

PM 23

7969-79

07/07/99

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JUL 7 1999

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

Dear Ms. Blundell:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment Deleting Minibulk Repackaging Statements, Compressing
Tank Mix Directions and Making Other Minor Editorial Changes
Blazer® Herbicide
EPA Reg. No.: 7969-79
Your Submission Dated June 22, 1999

The labeling, referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable provided you make the following changes:

1. On page 3, under **II. Application Instructions**, revise the second sentence to read as follows:

"Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, banding, or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1 Application Rates for Blazer® herbicide - Peanuts and Soybeans** and in **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for rice."
2. In the heading for **Table 1** on page 4, correct the **Crop-Specific Information** section number. It should be "VI" instead of "VII".
3. Under **III. Additives**, delete the last sentence of the paragraph under **Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)** which refers users to the **Air Application Instructions** for AMS use recommendations.
4. In the **Specific Restrictions and Limitations** for Rice on page 9, delete the sub-heading "**Crop Rotation Restriction**", since the restriction that follows, "Do not harvest crayfish from treated rice areas for food", is not considered a rotational crop restriction. The restriction itself must remain on the label.

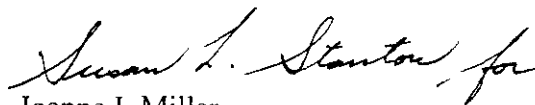
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CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶	7505C							
SURNAME ▶	S. Stanton							
DATE ▶	Jul 7, 1999							

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of the final printed label incorporating these changes before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours.



Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

BASF

NVA 99-4-7-0032 6-21-99 **3 of 14**

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

JUL 7 1999

**Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
7969-79**

Blazer[®]

herbicide

For use on peanuts, rice, and soybeans

Active Ingredient:

Sodium salt of acifluorfen: Sodium 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl) phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate*20.1%

Inert Ingredients:.....79.9%

Total.....100.0%

* Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Registration Number: 7969-79

EPA Est Number: 707-TX-1

**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 labeling for complete **Precautionary Statements, Statements of Practical Treatment, Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

Net contents: 2.5 gallons (9.462 liters)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing vapor or spray mist.

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 swallowed: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

Note to physician: Probable mucousal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Groundwater Advisory

Acifluorfen is present in this product. Residues of acifluorfen have been found in groundwater 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 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
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 32° F.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate violates 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.
- **Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers:** Reusable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling because the container must be thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

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

Blazer herbicide is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in peanuts, soybeans, and rice.

Crop Tolerance

All listed crops are tolerant to **Blazer** at all stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

II. Application Instructions

Apply recommended rates of **Blazer** as follows unless instructed differently in section VI. **Crop-Specific Information.** Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, banding, or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1 Application Rates for Blazer — Peanuts, Rice, and Soybeans.** The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Blazer** early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control, allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

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 conditions 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 **Blazer**.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. A minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre has been effective where adequate coverage can be achieved.

Spray Pressure: Use up to 40 psi.

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

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 **Blazer** by air if sensitive species are within 100 yards downwind or 50 yards upwind.

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.

Ground Application (Banding)

Follow **Ground Application (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When row banding equipment is used, it should be adjusted to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the row. Thorough coverage of the weeds can be obtained with two nozzles directed from either side of the crop row toward the weeds in the center rows. The recommended minimum band width is 15 inches with a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band. Application with a single nozzle over the row is not recommended.

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.

Table 1. Application Rates for Blazer[®] herbicide — Peanuts and Soybeans
Refer to section VII. Crop-Specific Information for rate and timing details for rice.

Note: Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide. Emphasis should be placed on leaf stages. Refer to section III. **Additives** for more information.

Weeds Controlled (including triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	0.5 pint per acre		1.0 pint per acre		1.5 pints per acre	
	Leaf Stage ^a (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage ^a (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage ^a (up to)	Maximum Height
Balloonvine	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Beggarweed, Florida	—	—	—	—	2	< 2"
Buckwheat, Wild	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Buffalobur	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Burgherkin	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Carpetweed	—	—	Multi 3" dia.	< 2"	Multi. 6" dia.	2"
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Cocklebur ^b	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Virginia	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Crotolaria, Showy	—	—	6	6"	6	6"
Croton, Tropic	—	—	1-2	< 2"	2	2"
, Woolly	—	—	1-2	< 2"	2	2"
Crownbeard, Golden	—	—	—	—	2	< 2"
Eclipta	—	—	—	—	6	< 2"
Galinsoga, Hairy	—	—	—	—	4	< 2"
, Smallflower	—	—	—	—	4	< 2"
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	—	—	—	—	2	1"
, Lanceleaf	—	—	—	—	2	1"
Indigo, Hairy	—	—	—	—	3	< 2"
Jimsonweed	—	—	4	4"	6	6"
Ladysthumb	—	—	4	4"	6	6"
Lambsquarters, Common ^c	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Morningglory ^c , Cypressvine	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Entireleaf	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Ivyleaf	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Purple Moonflower	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Scarlet	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Smallflower	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Small White (pitted)	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Tall (common)	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
Mustard, Wild	2	2"	4	< 4"	4	4"
Nightshade, Eastern Black	—	—	2-3	< 2"	6	2"
, Black	—	—	2-3	< 2"	6	2"
Pigweed, Palmer	4	< 2"	6	< 4"	6	4"
, Prostrate	—	—	—	—	4	4"
, Redroot	4	< 2"	6	< 4"	6	4"
, Smooth	4	< 2"	6	< 4"	6	4"
, Spiny	—	—	2	< 2"	2	2"
Poinsettia, Wild	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Poorjoe	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Purslane, Common	—	—	—	—	Multi. 6" dia.	1"
Pusley, Florida	—	—	2	2"	4	4"
Ragweed, Common	—	—	2	2"	4	3"
, Giant	—	—	2	< 2"	2	3"
Senna, Coffee	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Sesbania, Hemp	—	—	4	4"	6	6"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	—	—	4	4"	6	6"
Smellmelon	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Spurge, Prostrate	—	—	—	—	Multi. 0.5" dia.	—
, Spotted	—	—	—	—	Multi. 0.5" dia.	—
Starbur, Bristly	—	—	—	—	2	2"
Waterhemp, Common	4	2"	6	< 4"	6	4"
, Tall	4	2"	6	< 4"	6	4"
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant ^b	—	—	—	—	2	1"
, Green ^b	—	—	—	—	2	1"
, Yellow ^b	—	—	—	—	2	1"
Johnsongrass, Seedling ^b	—	—	—	—	2	1"
Panicum, Fall ^b	—	—	—	—	2	1"
Shattercane ^b	—	—	—	—	2	1"
Volunteer Small Grains ^b	—	—	—	—	2	1"

^a Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Spraying weeds in the cotyledon growth stage is not recommended.
^b Refer to **Special Use Directions**.
^c Suppression or partial control.

Special Use Directions for Additional Weed Problems in Peanuts and Soybeans

For the following weeds, use 1.5 pints of **Blazer**® herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

Beggarweed, Florida

Controlling Florida beggarweed is difficult because of the weed's long germination season. Apply **Blazer** when beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 young expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more than 1.5" high. It is important to obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Time the cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. **Blazer** will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity.

Buckwheat, Wild

Buffalobur

Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have fewer than 2 true leaves. Use **Blazer** in 30 gallons of water per acre.

Cucurbits: Burgherkin

Citron (Wild Watermelon)

Smellmelon

Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Therefore, control is difficult to obtain with a single spray. For **Blazer** to be effective, the initial application should be made to weeds no later than the 2-leaf growth stage.

Morningglories

More consistent control of morningglories can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of **Blazer**.

Poinsettia, Wild

The recommended application of **Blazer** will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply before the third true leaf has formed. This treatment will usually cause a height differential between soybeans and surviving wild poinsettia which will allow directed applications and even greater control.

Sesbania, Hemp

Crotalaria, Showy

Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to **Blazer**. Apply 1 pint of **Blazer** per acre. Effective control can be obtained at just about all plant heights, however, it is important that **Blazer** be applied prior to bloom. Applications after bloom are usually not effective and therefore not recommended. To control these weeds, the application should be timed to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crop canopies do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable to control late season infestations.

Starbur, Bristly

Senna, Coffee

The recommended application of **Blazer** will kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2-leaf stage are usually ineffective.

Perennial Weeds:

Bindweed, Field and Hedge

Milkweed, Climbing and Common

Redvine

Trumpet creeper

Growth of perennial weeds from underground rootstocks is very difficult to control. Apply **Blazer** as recommended above with 2-4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix to burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. **Blazer** will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.

Annual Grasses:

Foxtail, Giant, Green, and Yellow

Johnsongrass, Seedling

Panicum, Fall

Shattercane

Blazer must not be the basic component of a grass management program. Rather, **Blazer** can be used for additional control of escaped grasses following a preplant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide. Grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage will be stunted or killed.

Volunteer Small Grains:

Barley

Oats

Rye

Wheat

Blazer applied to emerging volunteer small grains in the 1-2 leaf stage will kill or stunt many plants.

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. Consult your local BASF representative for recommendations for your area. See **Table 3 Additive Rates Per Acre** for additive rates and **Table 2 Additive Options for Blazer Tank Mixes**.

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. Refer to **Air Application Instructions** for AMS use recommendations.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, the higher spray surfactant rate is recommended.

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.

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 adjuvant 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 adjuvant rates.

Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre

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

Table 2. Additive Options for Blazer 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) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)
Option A	✓				
Option B		✓			
Option C			✓		
Option D				✓	
Option E					✓

IV. General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

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

- **Assure™ II** (quizalofop)
- **Basagran™** (bentazon)
- **Cadre™** (imazamethapyr)
- **Classic™** (chlorimuron ethyl)
- **Concert™ SP** (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- **Dual™ 8E** (metolachlor)
- **Facet 75 DF™** (quinclorac)
- **FirstRate™** (chloransulam-methyl)
- **Frontier™ 6.0** (dimethenamid)
- **Fusilade™ DX** (fluazifop-p-butyl)
- **Fusion™** (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)
- **Lasso™ 4E** (alachlor)
- **Matador™** (quizalofop)
- **Pinnacle™** (thifensulfuron methyl)
- **Poast™** (sethoxydim)
- **Poast™ HC** (sethoxydim)
- **Poast Plus™** (sethoxydim)
- **Propanil**
- **Pursuit™** (imazethapyr)
- **Raptor™** (imazamox)
- **Reliance™ STS**
(thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- **Resource™** (flumiclorac)
- **Roundup™ Ultra** (glyphosate)
- **Scepter™** (imazaquin)
- **Select™** (clethodim)
- **Skirmish™** (chlorimuron ethyl)
- **Synchrony™ STS™**
(thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- **2,4-DB**
- **2,4-DB LVE** (preplant burndown only)

See section **VI. Crop-Specific 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 **Blazer** 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 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 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

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

V. Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** Do not apply more than a total of **2 pints** (0.5 pound of active ingredient) of **Blazer[®] herbicide** per acre, per season in soybeans and peanuts. Do not apply more than a total of **1 pint** (0.25 pound active ingredient) of **Blazer** per acre, per season in rice.
- **Maximum application use rate:** Do not apply more than **1.5 pints** (0.375 pound of active ingredient) of **Blazer** per acre, per application in peanuts and soybeans. Do not apply more than **1 pint** (0.25 pound of active ingredient) of **Blazer** per acre, per application in rice.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** See **Table 4**.
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours**
- Allow a minimum of **15 days** between **sequential applications** of **Blazer**.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
- In case of crop failure, only peanuts, soybeans, or rice may be immediately replanted.
- **Crop Rotation Restriction:** Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with **Blazer** for **18 months** following treatment.
- **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 **Blazer** to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **Blazer**.
- Do not apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.

Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	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	2 pints	No	Yes
Rice	50 days	1 pint	1 pint	No	Yes
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints	2 pints	No	Yes

VI. Crop-Specific Information

Peanuts

Apply the rates of **Blazer**[®] herbicide recommended in **Table 1** 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.

Peanut Tank Mixes

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

<u>Tank Mix Partner</u>	<u>Additive Option</u>
• Basagran [™]	A or C
• Cadre [™]	A
• Dual [™] 8E	A
• Frontier [™] 6.0	A
• Lasso [™] 4E	A
• Poast [™]	C
• Poast [™] HC	C
• Poast Plus [™]	C
• 2,4-DB*	A or C

* Do not apply this tank mix after pod-filling stage begins.

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Rice

Blazer may be applied 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. Apply **Blazer** to hemp sesbania plants before sesbania is in the flowering stage. Best results are obtained when the sesbania growth extends above the rice.

Apply 0.5 pint of **Blazer** per acre to hemp sesbania plants. A second application of 0.5 pint of **Blazer** per acre can be made to control later germinating sesbania. To achieve consistent weed control, add 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Using a spray adjuvant is important for effective control of hemp sesbania.

Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply **Blazer** after the rice reaches the boot stage.

The maximum application rate for rice is 1 pint per acre, per season and should only be used to control hemp sesbania.

Do not apply more than 2 applications to rice per season nor exceed 1 pint per acre per season.

Do not use water from treated rice fields for irrigation purposes for other than those labeled for use with **Blazer**.

Crop Rotation Restriction: Do not harvest crayfish from treated rice areas for food.

Rice Tank Mixes

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

<u>Tank Mix Partner</u>	<u>Additive Option</u>
• Basagran [™]	A
• Facet [™] 75 DF	A
• Propanil	A

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Soybeans

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Blazer** to small actively growing weeds. Refer to section II, **Application Information** and **Table 1** for more information. A sequential application of 1 pint of **Blazer** following 1 pint of **Blazer** can be used to control subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed in **Table 1**.

Soybean Tank Mixes

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

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
• Assure[®] II¹	A
• Basagran[™]	A or C
• Classic[™]	A
• Concert[™] SP (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
• FirstRate[™]	D
• Frontier[™] 6.0	A
• Fusilade[™] DX	A
• Fusion[™] 1	A
• Matador[™] 1	A
• Pinnacle[™] (up to 0.25 ounce)	A or D
• Poast[™] 1	C
• Poast[™] HC¹	C
• Poast Plus[™] 1	C
• Pursuit[™]	D
• Raptor[™]	D
• Reliance[™] STS SP² (up to 0.25 ounce) ..	D
• Resource[™]	C
• Roundup[™] Ultra8.5-17 pounds of AMS per 100 gallons
• Scepter[™]	A
• Select[™] 2 EC	C
• Skirmish[™]	D
• Synchrony[™] STS² (up to 0.5 ounce)	E
• 2,4-DB	A

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

- If the partner is applied prior to the **Blazer** application, wait 24 hours before applying **Blazer**.
- If the partner is applied following the **Blazer** application, wait 7 days before applying.

When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as **STS**, do not add oil concentrate. Application to soybean varieties not designated as **STS** will result in severe crop injury or yield loss.

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Burndown Treatment Before Planting Soybeans

Blazer alone can be applied any time before planting soybeans to control susceptible weed species present (see **Table 1**). This application is not intended to replace a full-season weed control program, but is intended to control susceptible weed species present before soybeans are planted. Use a spray additive to enhance burndown activity before planting soybeans.

Burndown Tank Mixes

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

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
• Poast[™]	C or E
• Poast[™] HC	C or E
• Poast Plus[™]	C or E
• 2,4-D LVE	C

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Weeds listed in this label: Broadleaves	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacaburn</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burgherkin	<i>Cucumis anguria</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Molugo verticillata</i>
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>
, Heartleaf	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>
, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>
Crotalaria, Showy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>
Cucumber, Wild Spiny	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
, Smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigo fera hirsuta</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cyanchoides</i>
, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
, Purple Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>
, Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>
, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
, Small White (Pitted)	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
, Tall (Common)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Pigweed, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>
Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>
, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrastic</i>
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>

Weeds listed in this label: Grasses	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
, Yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
, Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Volunteer Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
, Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
, Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
, Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
, Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>

Crops

This product can be used on the following crops:

- Peanut
- Rice
- Soybeans

Look inside for complete **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Application Instructions**.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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