **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** than others. Prior to application, consult your local Forestry agency about use pattern and history of use. To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in young conifer stands, apply up to 3.25 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray when 3/4 of the brush foliage has full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. Such stages usually occur between early May and mid-June, but application timing should be based on growth stages of brush and conifers. Application may cause leader deformation and other conifer injury, but trees should overcome it during the next growing season.

To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 5 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "**Mixing Instructions**"). Make application before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To release ponderosa pine from the same species, treat before new pine growth begins in the spring. Addition of oil or oil concentrate may cause unacceptable injury to pines. For dormant applications in late winter or early spring for control of susceptible woody species such as alder, willow, poplars, cherry, vine maple, ceanothus, tanoak, madrone, and manzanita, apply up to 5 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This dormant treatment should be applied in diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or other suitable diluent such as water plus crop oil concentrate (see "**Mixing Instructions**"). Do not use in plantations where pine and larch are among the desired crop species. To control hazel brush in the Lake states, apply up to 3.25 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, apply up to 4.75 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray to control certain competing hardwoods such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. However, if possible injury cannot be tolerated, do not use since this treatment may cause conifer injury.

Forest Roadsides:

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on forest roadsides, apply 1.75 to 5 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray and, if desired, include up to 3 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate (see "**Mixing Instructions**"). Apply when sufficient foliage is present for absorption.

FORESTRY USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 6 pints (0.78 lb a.e dicamba and 1.03 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 broadcast application per year.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year for broadcast application.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.13 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

ROADSIDES; MEDIANS; HIGHWAY, RAILROAD, UTILITY AND PIPELINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY; VACANT LOTS; AROUND UTILITY INSTALLATIONS, TRANSFORMERS, PUMP HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS; STORAGE AREAS; FENCES; GUARDRAILS; LUMBER YARDS; INDUSTRIAL SITES; AIRPORTS; TANK FARMS; FARMSTEADS; AND SIMILAR NONCROP AREAS

Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

For control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, apply 1 to 4 pints per acre. Use the high rate for woody plants. For larger woody plants listed in Table 7 apply 2 – 8 pints per acre. Applications may be as broadcast sprays, small area sprays or spot treatments. For small areas or spot spraying, use 3 fluid ounces per gallon of water and spray weeds to runoff. Regardless of the method of application, use adequate spray volume for full coverage of weeds. Preferred application timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost.

For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 2 pints per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials. Use of oil sprays or the addition of spray adjuvants improves weed control, but also increases the risk of damage to desirable ground covers.

Plant Response: Bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes may be killed or injured. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.

Reseeding is not allowed for at least 30 days following application.

NON-CROPLAND RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds):
 - Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
 - Do not apply more than 4 pints (0.52 lb a.e dicamba and 0.69 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
 - Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Postemergence (woody plants):
 - Do not make more than 1 application per year.
 - Do not apply more than 8 pints (1.05 lb a.e dicamba and 1.38 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.13 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS

HM-1605 HERBICIDE is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland areas).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 5 pints (0.78 lb a.e dicamba and 1.03 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Rates above 5 pints of **HM-1605 Herbicide** per acre are for spot treatments only
- For spot treatment do not apply more than 7-1/3 pints (0.96 lb a.e dicamba and 1.26 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application
- Maximum of 10 pints (1.31 lb a.e dicamba and 1.72 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per year for broadcast treatments
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- For woody plants, do not exceed one treatment per year.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

Consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.13 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

GENERAL FARMSTEAD

Farmstead and Fence-row Treatment Application Instructions

HM-1605 HERBICIDE may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in Tables 1 and 2, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in Table 7.

Table 7. The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Kudzu
Ash	Locust, Black
Aspen	Maple
Basswood	Mesquite
Beech	Oak
Blackberry	Oak, Poison
Blackgum	Olive, Russian
Cedar	Persimmon, Eastern
Cherry	Pine
Chinquapin	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)
Cottonwood	Poplar
Creosotebush	Rabbitbrush
Dewberry	Redcedar, Eastern
Dogwood	Rose, McCartney
Elm	Rose, Multiflora
Grape	Sagebrush, Fringe
Greenbriar	Sassafras
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Spruce
Hemlock	Sumac
Hickory	Sweetgum
Honeylocust	Sycamore
Honeysuckle	Tarbrush
Hornbeam	Willow
Huckleberry	Witchhazel
Huisache	Yaupon
Ivy, Poison	Yucca

To prepare soil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below.

The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. One gallon of **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** in forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.09 pounds acid equivalent of dicamba and 1.45 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fence-rows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**, 87.5% water, 10% diesel oil, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix

the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

- 1) Water: Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
- 2) Emulsifier: Add 0.5% volume to volume of water.
- 3) **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**: add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
- 4) Diesel Oil: Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

FOR SPRAYING FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

- 1) Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity.
- 2) Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
- 3) For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
- 4) Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FOR DORMANT BASAL APPLICATIONS:

1. Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
4. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FARMSTEAD AND FENCEROW RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds):
 - Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
 - Do not apply more than 5 ½ pints (0.72 lb a.e dicamba and 0.94 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.
 - Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Postemergence (woody plants):
 - Do not make more than 1 application per year.
 - Do not apply more than 11 pints (1.44 lb a.e dicamba and 1.89 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per acre per application.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.17 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

HM-1605 HERBICIDE contains 0.13 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

FOR CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS:

Apply **HM-1605 HERBICIDE** in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent sprouts of cut trees.

- **Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**.

- **Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with **HM-1605 HERBICIDE**. The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

CUT SURFACE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than one cut surface application per year.
- Do not use more than 22 pints (2.88 lb a.e. dicamba and 3.795 lb a.e. 2,4-D) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Weeds listed in this label:

Common Name	Scientific Name
ANNUALS	
Beebalm, Spotted	<i>Monarda punctata</i>
Broomweed, Common	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convulvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.</i>
Buttercup, Corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cockle, Corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Devilsclaw,	<i>proboscidea luisianica</i>
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>
Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Coryza canadensis</i>
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, Prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mornigglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea</i>
Tall	<i>Ipomea purupurea</i>
Mustard, Annual	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Pennycress, Field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate,	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Redroot,	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Smooth,	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, Common,	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Lance-leaf,	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Sedge	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Sneezeweed, Bitter	<i>Helenium amurum</i>
Sunflower, Common (wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
BIENNALS AND PERENNIALS	
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus spp.</i>
Bullnettle	<i>Cnidoscopus stimulosus</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Goldenrod, Missouri	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Goldenweed, Common	<i>Isocp,a cprpmopifolia</i>
Groundset	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Honeysuckle, Hairy	<i>Lonicera</i>
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Knapweed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Russian	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosus</i>
Marshelder	<i>Ina annua</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
Milkweed, Antelopehorn	<i>Asciepius</i>
Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Persimmon, Eastern	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysanthemus pulchellus</i>
Ragwort, Tansy	<i>Senecio jacobia</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>
Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centauria solstitialis</i>
Tallow Tree, Chinese	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>
Yankee weed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>

FOOD/FEED CROP USES

This product can be used on the following:

- Conservation Reserve Program Land*
- Fallow Systems (Between Crop Application)*
- General Farmstead*
- Grain Sorghum
- Grass (Hay or Silage)
- Pastures
- Rangeland
- Wheat

Look inside for complete Application Instructions, Precautions and Restrictions

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed, or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered non-Food/Feed uses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions that might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 32°F or above 100°F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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.

CONTAINER HANDLING : Non-refillable containers (1, 2.5, & 30 gallon): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(Non-refillable <5 gallons): 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 ¼ 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.

(Non-refillable >5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one 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 for 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.

Refillable container (bulk): Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. 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 container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

In Case of Spill: In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call ChemTrec 800-424-9300.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions or presence of other materials. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OF OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. When Buyer suffers losses or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), Buyer must promptly notify Seller in writing of any claims to be eligible to receive either remedy stated above. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty, which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC. No employee or agent of HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC or the Seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Warranty in any other manner.