



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 10, 2026

Rebecca Baumler Willis
Senior Regulatory Affairs Manager, US
BASF
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Approval of Label Amendment; Only Indicated Changes Reviewed – Adding *Alternate text* to allow the sweet corn use, a prohibition on tank mixing with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products and several other minor changes
Product Name: Status Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 7969-242
Application Date: July 9, 2021
Case Number: 476222

Dear Rebecca Baumler Willis:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. However, EPA reviewed only the label changes highlighted, marked, or otherwise indicated on the submitted label. Any other changes to the previously approved label that were not clearly highlighted, marked, or otherwise indicated in your submission were not reviewed and may form the basis of regulatory and/or enforcement action if later discovered by the Agency. Further, submission of a label amendment application with unidentified changes may be considered a knowing submission of false information to the Agency. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Accepted Only Indicated Revisions Reviewed” and is enclosed for your records.

This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently

approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 C.F.R. § 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website contains any false or misleading statement, design, or graphic, the product may be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA Sections 2(q)(1)(A) and 12(a)(1)(E). 40 C.F.R. § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on the product label, claims made as part of the product's sale or distribution may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process under FIFRA Section 12(a)(1)(B). 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 product will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Jamie Millard at (202) 566-2726 or by email at millard.jamie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division, Immediate Office

Enclosure



We create chemistry

Dicamba	Group	4	Herbicide
Diflufenzoypyr	Group	19	Herbicide

Status[®]

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 diflufenzoypyr: 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 (diflufenzoypyr).

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

EPA Reg. No. 7969-242

EPA Est. No.

A C C E P T E D
ONLY INDICATED
REVISIONS REVIEWED

02/10/2026

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

7969-242

No label revisions other than those indicated were reported to the Agency.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN **CAUTION/PRECAUCION**

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 full label 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

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

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

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 chemically resistant to this product are natural rubber and nitrile rubber.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

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

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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

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:

- Back-siphoning into wells
- Spills
- 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 the application rate.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil

- **DO NOT** apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or 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.

Non-target Organism Advisory Statement: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Endangered Species

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.

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.

AGRICULTURAL 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
- Waterproof gloves
- 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 in a cool, dry place. **DO NOT** store this product under wet conditions. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must 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 Handling

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 reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

Container Handling (continued)

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 two 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 one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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.

In Case of Emergency

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

- CHEMREC 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)

Steps to take if this material is released into the environment or spilled:

- Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and avoid exposure when managing a spill. (See **Precautionary Statements** section of this label for required PPE.)
- Spillage or leakage should be contained, carefully swept up, and collected for disposal. Wash area of spill with detergent.
- Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.

Product Information

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

Weeds Controlled

Status will provide postemergence control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds including ALS-resistant¹ and triazine-resistant biotypes.

Status provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates. Emerged grass up to 3-inches tall will cease growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass is limited when crop canopies over row middles.

¹ ALS (acetolactate synthase)-resistant weeds include those weeds resistant to the sulfonylurea, imidazolinone, and/or sulfonamide family of herbicides.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</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>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</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	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Marestail (Horseweed)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Broadleaf Weeds (continued)	
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>hederacea</i>
Morningglory, pitted (small white)	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Morningglory, tall (common)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
Sunflower, volunteer	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Sunflower, wild (common)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds¹	
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bindweed, hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds¹ (continued)	
Dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, broadleaf	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Plantain, broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Potato, volunteer	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Smartweed, swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Annual Grass Weeds²	
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>

¹ Partially controlled or suppressed² **Status® herbicide** provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates (5 ozs per acre or greater). Emerged grass weeds up to 3 inches tall will cease growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass weeds is limited when corn canopies over row middles.

Mode of Action

Status is absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots and is translocated to the growing points of sensitive weeds to provide postemergence control of emerged weeds and moderate residual control of germinating weeds. **Status** controls weeds by auxin-transport inhibition and auxin-agonist modes of action.

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.

Weed Resistance Management

While weed resistance to herbicides is infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance

management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, and mechanical (tillage) control tactics. Cultural control tactics include crop rotation, proper fertilizer placement, optimum seeding rate/row spacing, and timely tillage.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, follow these steps where practical:

- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control during the growing season.
- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Apply full labeled rates of **Status® herbicide** for the most difficult-to-control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Use of preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds is recommended to reduce early season weed competition and allow for more timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your BASF retailer, representative.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a different mode of action and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as is practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- For more information about weeds that are known to be resistant to dicamba go to www.Resistance-Information.BASF.US.

Additionally, follow as many of these herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other modes of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of effective herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with herbicides having a different mode of action.
- Avoid making more than two applications of **Status** and any other **Group 4** or **Group 19** herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with another site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent for find out if suspected resistant weeds to these sites of action have been found in your region.

DO NOT assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum

of weed control. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before and after leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.
- Contact the local agricultural extension service, BASF representative, ag retailer or crop consultant for further guidance on weed control practices as needed.

Crop Tolerance

Corn is very tolerant to an application of **Status**. Corn growing under stress conditions, such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage because of hail, wind, or insects, can show 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. Triple rinse 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

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

Water Volume. Select an appropriate spray volume that ensures adequate coverage of the target weed species. Use higher water volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. **DO NOT** apply less than 3 gallons of spray volume per acre.

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

Aerial Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 miles per hour, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the products applied in ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Boom-less Ground Applications

Setting the release height at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Release Height – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Spray Additives

Adjuvants must be used with **Status® herbicide** for consistent weed control.

For best results under most conditions, combine an adjuvant with a nitrogen source.

Rainfast Period - Status is rainfast **4 hours** after applications when used with recommended adjuvants.

Adjvant

- Crop oil concentrate (COC)
1 to 2 pints/A
- Methylated seed oil (MSO)
1 to 2 pints/A
- Nonionic surfactant (NIS)
0.25% volume/volume (v/v) **or** 1 quart/100 gallons

Nitrogen Source

- Ammonium sulfate (AMS)
(21% nitrogen)

5 pounds to 17 pounds/100 gallons spray mix

Before adding AMS, dissolve **Status** in the spray tank. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging nozzles.

- Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)
(28% to 34% nitrogen)

Use at least 5 quarts/100 gallons
(1.25% v/v)

Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized steel, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

1. Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. Begin with a quart-sized jar. Add components in the same order as listed in **Tank Mixing Order** section. Start with 3.5 cups of water from the intended source at the source temperature. For each dry product, add 2 teaspoons per pound of product per acre. For each liquid product, add 1 teaspoon per pint of product per acre.
2. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
3. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
4. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Tank Mixing Order

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 1/2 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** (AMS, NIS, or UAN when applicable)
7. **Remaining quantity of water**

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

* User may fill the spray tank from a nurse tank containing an AMS product dissolved in water. For this method, thoroughly dissolve the AMS product before adding **Status**. **Status** must be thoroughly dissolved before adding additional products or additives. Verify that the AMS premix water alternative is compatible with other tank mix components.

Tank Mixing Information

Use **Status** sequentially or tank mix 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. **It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.**

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Status** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers.

Restrictions

- **Maximum seasonal use rate - DO NOT** apply more than a total of 12.5 ozs of **Status® herbicide** (0.438 pound ae) per acre per season.
- **Restricted-entry Interval (REI) - 24 hours.**
- **DO NOT** apply to corn showing injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide application because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **DO NOT** apply if corn is more than 36 inches tall, or V8 stage, or within 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first.
- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply less than 15 days apart.

[Alternate text when sweet corn use is not included on the final print labeling: • **DO NOT** apply to sweet corn.]

- **Preharvest interval (PHI)**

- **DO NOT** apply within 32 days before corn forage harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply within 72 days before popcorn, corn grain and stover harvest.

See **Table 2. Crop-specific Restrictions**

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.
- **DO NOT** use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for application of **Status** made after corn emergence.
- **DO NOT** tank mix with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations of chloroacetamide grass herbicides (e.g. **Armezon® PRO herbicide**, **Impact CORE™ herbicide**, **Outlook® herbicide**, **Dual II Magnum® herbicide**, **Harness® herbicide**, or **Surpass® herbicide**) after corn emergence.

- **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.

Table 2. Crop-specific Restrictions

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Rate per acre per Application (ozs)	Maximum Rate per acre per Year (ozs)
Corn forage	32		
Corn grain or popcorn or stover	72	10.0	12.5

(continued)

Table 2. Crop-specific Restrictions (continued)

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Rate per acre per Application (ozs)	Maximum Rate per acre per Year (ozs)
Sweet corn forage	32	2.5	2.5
Sweet corn grain or stover	72		

Corn Use Directions

Field Corn

(grown for grain, seed, or silage) and Popcorn

Before applying **Status** to popcorn or seed corn, verify the selectivity of **Status** on the inbred line or hybrid with your local seed corn company to help avoid potential injury of sensitive lines. [Alternate text when sweet corn use is not included on the final print labeling: **DO NOT** apply to sweet corn.]

Application Rates and Timings

Status can be applied at the timing, rates, and growth stages listed in **Table 3** in all tillage systems (e.g. conventional, no-tillage, reduced tillage).

• Preplant Application in Reduced or No-till Corn and Popcorn

Apply **Status** at 2.5 to 5 ozs/A at least 7 days before planting corn. For **Status** rates greater than 5 ozs/A, apply at least 14 days before corn planting. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply **Status** at 7.5 to 10 ozs/A after 4 to 6 inches of regrowth.

Status can be applied at a rate of 2.5 to 5 ozs/A with glyphosate herbicides at least 7 days before corn planting for preplant burndown of emerged weeds. **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 burn-down of emerged weeds before 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 **Status** application after corn emergence.

• Postemergence Application

Status® herbicide can be applied from spike to 36-inch tall (V8) corn at rates from 5 to 10 ozs/A.

- Apply early postemergence for best weed control and crop yield potential.

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

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

- Use a minimum **Status** rate of 5 ozs/A for weeds resistant to the tank mix herbicide (ALS-resistant, glyphosate-resistant, **HPPD**, or PPO-resistant weeds), for perennial weeds listed on **Table 1**, weeds taller than 6 inches, or weeds not controlled by the tank mix partner.

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

• Postharvest Application

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

• Split Application

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. **DO NOT** apply less than 15 days apart.

Table 3. Application Rates and Timing in Field Corn and Popcorn

Application Timing	Corn Stage (inches)	Status Rate ¹ Solo Application ² (ozs/A)	Status Rate ¹ Tank Mix Application ³ (ozs/A)
Preplant	at least 7 days before planting	5	2.5 to 5
	at least 14 days before planting	> 5 to 10	> 5 to 10
Postemergence	spike to 36 inches (spike to V8)	5 to 10	2.5 to 10
Postharvest	following harvest ⁴	5 to 10	2.5 to 10*

¹ Increase rate of **Status** if target weeds are:

- Resistant to tank mix partner
- Perennial weeds
- Taller than 6 inches
- Weeds not controlled by tank mix partner

² Solo rate also includes tank mixes with grass herbicides with little broadleaf activity.

³ For tank mixes with **Lightning**, **Liberty**, **Roundup**, or glyphosate, refer to their respective labels for use rates.

⁴ Apply after corn harvest and before frost.

* 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.

Field Corn Tank Mixes and Sequential Uses

In addition to control of many broadleaf weed species,

Status offers herbistatic suppression of several annual grass weeds that may enhance overall control of your grass herbicide program.

For commercial control of grass weeds, use **Status** as a sequential postemergence treatment following a preemergence grass herbicide or in tank mix combination with a postemergence grass herbicide.

Tank Mix Recommendations

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 products containing dicamba, 2,4-D, or clopyralid herbicides. Additionally, sequential treatments with these products should be separated by at least 15 days.

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.

Sweet Corn

Status® herbicide may be applied postemergence to sweet corn hybrids grown for fresh and processing markets. **Status** applications 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 inches (V2) to 24 inches (V8) tall at a rate of 2.5 ozs/A.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply **Status** to sweet corn growing under stress conditions or crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Status** with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.
- Refer to the **Field Corn Tank Mixes and Sequential Uses** section for **Tank Mix Recommendations**.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)**
 - **DO NOT** apply within 32 days before sweet corn ear or forage harvest.
 - **DO NOT** apply within 72 days before dry grain or stover harvest.

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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