

7969-242

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MAR 26 2009

Dave Bolin
Product Registration Manager
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
PO Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Subject: Label Amendment – Adding Use on Sweet Corn
Status Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 7969-242
Submission Date: February 10, 2009

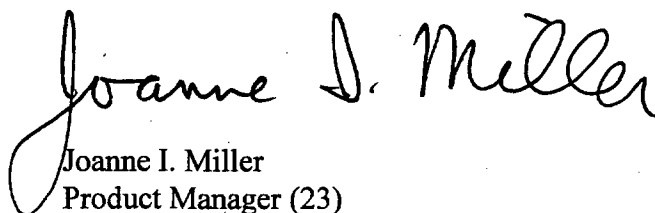
The label amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you make the following changes to the product labeling:

- 1) Per the RED label table, add “exist” to the last paragraph in the left column on page 2. The sentence should read “Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.”
- 2) Per the label table, add “PPE” to the second bullet in User Safety Recommendations box on page 2 for the statement to read: “Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.”
- 3) Per the Label Review Manual, replace “may” with “must” and add “from the use of” to the Product Disposal statement on page 3 under Storage and Disposal. The text must read: “Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.”
- 4) Assure that the maximum application rates on the label do not exceed the highest currently registered rate for each appropriate application site.
- 5) NOTE: 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 the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 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 Assurance.

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. As required, submit one copy of the final printed label before the product is released for shipment. If you have any questions, please contact Michael Walsh by phone at (703) 308-2972 or via email at walsh.michael@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

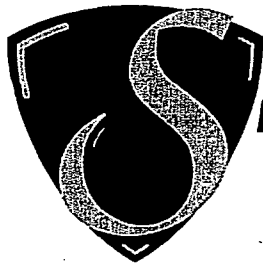


Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure



The Chemical Company



TATUS®

herbicide

For Use in Field Corn Grown for Grain, Seed, or Silage, Popcorn, and Sweet Corn

A broad-spectrum corn herbicide, in a safened formulation, specifically designed for use alone or with glyphosate combinations.

Active Ingredients:

Sodium salt of diflufenzopyr: 2-(1-[[[3,5-difluorophenylamino] carbonyl]-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, sodium salt*	17.1%
Sodium salt of dicamba: 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid, sodium salt**	44.0%

Other Ingredients: 38.9%

Total: 100.0%

*This product contains 16% 2-(1-[[[3,5-difluorophenylamino] carbonyl]-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (diflufenzopyr).

**This product contains 40% 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-242

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside booklet for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

MAR 26 2009

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

7969-242

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. • 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 person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber and nitrile rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves **Category A** (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots, and flaggers)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

See **Engineering Controls Statement** for additional requirements and exceptions.

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.

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.

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.

Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)].

Environmental Hazards

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 or rinsate. This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Groundwater and Surface Water Protection

Point-source contamination. To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix/load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to

impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwaters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills, or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil

DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil

DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2-inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

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.

AGRICULTURE USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

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

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage. Store product in original container only. Store product in a cool, dry place. **DO NOT** store this product under wet conditions. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

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

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in an approved sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed

by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake

(capacity ≤ 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure 2 more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 50 pounds) as follows:

Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least 1 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 2 more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Status® herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for the control of annual broadleaf weeds, control or suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds, and suppression of annual grasses found in field corn grown for grain, seed, or silage and popcorn. **Status** is recommended to be used sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program (refer to **General Tank Mixing Information**).

Table 1. General Weed List, including ALS¹, glyphosate-resistant², protox (PPO)-resistant³, and triazine-resistant⁴ biotypes

Annual Broadleaf Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	Pennycress, field
Beggarweed, Florida	Pigweed,
Buckwheat, wild	prostrate
Buffalobur	redroot
Burcucumber	smooth
Carpetweed	spiny
Chickweed, common	tumble
Cocklebur, common	Purslane, common
Croton, tropic	Radish, wild
Devil's claw	Ragweed,
Henbit	common
Jimsonweed	giant
Knotweed, prostrate	Sesbania, hemp
Kochia	Shepherdspurse
Ladysthumb	Sicklepod
Lambsquarters, common	Sida, prickly (Teaweed)
Lettuce, prickly	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Mallow,	Smellmelon
common	Sowthistle, annual
Venice	Spurge, prostrate
Marestail (Horseweed)	Sunflower,
Morningglory,	common (wild)
entireleaf	volunteer
ivyleaf	Thistle, Russian
pitted	Velvetleaf
smallflower	Waterhemp,
tall	common
Nightshade,	tall
black	
Eastern black	
hairy	

Table 1. General Weed List, including ALS¹, glyphosate-resistant², protox (PPO)-resistant³, and triazine-resistant⁴ biotypes (continued)

Perennial Broadleaf Weeds ⁵	Annual Grasses ⁶
Alfalfa	Barnyardgrass
Bindweed, field	Foxtail, giant
hedge	green
Clover, white	yellow
Dandelion, common	Johnsongrass (seedling)
Dock, broadleaf	Panicum, fall
curly	Shattercane
Dogbane, hemp	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Horsenettle, Carolina	
Knapweed, spotted	
Milkweed, common	
honeysuckle	
Nightshade, silverleaf	
Plantain, broadleaf	
Pokeweed	
Potato, volunteer	
Smartweed, swamp	
Sowthistle, perennial	
Thistle, Canada	

¹ALS (acetolactate synthase)-resistant weeds include those weeds resistant to the sulfonyleurea (e.g. **Spirit**[®] herbicide and **Exceed**[®] herbicide), imidazolinone (e.g. **Lightning**[®] herbicide), or sulfonamide (e.g. **Python**[®] herbicide) family of herbicides.

²Glyphosate-resistant weeds include those weeds resistant to glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**[®] herbicide, etc).

³PPO (protoporphyrinogen)-resistant weeds include those weeds resistant to diphenyl ether herbicides (e.g. **Cobra**[®] herbicide and **Blazer**[®] herbicide).

⁴Triazine-resistant weeds include those weeds resistant to the triazine herbicides (e.g. atrazine).¹

⁵Partially controlled or suppressed.

⁶**Status**[®] herbicide provides suppression of annual grasses at appropriate rates (5 ozs per acre or greater). Emerged grasses up to 3 inches tall will cease growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grasses is limited once corn canopies over the row middles.

Mode of Action

Status is absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots and translocated to the growing points of sensitive weeds to provide postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weeds.

Status controls weeds by auxin transport inhibition and auxin agonist modes of action.

Crop Tolerance

Corn is very tolerant to an application of **Status**. Corn growing under stress conditions, such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if **Status** is applied. Injury can be avoided by agronomic practices that promote good crop growth and

minimize stress conditions, especially combinations of stress factors.

Coverage

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

Cultivation

Avoid disturbing (e.g. tillage or cultivating) treated areas for at least 7 days following application to allow best herbicide uptake, translocation, and weed control.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

Application Instructions

Best product performance is obtained when **Status** is applied to actively growing weeds. Treated weeds will stop growing soon after application. Broadleaf weeds will display epinastic twisting and crinkling symptoms before becoming necrotic. Suppressed grass weeds may display some epinasty and remain stunted and green.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment

As a wettable granule formulation, **Status** can be applied using water as the spray carrier.

Water Volume. Use 3 to 50 gallons of diluted spray solution per treated acre. Use the higher water volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment. Use application equipment that will provide good spray coverage of weed foliage. Exercise preventive measures to avoid drift onto nontarget areas.

Spray Drift Management

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. Agriculturally approved drift reducing additives are recommended.

Additives

Adjuvants must be used with **Status** to achieve consistent weed control. The best results under most conditions will be achieved by combining an adjuvant (NIS, MSO, or COC) with a nitrogen source (urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate). Refer to **Table 2. Additive Rates** for additive rates.

Nitrogen Source

Use a minimum of 5 quarts of urea ammonium nitrate (UAN; 28% to 34% nitrogen) per 100 gallons. Spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS; 21% nitrogen) may be substituted for UAN at a rate of 5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of spray mix. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. When using AMS, dissolve **Status® herbicide** in the tank before adding AMS. 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.

Table 2. Additive Rates

Adjuvant		Nitrogen Source
Nonionic Surfactant (0.25% v/v or 1 qt/100 gallons)	+	5 quarts of UAN (1.25% v/v) or 5 to 17 pounds of AMS
COC (1.0 to 2.0 pts/A)	+	5 quarts of UAN (1.25% v/v) or 5 to 17 pounds of AMS
MSO (1.0 to 2.0 pts/A)	+	5 quarts of UAN (1.25% v/v) or 5 to 17 pounds of AMS

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

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

- 1. Water.** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- 2. Products in PVA bags.** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 3. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 4. Water-soluble products (such as Status).** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles. **Status** must be fully dissolved before adding other components.
- 5. Emulsifiable concentrates (including COC and MSO).** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 6. Water-soluble additives (NIS, and AMS or UAN when applicable).** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 7. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.**
- 8. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability.** The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or 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 half full of clean water.*
- 2. 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.
- 3. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).**
- 4. Water-soluble products (such as Status).** **Status** must be fully dissolved before adding other components.
- 5. Emulsifiable concentrates (including COC and MSO).**
- 6. Water-soluble additives (nonionic surfactant, AMS, or UAN when applicable).**
- 7. Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application. For more information, refer to **General Tank Mixing Information**. Refer to the drift-reducing additive label for proper addition rate and mixing order.

*If the user prefers to fill the spray tank from a nurse tank containing an AMS product dissolved in water, this is acceptable. If this method is used, the AMS product must be totally dissolved before adding **Status**. **Status** must be thoroughly dissolved before adding additional products or additives. The user should verify that the AMS pre-mix water alternative is compatible with other tank mix components.

General Tank Mixing Information

Status is recommended to be used sequentially or tank mixed with other herbicides as part of a complete weed control program. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the sequential or tank mix product and application site are registered. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for more details and for specific tank mix restrictions. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF-recommended tank mixes. 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 **Status** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers.

General Restrictions and Limitations

- Maximum Seasonal Use Rate. DO NOT** apply more than a total of 12.5 ozs of **Status** (0.438 pound ae) per acre per season.
- DO NOT** apply if corn is more than 36 inches tall, or V10 stage, or within 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first.

- **Restricted-entry Interval (REI): 24 hours.**
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI).** **DO NOT** apply within 32 days of corn forage harvest. **DO NOT** apply within 72 days of popcorn, corn grain and stover harvest (**Table 3. Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**).
- Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of **Status® herbicide**.
- **Crop Rotation Restrictions.** **DO NOT** plant any crops within 120 days after the last application of **Status**, with the following exceptions. If at least 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation is received following the last application of **Status** (less than or equal to 5 ozs per acre only), alfalfa, cereal grain crops, cotton, grain sorghum and soybeans may be planted 30 days after the rainfall/irrigation event in all states except California. In the event of crop failure, corn can be replanted 7 or more days after application.
- **Rainfast Period.** **Status** is rainfast **4 hours** after application when used with recommended adjuvants according to **Additives** section.
- **DO NOT** apply to corn showing injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **DO NOT** use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for application of **Status** made after corn emergence.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.

Table 3. 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
Corn forage	32 days		
Corn grain or popcorn or stover	72 days	10 ozs	12.5 ozs
Sweet corn forage	32 days	2.5 ozs	2.5 ozs
Sweet corn grain or stover	72 days		

Crop-specific Information

Corn

FIELD CORN GROWN FOR GRAIN, SEED, OR SILAGE AND POPCORN

Before applying **Status** to seed corn or popcorn, verify the selectivity of **Status** on the inbred line or hybrid with your local seed corn company (supplier). This precaution will help avoid potential injury to sensitive lines.

Application Rates and Timings

Status herbicide can be applied preplant, postemergence, and postharvest at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 4. Application Rates and Timing in Field Corn for Status** for all tillage systems (e.g. conventional, no-tillage, reduced tillage).

• **Preplant application in reduced or no-till corn and popcorn**

Status can be applied up to 7 days before planting using rates of 2.5 to 5 ozs/acre. For **Status** rates greater than 5 ozs per acre, allow 14 days prior to corn planting. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply 7.5 to 10 ozs of **Status** per acre after 4 to 6 inches of regrowth.

Status can be applied at a rate of 2.5 to 5 ozs/acre with glyphosate herbicides for preplant burndown of emerged weeds prior to corn planting. Apply at least 7 days prior to planting. **Status**, at a rate of 2.5 to 5 ozs per acre, can be tank mixed with 2,4-D ester (0.38 to 0.5 lb ae per acre) for preplant burndown of emerged weeds prior to corn planting. See 2,4-D ester label for application rates and planting interval. Use the most restrictive planting interval listed on the 2,4-D ester or **Status** label.

When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always pre-slurry **Status** in water before adding to fertilizer solutions. Add the **Status** slurry to the final complete fertilizer mixture. **DO NOT** add **Status** during the fertilizer mixing process. Always use good agitation while adding the **Status** slurry to liquid fertilizers and maintain good agitation until sprayed. Conduct a compatibility test with all components when using liquid fertilizers as a carrier for **Status**. **DO NOT** use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for application of **Status** made after corn emergence.

• **Postemergence application in corn**

Status can be applied from spike to 36-inch tall (V10) corn at rates from 5 to 10 ozs per acre.
- Early postemergence application is recommended for best weed control and crop yield potential.

• **Status** may be tank mixed with **Lightning® herbicide**, **Roundup® herbicide**, glyphosate, or **Liberty® herbicide**.

- Apply 2.5 to 10 ozs of **Status** with the tank mix herbicides (e.g. **Lightning**, **Roundup**, glyphosate, or **Liberty**).

- Use the minimum rate of 5 ozs/acre of **Status® herbicide** for weeds that are resistant to the tank mix herbicide (ALS, glyphosate, or PPO resistance), for perennial weeds listed on the weed list, weeds taller than 6 inches, or weeds not controlled by the tank mix partner.

- **Lightning® herbicide, Roundup® herbicide, glyphosate, and Liberty® herbicide** can only be used on specifically designated corn varieties (e.g. **Roundup** or glyphosate on **Roundup Ready® corn, Liberty** on **LibertyLink® corn, and Lightning** on **CLEARFIELD® corn**). **DO NOT** use on corn varieties that are not labeled for use.

• **Postharvest corn application**

Status can be applied from 5 to 10 ozs per acre to control perennial and annual weeds. Apply after corn harvest and prior to frost. (See **Crop Rotation Restrictions** listed in **General Restrictions and Limitations**.)

• **Split Applications**

Split applications of **Status** may be made during a growing season. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 12.5 ozs of **Status** per treated acre per crop year. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of **Status**.

Field Corn Tank Mixes and Sequential Uses

In addition to control of many broadleaf weed species, **Status** offers herbistatic activity (suppression) of several annual grasses that may enhance overall control of your grass herbicide program. For commercial control of grasses, **Status** should be used either as a sequential post-emergence treatment following a preemergence grass herbicide (e.g. **Outlook® herbicide, Guardsman Max® herbicide, or G-Max Lite™ herbicide**) or in tank mix combination with a postemergence herbicide that controls grass (e.g. **Liberty, Lightning, Roundup, glyphosate, or Option® herbicide**).

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Status may be applied sequentially or in tank mixes with other herbicides registered for use in corn with the following limitations:

- Postemergence applications of **Status** are not recommended for use in tank mixes with plant growth regulating herbicides such as those products that contain dicamba, 2,4-D, or clopyralid herbicides. Additionally, sequential treatments with these products should be separated by at least 15 days.
- Tank mixes with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations of chloroacetamide grass herbicides (e.g. **Dual II Magnum® herbicide, Harness® herbicide, Outlook, or Surpass® herbicide**) are not recommended after corn emergence.

Status may be used sequentially with all soil-applied insecticides or used sequentially or in tank mixes with foliar-applied insecticides with the following limitations: **Status** is not recommended for use in foliar-applied tank mixes with **Lorsban® insecticide**. However, sequential treatments with these products may be used if applications are separated by at least 7 days.

Table 4. Application Rates and Timing in Field Corn and Popcorn for Status® herbicide

		Status Solo Application ¹	Status Tank Mix Applications ²
Application Timing	Corn Stage (inches)	Rate of Status per acre ³	
Preplant	At least 7 days before planting At least 14 days before planting	5 ozs > 5 to 10 ozs	2.5 to 5 ozs > 5 to 10 ozs
Postemergence	Spike to 36 inches (spike to V10)	5 to 10 ozs	2.5 to 10 ozs
Postharvest	Following harvest ⁵	5 to 10 ozs	2.5 to 10 ozs ⁴

¹ Solo rate also includes tank mixes with grass herbicides with little broadleaf activity.

² Tank mixes with **Lightning® herbicide**, **Roundup® herbicide**, glyphosate, or **Liberty® herbicide**. Refer to their respective labels for use rates.

³ Increase the rate of **Status** if target weeds are resistant to tank mix partner, are perennial weeds, are taller than 6 inches, or are weeds not controlled by tank mix partner.

⁴ Preplant burndown and postharvest tank mix partner may also include 2,4-D ester. Refer to the 2,4-D ester labels for use rates and preplant restrictions.

⁵ Make application after corn harvest and prior to frost.

Sweet Corn

Status may be applied postemergence to sweet corn hybrids grown for fresh and processing markets. Applications of **Status** may cause crop response (e.g., leaning) in some sweet corn hybrids. Crop response is typically transitory and has no effect on yield or quality. However, herbicide sensitivity in sweet corn varies widely, and all sweet corn hybrids have not been tested. Contact your sweet corn company representative or university specialist about hybrid recommendations before making a postemergence application of **Status** to sweet corn.

Application Rates and Timings

Status can be applied to sweet corn from 4" (V2) to 24" (V8) tall at a rate of 2.5 ozs/acre.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply **Status** with a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.

DO NOT apply to sweet corn growing under stress conditions as crop injury may occur.

Refer to the **Corn** section for **Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations**

Preharvest interval (PHI): DO NOT apply within 32 days of sweet corn ear or forage harvest. **DO NOT** apply within 72 days of dry grain or stover harvest.

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Amaranth, Palmer , spiny	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Bindweed, field , hedge	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Dock, broadleaf , curly	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> <i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Foxtail, giant , green , yellow	<i>Setaria faberi</i> <i>Setaria viridis</i> <i>Setaria glauca</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow, common , Venice	<i>Malva neglecta</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Marestail (Horseweed)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Milkweed, common , honeyvine	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> <i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf , ivyleaf , pitted (small white) , smallflower , tall (common)	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i> <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>hederacea</i> <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>

Pests Listed in This Label (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Nightshade, black , Eastern black , hairy , silverleaf	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pigweed, prostrate , redroot , smooth , spiny , tumble	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> <i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Plantain, broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Potato, volunteer	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Ragweed, common , giant	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania , swamp	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> <i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Sowthistle, annual , perennial	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Sunflower, volunteer , wild (common)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> <i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Canada , Russian	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Salsola iberica</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, common , tall	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i> <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>

Crops

This product can be used on the following crops:

**Field corn grown for grain, seed, or silage,
Popcorn, and Sweet corn**

See inside for complete restrictions and limitations and
Application Instructions.

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. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or 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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF 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.

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