



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUL 30 2003

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Karen Blundell BASF Corporation Agricultural Products 26 Davis Dr., P.O. Box 13528 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Dear Ms. Blundell:

Subject: Storm Herbicide EPA Registration Number 7969-76 Application Dated June 26, 2003

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. Fix misspelling of "doctor" under FIRST AID, "If on Skin or Clothing" section.

2. Add "Spray Drift Management" text from enclosure in aerial applications section.

Submit 1 copy of final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling will supercede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

anne A Miller

Joanne Miller, haj Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505C)



JUL 3 0 2003 Under the Federal Insecticide. Fundicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. <u>9460</u>



For use on peanuts, rice and soybeans

Active Ingredients:*

BAS

Sodium salt of bentazon: sodium (3-isopropyl-1H-2, 1,3-benzothiadiazin	
-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide)	29.2%
Sodium salt of acifluorfen: sodium 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)	
phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate	13.4%
Inert Ingredients	57,4%
Total	100.00%
Equivalent to 2.67 pounds of bentazon and 1.33 pounds of sodium aciflue gallon.	orfen per

EPA Reg. No. 7969-76

EPA Est. No.

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.)

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

Net contents:



Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Groundwater Advisory

Bentazon and acifluorfen are present in this product. These chemicals are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, such as sand and soils with loamy sand textures, and where water tables are shallow, could result in contamination of groundwater. The utilization of irrigated water in these areas will increase the likelihood of contamination.

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 **48 hours**.

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

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 40° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

 Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or 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

In Case of Emergency

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

CHEMTREC	800-424-9300
BASF Corporation	800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- · Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
- · Your local poison control center (hospital).
- BASF Corporation (800-832-HELP).

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

I. General Information

Storm® herbicide iis intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in peanuts. rice, and soybeans. In addition, **Storm** may provide partial control of some grasses.

Crop Tolerance

Soybeans and peanuts are tolerant to **Storm** at the stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling, yellowing, bronzing, or burning may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. **Storm** has no adverse effect on rice when used according to directions and may be used on first and second (ratoon) crops.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

II. Application Instructions

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre as follows unless instructed differently in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information.** Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of Storm early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Avoid drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conductive usually are not adequately controlled.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Storm[®] herbicide**. Cultivating 7 days after treatment may help provide season-long control.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 5-10 gallons of water per acre.

Spray Pressure: Use up to 40 psi when using flat fan nozzles and use 40-60 psi when using hollow cone nozzles.

Application Equipment: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles to produce cone or fan spray spray patterns. Nozzles must be oriented to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downward. Nozzles must be positioned 6-10 feet above crop.

Special Directions for Aerial Application

To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, follow these guidelines:

- Use coarse sprays (larger droplets) as they are less likely to drift.
- Do not apply Storm by air if ornamentals or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control. 5/12

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10-20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Increase water volume up to 50 gallons if crop or weed foliage is dense.

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

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

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

Weeds Controlled (including triazine	Weed Growth Stages		
and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Leaf Stage (up to)	Maximum Height ^a	
Anoda, Spurred ^o	4	2'	
Carpetweed	3" diam.	2*	
Cocklebur ^c	6	6.	
Copperleaf, Hophombeam	4	4*	
Crotalaria	6	6'	
Croton, Tropic,	2	<2*	
Woolly	2	<2"	
Eclipta	6	<2*	
Jimsonweed	6	6*	
Ladysthumb	6	6	
Lambsquarters ^b	6	2*	
Mallow, Venice	6	2*	
Morningglories	4	2*	
Mustard, Wild	6	4*	
Nightshade, Black,	6	2"	
Eastern Black	6	2*	
Pigweed, Redroot,	6	2*	
Smooth	6	3"	
Ragweed, Common,	6	3*	
Giant	4	6'	
Redweed	4	3*	
Sesbania, Hemp	4	6"	
Sida, Prickly or Teaweed ^b	4	2	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	6"	
Starbur, Bristly	6	3"	
Texasweed	3	3.	
Veivetleaf ^b	4	2* .	
Waterhemp, Common,	6	CH C	
Talí	6	3*	

Table 1 Application Timing - Peanuts and Soybeans

^a A second application of 1.5 pints of Storm^e herbicide per acre can be made for controlling subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed. Refer to Table 4 for the maximum application rate per year

^b For regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of Basagran® herbicide may be necessary. Refer to the Basagran label

Do not treat earlier than the two true leaf stage. Do not count cotyledon leaves.

III. Additives

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives is needed: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. AMS (or UAN) should be used when velvetleaf is a target weed. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. See Table 2 Additive Rate Per Acre and Table 3 Additive rates .

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. BASF does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Oil Concentrate

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

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

Table 2. Additive Rate Per Acre

The exact composition of suitable products will vary: however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)

Commonly referred to as 28%. 30% or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

The following standard will help determine the optimum additive rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g., temperature of 85° F plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower additive rates.

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Oil Concentrate	1 - 2 pints	1 pint
UAN Solution	4 - 8 pints	∠ pints
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons

Table 3. Additive Options for Storm® Tank Mixes

	Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)	AMS (2.5 pounds) or UAN (4-8 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1-2 pints per acre)	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) 5. JAN (2-4 pints per acre)
1	Option A	•	İ			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Option B	·····	\checkmark	•		
	Option C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 Image: A second s		
·	Option D		• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		······································	
•	Option E		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

IV. General Mixing Information

Additives and/or other pesticides may be mixed in the spray tank with **Storm® herbicide** using the information in this section.

Tank Mix Partners/Components

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

- Assure® II (quizatofop)
- · Basagran® (bentazon)
- Classic® (chlorimuron ethyl)
- Concert[®] SP (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- Facet 75 DF[®] (quinclorac)
- FirstRate® (chloransulam-methyl)
- Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)
- Fusilade® DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)
- Fusion® (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)
- Matador[®] (quizalofop)
- Pinnacle® (thifensulfuron methyl)
- Poast[®] (sethoxydim)
- Poast[®] HC (sethoxydim)
- Propanil[®]
- Pursuit® (imazethapyr)
- Raptor[®] (imazamox)
- Reliance[®] STS[™] SP (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- Resource® (flumiclorac)
- Roundup[®] Ultra (glyphosate)
- Scepter® (imazaquin)
- Select® (clethodim)
- Skirmish® (chlorimuron ethyl)
- Starfire (paraquat)
- Synchrony[®] STS[™] (tnifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- 2,4-DB

See section VI. Specific Rate 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.

Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Storm** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

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

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

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

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

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

Mixing Order

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

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

Maintain constant agitation during application

V. Restrictions and Limitations

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Do not apply more than a total of 3 pints of Storm[®] herbicide per acre, per season for peanuts and soybeans. Do not apply more than a total of 1.5 pints of Storm per acre, per season for rice. Refer to Table 4 for the maximum rate per acre, per application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre, per calendar year.
- Do not apply sequential applications of Ultra Blazer or Storm within 15 days following the initial application of Storm.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply Storm within 50 days of soybean or rice harvest, or 75 days of peanut harvest.
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- Crop Rotation Restriction: Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with Storm for 18 months following treatment.
- In case of crop failure, only peanuts, rice, or soybeans may be immediately replanted. Do not reapply **Storm** if the application will exceed the maximum rate allowed per acre, per season.
- · Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
- Stress: Do not apply to weeds or crops under 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 Storm 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. In the Southeast, in-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from Storm.
- Rainfast period: Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of Storm.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Сгор	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes
Rice	50 days	1.5 pints	1.5 pints	No	Yes
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes

Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

VI. Crop-Specific Information

Peanuts

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm[®] herbicide** per acre to peanuts pre-emergence, at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or postemergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds but no more than 75 days before harvest.

An additional 2 pints of **Basagran® herbicide** may be applied per acre following an application of 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but no additional **Ultra Blazer® herbicide** should be applied. An additional 3 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Ultra Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of Storm per acre per season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations:

In-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Storm**.

Peanut Tank Mixes

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

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
• Frontier® 6.0	A or C
Starfire®	A
• 2,4-DB	A
Refer to Table 2 for the additive	option appropriate for each

tank mix.

Rice

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage.

Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Basagran** following an application of **Storm**.

Do not apply Ultra Blazer to rice treated with Storm.

Do not apply **Storm** to rice with ground equipment when field is flooded because splashing will wash Storm off weed leaf surfaces and result in ineffective control.

Do not use **Storm** on rice fields where the commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.

Do not use water containing residues of **Storm** from rice cultivation to irrigate crops other than soybeans or peanuts.

Do not apply more than one application of **Storm** per acre, per season.

Rice Tank Mixes

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

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
• Basagran	A
• Facet 75 DF	A
Propanil*	A
* De set combratio écolemite (f.) Baux. D	I managed by a managed strength of the

 Do not apply this tank mix if Ultra Blazer has been previously applied.

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Table 5. Storm[®] herbicide — Rice Application Rate and Timing Table for Drained or Flooded Fields

	1.5 Pints of Storm Per Acre			
Weeds Controlled*	Leaf Stage	Maximum Weed Height in Drained Fields	Maximum Weed Height Above Water level	
Cocklebur	2-10	10"	6"	
Dayflower	2-10	6"	5"	
Ducksalad	2-4	2"		
Gooseweed	4-6	4"		
Sesbania, Hemp	••	**	4"	
Morningglory species	up to 4 :	2"	1 "	
Redstem	up to 6	4"	3"	
Redweed	4-6	6"	- · · · · ·	
Smartweed	2-10	6"	5"	
Spikerush ***	2-6	6"	-	
Nutsedge, Yellow	4-6	6*	5"	
 Add a nonionic surfactant at Effective control can be obta bloom (flowering). Add oil concentrate at a rate factant. Partial control can b 	a rate (concentration ained at practically all e (concentration) of 1. e expected.	n) of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallo heights provided Storm plus a noni 25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of s	ns of spray solution). onic surfactant is applice before the spray solution) instead of a nonionic sur-	

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Soybeans

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Storm® herbicide** to small actively growing weeds. Refer to section II. Application Instructions and Table 1 for more information.

Sequential Application Information: An additional 2 pints of **Basagran® herbicide** may be applied following applications totaling 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but no additional **Ultra Blazer® herbicide** should be applied. An additional 3 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Ultra Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season.

Soybean Tank Mixes

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

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
•Assure® II1	D or E
•Basagran [®]	A, B, or C
• Classic*	D
• Concert* SP (up to 0.25 ounce) .	D
• FirstRate*	D
• Frontier [®] 6.0	A , B , or C
• Fusilade [®] DX ¹	D or E
• Fusion ^{®1}	D or E
Matador 1	D or E
• Pinnacle® (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
• Poast [®] '	E
• Poast [®] HC ¹	, <i>.</i> E
• Pursuit*	D
• Raptor*	D
• Reliance® STS SP ² (up to 0.25 our	nce) D
• Resource [®]	c
• Roundup [®] Ultra	. 8.5-17 pounds
·	of AMS per
	100 gallons
• Scepter*	u
• Select [®] 2 EC	<i></i> E
• Skirmish [®]	D
• Synchrony® STS ² (up to 0.5 ounce)) E

1 For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with Storm, follow these guidelines:

- If the partner is applied prior to the Storm application, wait 24 hours before applying Storm.
- If the partner is applied following the Storm application, wait 7 days before applying.
- 2 When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as STS, do not add oil concentrate.

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

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Crops: This product can be used on the following crops:

Peanuts

Rice

Soybeans

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

Weeds listed in this label:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Anoda, Spurred	Anoda cristata
Carpetweed	Mollugo verticillata
Crotolaria •	Crotolaria spo.
Cocklebur	Xanthium strumarium
Dayflower	Commeline sno
Devilsclaw	Probiscidea louisianica
Ducksalad	Heteranthera limose
Galinsoga	Geliasone son
Gooseweed	Soboooleo zertoodioo
JIMSONWEED	Spheriociea zeylandica
	Datura stramonium
Lamosquarters, Common	Polygonum persicaria
Manicow, verice	Cheriopodium album
Order and the second se	Hibiscus trionum
Cypressone	lpomoea purpurea
, Entirelear	ipomoea quamoclit
, ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea
, Palmleaf	Ipomoea hederacea
, Pitted	lpomoea wrightii
, Purple Moonflower	Ipomoea lacunosa
, Smallflower	loomoea muricata
Mustard, WildNightshade,	Jacquemontia tampifolia
Black	Sinansis arvensis
, Eastern Black	Solanum nignum
Nutsedge, Yeliow	Solarum otycanthum
Piqweed, Redroot	
Smooth	Amaranthus ratrollevic
Ragweed, Common	Amaranthus hybridie
Giant	Ambroele estensiellele
Rechweert	
Bodetom	Amorosia unida
Contraction Literature	
Sesuana, nemp	Sesoania exartata
Sida, Phokiy or Teaweed	Sida spinosa
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum
Spikerush	Eleocharis spp.
Starbur, Bristly	Acanthospermum hispidum
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti
Waterhemp, Common	Amaranthus rudis

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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