M-25 REG# 7969-76

Revised January 19, 1988

STORM™

Postemergence Herbicide

For Broad Spectrum Weed Control in Soybeans and Peanuts

A soluble liquid formulation containing:

Active ingredients*:

Sodium salt of bentazon	29.2
Sodium salt of acifluorfen	13.4
Inert ingredients:	57.4

*Equivalent to 2.67 pounds per gallon bentazon 3-(1-methylethyl)-1 H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4-(3H)-one 2, 2-dioxide and 1.33 pounds per gallon of sodium acifluorfen, sodium 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl) phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate.

ACCEPTED
AUG 18 1988
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-76

EPA Reg. No. 7969-76

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO
PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicada ampliamente.

Net Contents 2 1/2 Gallons

BASF Corporation Chemicals Division
100 Cherry Hill Road
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans

Danger

Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles or face shield when handling. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist and contact with skin or clothing. In case of contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use. This product may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Statement of practical treatment
If in eyes: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to physician: Emesis if recommended.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

REENTRY AND WORKERS PROTECTION STATEMENTS

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

For weed control in soybeans and peanuts in the following states: AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, NJ, NM, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA and in southeast MO (Jefferson County and south)

Storm™ herbicide is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds. Storm may provide partial control of some grasses. Storm is effective mainly through contact action; therefore, weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Storm may cause some soybean leaf-speckling and leaf-bronzing to occur under certain conditions. (See Restrictions and limitations)

TIMING OF APPLICATION

Apply postemergence applications of Storm early when weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach the minimum size listed in the Application Rate Table.

In peanuts, applications may be made from cracking through two expanded tetrafoliate leaves . Soybeans would generally be in the 2 to 3 trifoliate stage. Early application to weeds produces the most beneficial effect on weed control, and makes it easier to obtain through spray coverage. Delay in application which permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated will result in inadequate control.

Cultivation before or during the application is not recommended. Cultivation may put weeds under stress, thus making control more difficult to obtain. Timely cultivation after application will usually assist in weed control.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
Apply recommended rates of Storm as follows:

Ground Equipment: Use a minimum of 20 gals. of water per broadcast acre and a minimun of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom not at the pump or in the line). When crop and weed foliage is dense use up to 50 gals. of water and up to 80 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles.

Air equipment: Use a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.

Aerial application-special directions

To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:

Nozzle orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20 degrees downward. Nozzles must not be located further out than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Water volume and spray pressure:
See Air equipment.

Do not apply Storm by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.

Do not apply Storm by air if ornamentals or sensitive non-target crops, such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers or okra are within 200 feet downwind

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.

ADDITION OF OIL CONCENTRATE TO SPRAY TANK

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should be added to the spray tank with Storm. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria: 1)be nonphytotoxic, 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see below), and 4) be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers which provide good mixing quality. For vegetable oil concentrates, it has been observed that highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information see "Jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrates" at the end of this section.

With the addition of oil concentrate to Storm on soybeans and peanuts, a leaf burn may occur, but all new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased with relative humidity and temperature are high. A few oil concentrates have exhibited excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience prior to purchasing any oil concentrate.

RATE OF OIL CONCENTRATE
Ground application-1pint/acre (maximum)

Air application - 1 pint/acre (maximum)

MIXING/SPRAYING

Fill a thoroughly cleaned sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add Storm; allow to mix thoroughly. Add oil concentrate and remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Jar test for estimation suitability of oil concentrates

1. Water supply: Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. Amount of water in jar:
   Ground application-For 20 gal./A spray volume use 3 1/3 cups or 800 ml of water.
   Air application - For 10 gal./A spray volume use 1 2/3 cups or 400 ml of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. Amount of Storm and oil concentrate to add: Add Storm and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon or 5 ml for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. Add components in following sequence, gently mixing between component additions:
   a. Storm
   b. Oil concentrate

5. Cap jar, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. Evaluation: An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform, thus, the suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:

   Free oil (film or globules) at the surface

   Flocculation-fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.

   Clabbering - thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

An 80% active nonionic spray adjuvant may be used (in place of the oil concentrate) at the recommended rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons. For certain weeds, a higher spray adjuvant rate is recommended.

Application Rate Table-Soybeans, Peanuts

Apply Storm™ herbicide when weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach the maximum size listed below. Such applications generally correspond to the soybean growth stages of unifoliate to two expanded trifoliate leaves and in peanuts to two expanded tetrafoliate leaves. Soybeans and peanuts may experience yellowing, bronzing , speckling, or burning of leaves under certain conditions but soybean and peanut plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Application for Weed Growth Stages
Soybeans and Peanuts

Weeds Controlled	Leaf Stage	Max. Height	Storm Rate/ Acre	Oil Concentrate Rate/Acre
Anoda, Spurred a	Up to 4	2"	1 1/2 pints	1 pt. maximum
Carpetweed	3" diam.	2"		
Cocklebur	2-6	6"		
Crotalaria	Up to 6	6"		
Croton, Tropic	1-2	<2"		
Croton, Woolly	1-2	<2"		
Jimsonweed	Up to 6	6"		
Ladysthumb	Up to 6	6"		
Lambsquarters a	4-6	2"		
Mallow, Venice	Up to o	2"		
Morningglories	Up to 4	4"		
Mustard, Wild	Up to 6	4"		
Nightshade, Black	Up to 6	2"		
Pigweed, Redroot	Up to 6	2"		
, Smooth	Up to 6	3"		
Ragweed, Common	4-6	3"		
, Giant	Up to 4	6"		
Redweed	2-4	3"		
Sesbania, Hemp	Up to 4	6"		
Sida, Prickly or Teaweed a	Up to 4	2"		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Up to 6	6"		
Starbur, Bristly	4-6	3"		
Velvetleaf a	Up to 4	2"		
Waterhemp, Tall	Up to 6	3"		

a Control may be inconsistent with this rate of Storm. A later application of Basagran® herbicide may be necessary (see Basagran label).

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not apply more than a total of 1 1/2 pints of Storm per acre per season to soybeans or peanuts.

Do not apply Storm to soybeans or peanuts that have been subject 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 Storm to soybeans or peanuts that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity and/or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced an/or prolonged.

Do not apply Storm during prolonged periods of drought or during unseasonably cold weather, as unsatisfactory weed control may result.

Rainfall or overhead irrigation soon after application (within 8 hours) may nulify the effectiveness of Storm.

Do not mix or apply Storm herbicide with any other pesticide or any fertilizer except as specifically recommended on this labeling.

Clean sprayer thoroughly prior to application of Storm, particularly if a herbicide was used which has the potential to injure the crop to be sprayed.

In the case of crop failure, only soybeans or peanuts may be immediately replanted.

Crop rotation restriction: Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with Storm for a period of 18 months following treatment.

Do not apply Storm within 50 days of soybean harvest and 75 days of peanut harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Do not make more than one application of Storm per season.

Avoid drift to all other crops and nontarget areas.

Do not apply Storm through any type of irrigation system

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep from freezing. Store above 32°F. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Triple rinse container (or equivalent).Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Do not reuse empty container.

In case of emergency

In case of large scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC	800-424-9300
BASF Corporation	201-263-3400

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment
2. Your local poison control center (hospital)
3. BASF Corporation 201-263-3400

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled.
Dike and contain 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 water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodied water.

Appendix

The following are scientific names for the weeds listed in this section. For specific recommendations on control of these weeds refer to the Application Rate Table.

Broadleaf Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Names
Anoda, Spurred	Anoda cristata
Butterprint (see Velvetleaf)	
Buttonweed (see Velvetleaf	
Carpetweed	Mollugo verticillata
Cocklebur	Xanthium strumarium
Crotolaria	Crotalaria spectabilis
Croton, Tropic	Croton glandulosus
Croton, Woolly	Croton capitatus
Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium
Ladysthumb	Polygonum persicaria
Lambsquarters, Common	Chenopodium album
Mallow, Venice	Hibiscus trionum
Morningglory, Cypressvine	Ipomoea quamoclit
, Entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea var. intergruscula
, Ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea
, Palmleaf	Ipomoea wrightii
, Pitted	Ipomoea lacunosa
, Purple Moonflower	Ipomoea muricata
, Smallflower	Jacquemontia tamnifolia
, Tall (common)	Ipomoea purpurea
Mustard, Wild	Sinapis arvensis
Nightshade, Black	Solanum nigrum
Pigweed, Redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus
, Smooth	Amaranthus hybridis
Ragweed, Common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
, Giant	Ambrosia trifida
Redweed	Melochia corchorifolia
Sesbania, Hemp	Sesbania exaltata
Sida, Prickly	Sida spinosa
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum
Starbur, Bristly	Acanthospermum hispidum
Teaweed (see Prickly Sida)	
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti
Waterhemp, Tall	Amaranthus tuberculatus

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 should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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