



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

19713-685

Date of Issuance:

10/11/16

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Drexel Mesotryone 4L

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Luz G. Chan
Registration Manager
Drexel Chemical Company
P.O. Box 13327
Memphis, TN 38113

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Erik Kraft, Acting Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch,
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

10/11/16

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:
 - a. Mesotrione GDCI-122990-1474

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.
4. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 19713-685.”
5. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 05/19/2016
- Alternate CSF dated 05/19/2016

If you have any questions, please contact Aswathy Balan by phone at 703-347-0510, or via email at balan.aswathy@epa.gov.



MesoTryOne™ 4L

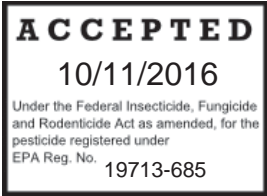
Herbicide

For Control of Annual Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn, Yellow Popcorn, Soybeans and Other Listed Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Mesotrione.....	40.0%	
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60.0%	
TOTAL:	100.0%	

This product contains 4 pounds of mesotrione per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION



**SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING
[RECIRCULATE CONTENTS BEFORE USE]**

See FIRST AID Below

EPA Reg. No. 19713-XXX
EPA Est. No. 19713-XX-XXX

Net Content: Gals. (L)

FIRST AID
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

Manufactured By:



Mesotrione4SP-1016*P

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling, and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and chemical-resistant gloves.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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: 1) Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 2) Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 3) 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, 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 wash water or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MESOTRYONE 4L is a systemic pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide for the selective contact and residual control of broadleaf weeds in Field corn, Seed corn, Yellow popcorn, Sweet corn and other listed crops. When used pre-emergence, weeds take up the product through the soil during emergence. Dry conditions following application may reduce the pre-emergence activity of this product. If an activating rain (0.25 inches) is not received within 7 to 10 days after a pre-emergence application, where appropriate, rotary hoeing is suggested to activate the herbicide. When used post-emergence, susceptible weeds take up the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth soon after application. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 2 weeks. The product is absorbed through the soil and/or by the foliage of emerged weeds.

This product is not effective for the control of most grass weeds. Pre-emergence grass herbicides or post-emergence grass herbicides can be tank-mixed with this product to provide broad spectrum weed control in corn (see appropriate section of label for this information). This product can be applied post-emergence following a pre-emergence grass herbicide application. This product can also be used in combination with a burndown herbicide prior to planting to provide added burndown and residual weed control in Field corn, Seed corn, Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn.

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.

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, 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 (REI). 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 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP 27 HERBICIDE

This product is a Group 27 herbicide.

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf weed species with resistance to triazines, glyphosate, PPO, HPPD and ALS inhibiting herbicides are known to exist. Performance of this product is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to triazines, glyphosate, PPO or ALS inhibiting herbicides.

To prevent the risk of weeds developing resistance to this product in Corn, always use full labeled rates. If applying this product post-emergence after a mesotrione containing pre-emergence herbicide, always add atrazine as a tank-mix partner. No more than 0.24 pound of mesotrione active ingredient must be applied per acre of Corn per year (equivalent of 7.7 fl. ozs. of this product per acre per year). If additional herbicide must be applied, it is recommended that a different mode of action be used, i.e., other than an HPPD inhibitor (Group 27 Herbicide). This product must be applied at full label rates to help prevent selection for or population shifts toward marginally tolerant weed species and/or species biotypes.

INTEGRATED PEST (WEED) MANAGEMENT

This product should be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy whenever the use of a herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product to White popcorn or Ornamental (Indian) corn.
- Do not cultivate Corn within 7 days before or after application of this product as weed control may be reduced.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section on the label.
- Do not apply this product with suspension fertilizers as the carrier.
- Do not apply this product post-emergence in a tank-mix with emulsifiable concentrate grass herbicides, unless specifically addressed under one of the tank-mix sections of this label or injury may occur.
- Do not use aerial application to apply this product unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section on the label.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Severe Corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if this product is applied post-emergence to Corn that was treated with terbufos (e.g., Counter®) or chlorpyrifos (e.g., Lorsban®).
- Severe Corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if this product is applied foliar post-emergence to Corn in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied foliar post-emergence within 7 days before or 7 days after application of this product.
- When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding or prolonged cool temperatures, control can be reduced or delayed since the weeds are not actively growing. Weed escapes or regrowth may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of this product is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.
- This product may be applied with pyrethroid type insecticides (e.g., lambda-cyhalothrin).

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoid drift onto adjacent crops and other non-target areas.

RESTRICTION: For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift to non-target areas. Drift may result in injury to adjacent crops and vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions.

Use of larger droplet sizes will also reduce spray drift.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making a decision.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions. Refer to the Aerial Application section for specific instructions regarding droplet size.

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas, (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

ADDITIONAL SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed three-fourths the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with effective weed control and flight safety.
- For best results, ensure that each specific aerial application vehicle used is quantifiably pattern tested for aerial application of this product initially and every year thereafter.

RESTRICTION: For aerial application, use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than three-fourths of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Ensure that every applicator is familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground

source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRE-EMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION

Apply this product pre-emergence with a carrier volume of 10 to 60 gallons per acre.

Spray nozzles must be uniformly spaced, the same size and type and must provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Apply in a spray volume of 10 to 60 gallons per acre using water or liquid fertilizer (excluding suspension fertilizers) as the carrier. Use a pump that can maintain a pressure of at least 35 to 40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. Always ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

POST-EMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION

Spray nozzles must be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and must provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications must be based on the height of the crop, that is, at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.

Apply in a spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using water as a carrier. Use a pump that can maintain a pressure of at least 35 to 40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gallons.

Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum post-emergence coverage. Do not use floodjet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for post-emergence applications.

Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50 mesh or coarser.

Always ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

AERIAL APPLICATION

RESTRICTIONS: This product can be applied aerially only to Corn and Sugarcane.

For aerial application, use nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets only. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

Applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

This product may be applied aerially for pre-emergence or post-emergence weed control in Corn only in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

This product may be applied aerially for pre-emergence or post-emergence weed control in Sugarcane only in the following states: Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

POST-EMERGENCE ADJUVANTS

The following directions for adjuvant are intended primarily for use of this product in Corn.

Refer to the use directions section of each crop section for specific adjuvant directions.

POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO FIELD CORN AND SEED CORN

For post-emergence applications made after the crop has emerged, add crop oil concentrate (COC) to the spray solution at the rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water (1.0% v/v). The use of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 quart per 100 gallons of water (0.25% v/v) instead of COC is allowed, but the weed control achieved with COC is consistently better than NIS.

The use of methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvants or MSO blend adjuvants for post-emergence applications of this product may cause severe crop injury to occur. Do not use MSO adjuvants for post-emergence use unless directed for a specific tank-mix under the "THIS PRODUCT IN TANK-MIXTURES FOR CORN" section of this label or unless permitted by a supplemental label for this product. In addition to COC, always add spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) to the spray solution at a rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution, except if precluded elsewhere on this label or by a supplemental label for this product.

POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO SWEET CORN AND YELLOW POPCORN

Do not add UAN or AMS when making post-emergence applications of this product to Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn or severe crop injury may occur.

For post-emergence applications to Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn, the use of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) instead of a crop oil concentrate (COC) is recommended, so as to minimize the risk of crop injury. A COC may be used and will increase the level of weed control achieved, especially under dry growing conditions, but the risk of crop injury is increased significantly under lush growing conditions. For optimum control, the addition of atrazine is recommended wherever rotational or local atrazine restrictions allow.

PRE-EMERGENCE ADJUVANTS

For pre-plant or pre-emergence applications of this product and where weeds are present, the use of any adjuvant for agricultural use is permitted. In these situations, MSO type adjuvants are typically better than COC type adjuvants, which are typically better than NIS type adjuvants for enhancing weed control. UAN or AMS can be added and typically provides better weed control than not adding one of these. If this product is being tank-mixed with another registered herbicide in this situation, refer to the tank-mix partner label for adjuvant precautions and restrictions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Cleaning Equipment After Application of this Product

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than Corn. Mix only as much spray solution as needed.

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a cleaning solution of 1 gallon of household ammonia per 25 gallons of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used.
3. Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
4. Flush hoses, spray lines and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
5. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1 to 3 in an appropriate manner.
6. Repeat steps 2 to 5.
7. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

MIXING PROCEDURES

Refer to the "CROP USE DIRECTIONS" sections of this label for tank-mixes.

Always refer to labels of other pesticide products for mixing directions and precautions which may differ from those outlined here. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not tank-mix this product with any other insecticide, fungicide, fertilizer solution or adjuvant not listed on the label without testing compatibility as poor mixing may result. Test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank-mixing.

Follow the mixing instructions for adding this product to the spray tank:

1. Only use sprayers in good running condition with good agitation. Ensure the sprayer is cleaned according to instructions on the label of the product used prior to this product. For post-emergence applications, use only clean water for the spray solution. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50 mesh or coarser. Do not use screens finer than 50 mesh.
2. Liquid fertilizer (excluding suspension fertilizers) may be used as the carrier for pre-emergence applications.
3. Begin to fill sprayer tank or premix tank with clean water and engage agitator. Agitation must be continued throughout the entire mixing and spraying procedure.
4. When the sprayer or premix tank is half full of water, add AMS and agitate until completely dispersed.
5. Next, add this product slowly and agitate until completely dissolved. Wait at least 1 minute after the last of this product has been added to the tank to allow for complete dispersion. A longer agitation period may be required to disperse this product when using cold water from sources such as deep drilled wells.
6. If tank-mixing, add the tank-mix product next.
7. Finally, add adjuvant and UAN if needed and then continue to fill tank to desired level with water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product applied as directed in this label will control or partially control the weeds listed in **Tables 1 and 2**.

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can either mean erratic control (good to poor) or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

For best post-emergence results, apply this product to actively growing weeds. Dry weather following pre-emergence application of this product may reduce residual weed control effectiveness. If irrigation is available, apply 0.5 to 1 inch

of water after pre-emergence application. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation is recommended as soon as weeds emerge.

This product applied alone or in mixture with atrazine will not provide consistent or effective control of weeds identified as resistant to post-emergence HPPD inhibiting herbicides.

Refer to the crop sections on this label for specific rates and use directions.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled With Post-emergence Applications of This Product

Common Name	Scientific Name	This Product (3 fl. ozs./Ac.)	This Product (2.5 to 3 fl. ozs./Ac.) + Atrazine ¹
		Weeds < 5 Inches Tall ²	
Amaranth, palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	PC ³	C ³
Amaranth, powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C	C
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C	C
Atriplex	<i>Chenopodium orach</i>	C	C
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	C ³	C ³
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	PC	PC
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C	C
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	PC	C ³
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	C
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	PC	C
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C ³	C ³
Dandelion, common (Seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	NC	PC
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	PC	PC
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C	C
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	C	C
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	PC	C
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	PC	C
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	PC	PC
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	PC ³	C ³
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	NC	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC	C
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	PC	C
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C	C
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C	C
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	PC	PC
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C	C
Pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	PC	PC
Potatoes, volunteer	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	C	C
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C ³	C ³
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	PC	C
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C ³	C
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	C	C
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	NC	C ³
Smartweed, ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C ³	C
Smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	C ³	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C ³	C
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	NC	PC

(Continued)

(Continuation)

Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C ³	C
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C ³	C
¹ This product in tank mixture with atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L or 90DF) is approved only for use on Corn and Sugarcane. ² Under certain situations, weeds can be controlled at larger than listed sizes. However, to protect crop yield, manage weed resistance and provide consistent control, treat weeds before they exceed 5 inches in height. ³ Apply before weed exceeds 3 inches in height. C = Control; PC = Partial Control; NC = Not Controlled			

Table 2. Weeds Controlled With Pre-emergence Applications of This Product

Common Name	Scientific Name	This Product Applied Alone	This Product + Atrazine*
Amaranth, palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C	C
Amaranth, powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C	C
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C	C
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	PC	PC
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C	C
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	C	-
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	C
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	C	-
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	C	-
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	PC	C
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	PC	PC
Dandelion, common (Seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	C	-
Deadnettle, purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	C	-
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	C	-
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	C	-
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	C	-
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	C	-
Filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	C	-
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	C	-
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C	C
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	C	-
Groundcherry, smooth	<i>Physalis subglabrata</i>	C	-
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	-
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C	-
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	PC	-
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C	-
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	PC	C
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	C	-
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	C	-
Mayweed, chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	C	-
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC	C
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	PC	C
Nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	C	-
Nightshade, eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C	C
Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	C	-
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C	C
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricariodes</i>	C	-

(Continued)

(Continuation)

Puncturevine, common	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	C	-
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	-
Pusley, common	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	PC	-
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C	C
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	PC	C
Redmaids	<i>Calandria caulescens</i>	C	-
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	C	-
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	-
Smartweed, ladythumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	C	C
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	C	-
Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	C	-
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	PC	C
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	C	-
Tasselflower, red	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	C	-
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C
Vetch, common	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	C	-
Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	PC	-
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C	C
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C	C
Willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	C	-
*This product in tank mixture with atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L or 90DF) is approved only for use on Corn, Grain sorghum and Sugarcane. Refer to the crop sections on this label for specific use directions. C = Control; PC = Partial Control			

ROTATIONAL CROPS

When this product is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop rotation intervals in **Table 3**. If this product is tank-mixed with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval.

Table 3. Time Interval Between Application of This Product and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

Crop		Replant/Rotational Interval	
Asparagus	Rhubarb	Anytime	
Corn (all types)	Ryegrass (perennial and annual)		
Cranberry	grown for seed		
Flax	Sorghum (Grain and Sweet)		
Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed	Sugarcane		
Millet, pearl	Tall fescue grown for seed		
Oats			
Small grain cereals including Barley, Rye and Wheat			4 mos.
Alfalfa	Peas ^{1,2}		10 mos.
Blueberry	Potato		
Canola	Rice		
Cotton	Snap beans ^{1,2}		
Currant	Soybeans		
Lingonberry	Sunflowers		
Okra	Tobacco		
Peanuts			
Cucurbits	Sugar beets	18 mos.	
Dry beans	All other rotational crops		
Red clover			
¹ Plant these rotational crops only if the following criteria below have been met. If all criteria are not met, plant Peas and Snap beans a minimum of 18 months following application of this product. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of 20" of rainfall plus irrigation has been received between application and planting of the rotational crop. • Soil pH is 6.0 or greater. • Application of this product at 3 fl. ozs./Ac. or less applied no later than June 30th the year preceding rotational crop planting. • No other HPPD herbicides [such as products containing mesotrione (e.g., Callisto[®] Xtra, Halex[®] GT, Lexar[®] EZ, Lumax[®] EZ, Zemax[®]), isoxaflutole (e.g., Balance[®] Flexx, Corvus[®]), tembotrione (e.g., Capreno[®], Laudis[®]), topramezone (e.g., Armezon[™], Impact[®]) were applied the year prior to planting Peas and Snap beans. 			
² Do not plant Peas or Snap beans on sand, sandy loam or loamy sand soils in Minnesota or Wisconsin.			

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

ASPARAGUS

This product can be applied broadcast or banded at a rate of 3.0 to 7.7 fluid ounces per acre to Asparagus as a Spring application prior to spear emergence, as a post-harvest application (after final harvest) or both.

Use the 3.0 fluid ounces per acre rate for post-emergence control or partial control of the emerged weeds listed in **Table 1**. Use the 6.0 to 7.7 fluid ounces per acre rate for pre-emergence control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 2**. For banded applications, the application must be made to account for band width, i.e., to deliver 3.0 to 7.7 fluid ounces per treated acre. For best pre-emergence weed control with Spring applications, this product must be applied after fern mowing, disking or other tillage operation but prior to Asparagus spear emergence.

When making post-harvest applications, the rate applied pre-emergence in the Spring must be taken into account so as not to exceed the 7.7 fluid ounces per acre per year rate limit. Post-harvest applications must be made in a way that minimizes contact with any standing Asparagus spears or ferns and maximizes contact with the weeds and/or soil, e.g., by using a directed or semi-directed type application or crop injury may occur. With post-harvest applications, the use of an adjuvant will increase the risk of crop injury.

If weeds are emerged at the time of application of this product, the addition of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% v/v or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added for improved burndown of emerged weeds. If weeds have not yet emerged, no adjuvant is recommended.

Restrictions

1. Do not apply more than 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per acre per year.
2. Do not make more than two applications of this product per year.

BLUEGRASS, RYEGRASS (ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL) AND TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED

This product can be applied to Bluegrass, Ryegrass (Annual and Perennial) or Tall fescue which is grown for seed. This product can be applied as a pre-emergence application to bare soil (new seeding) or as a post-emergence application to an emerged grass crop.

For a list of weeds controlled or partially controlled by pre-emergence or post-emergence applications of this product, see **Tables 1** and **2**. In addition to the weeds listed in **Tables 1** and **2**, this product applied pre-emergence or post-emergence will control Mannagrass (*Glyceria* spp.) up to 3 tillers.

In Idaho, Oregon and Washington, this product applied pre-emergence or post-emergence will also control Lesser-seeded bittercress (*Cardamine* spp.), Lowland cudweed (*Gnaphalium* spp.), Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) and Wild radish (*Raphanus* spp.). This product will also suppress Bentgrass (*Agrostis* spp.) seedlings, Toad rush (*Juncus* spp.) and Sharpshoot fluevellin (*Kickxia elatine*).

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply this product as a broadcast, surface spray at a rate of 6.0 fluid ounces per acre to a newly seeded crop. Applications of this product must be made prior to crop and weed emergence. As the newly seeded grass crop emerges from the soil, rainfall or irrigation may increase the risk of injury from this product. Grass crop injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerged leaves or in extreme conditions, stunting.

POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply this product as a broadcast post-emergence spray at a rate of 3.0 to 6.0 fluid ounces per acre to emerged Bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass or Tall fescue grown for seed. Use the 3.0 fluid ounces per acre rate for post-emergence control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 1**.

Use the 6.0 fluid ounces per acre rate for post-emergence weed control plus extended residual weed control of weeds listed in **Table 2**. The addition of a crop oil concentrate type adjuvant at 1% v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended. Post-emergence applications of this product may result in temporary bleaching of the grass crop.

In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% v/v or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution may also be added for improved control of emerged weeds. The addition of UAN or AMS will improve consistency of post-emergence weed control but will also increase the risk of grass crop injury especially at rates this product greater than 3.0 fluid ounces per acre. If grass crop injury is a concern, do not add UAN or AMS to the spray solution.

Tank-mixing other pesticides with this product for post-emergence use may increase the risk of crop injury. Avoid adding pesticides with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) type formulations to this product for applications made post-emergence to the crop.

Restrictions

1. Do not harvest the grass crop for seed or straw within 60 days following the application of this product.
2. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas within 14 days following harvest of seed or straw and at least 74 days after application of this product.
3. Do not make more than two applications of this product per year.
4. Do not apply more than 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a single application and not more than 9 fluid ounces of this product per acre per year.
5. Applications of this product to grasses grown for seed species not listed on this label may result in severe injury.

BUSH AND CANEBERRIES (CROP GROUP 13-07A and 13-07B)

Note: Not all cultivars and types of berries that are included within the Environmental Protection Agencies definition of Bush and Caneberries (Crop Subgroups 13-07A and 13-07B) have been tested and shown to have adequate crop safety to this product. Those that have been tested and are believed to be reasonably fit are listed below along with use directions for that crop. If this product is used on Bush or Caneberries not listed below, severe crop injury may occur.

This product may be applied as a pre-bloom post-directed spray in Blackberry, Currants (Black, Red), High bush blueberry, Lingonberry, Raspberry (Black, Red). For a list of weeds controlled see **Tables 1 and 2**.

This product may be applied in Bush or Caneberries at a rate up to 6 fluid ounces per acre. If a split application weed control program is desired, 3 fluid ounces per acre followed by another 3 fluid ounces per acre, but no more than two applications per crop per year are allowed and not more than 6 fluid ounces per acre total per year. If two applications are made, they must be made no closer than 14 days apart. The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is recommended, but avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to Bush or Caneberry leaves. Do not apply this product to Bush or Caneberries after the onset of the bloom stage or illegal residues may occur.

In Low bush blueberries, this product may only be applied in the non-bearing year. This application may be a broadcast application. Up to 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre may be applied in a single application or 3 fluid ounces per acre followed by another 3 fluid ounces per acre used in a split application program. No more than two applications per year are allowed and not more than 6 fluid ounces per acre total per year. If two applications are made, they must be made no closer than 14 days apart. The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v is recommended. Applications of this product during dry weather conditions and/or temperatures above 85° can cause injury to Lowbush blueberries. Applications of this product can cause yellowing or necrosis of leaves and under severe conditions, leaf drop may occur especially on "Sourtop" variety Blueberries.

In Maine, this product can be applied in Low bush berries prior to bloom as a broadcast spray before weed emergence or after weed emergence but before weeds reach 5 inches tall at the rate of 4.0 fluid ounces per acre for control or suppression of Blue violet, Common lambsquarters, Pigweed (Redroot), Sheep sorrel, Spreading dogbane, Ragweed (Common and Goldenrod), Velvetleaf and Wild mustard. Use nonionic (NIS) type adjuvant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt./100 gals. Of spray volume). Applications of this product during dry weather conditions and/or temperatures above 85° can cause injury to Lowbush blueberries. This product can cause yellowing or necrosis of leaves and under severe conditions, leaf drop may occur on "Sourtop variety" Blueberries. **Restrictions:** 1) Do not make more than one application per year. 2) Do not harvest with 60 days of application of this product. 3) Do not apply by air.

CITRUS FRUIT, POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT AND TREE NUTS

This may be used for post-emergence and residual control of weeds listed in **Tables 1 and 2** in the following crops:

Citrus fruits: Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mediterranean mandarin, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Sour orange, Sweet lime, Sweet orange, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo, Tangerine (Mandarin), Tangor, Trifoliate orange, Uniq fruit, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Pome fruits: Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Pear, Pear (Asian), Quince, Quince (Chinese, Japanese), tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Stone fruits: Apricot, Apricot (Japanese), Capulin, Cherry (Black, Nanking, Sweet, Tart), Chinese jujube, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plum (American, Beach, Canada, Cherry, Chickasaw, Damson, Japanese, Klamath, Prune), Plumcot, Sloe, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Tree nuts: African nut-tree, Almond, Almond (Tropical), Beech nut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, Bunya, Bur oak, Butternut, Cajou nut, Candlenut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, Coquito nut, Dika nut, Ginkgo, Guiana chestnut, Hazelnut (Filbert), Heartnut, Hickory nut, Japanese horse-chestnut, Macadamia nut, Mongongo nut, Monkey-pot, Monkey puzzle nut, Okari nut, Pachira nut, Peach palm nut, Pecan, Pequi, Pili nut, Pine nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut, Walnut (Black, English), Yellowhorn, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Precautions

1. To avoid crop injury, apply the spray to the grove or orchard floor and to the weeds, avoiding contact with crop foliage, stems or fruit. Contact of this product with the crop may result in bleaching injury that is typically temporary. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
2. Specified rates are based on broadcast treatment. For band applications around trees in fruit or nut plantings, reduce the broadcast rate of this product and carrier per acre in proportion to the area actually sprayed. (See “*Banded Applications*” section.)

Restrictions

1. This product can only be applied in Pome fruits, Stone fruits and Nut trees that have been established for a minimum of 12 months. This product can be applied in Citrus trees or plantings that are less than 12 months old and are exhibiting normal growth and vigor.
2. Do not apply in orchards that are stressed due to poor weather or other abiotic factors.
3. Do not exceed a total of 12 fluid ounces of this product (0.376 lb. a.i.) per acre per year or in a 12 month period.
4. Do not exceed 6 fluid ounces of this product (0.188 lb. a.i.) per acre for the first application.
5. Do not exceed 3 applications per year or in a 12 month period.
6. Allow at least 5 months between applications of this product at 6 fluid ounces per acre and at least 6 weeks between applications of 6 fluid ounces per acre and subsequent applications of 3 fluid ounces per acre. (Applications must follow one of the four programs listed in **Table 4** below.)
7. Do not harvest Pome fruits, Stone fruits or Tree nuts within 30 days after application.
8. Do not harvest Citrus fruits within 1 day after application.
9. Do not use on soils with greater than 20% gravel.
10. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
11. Do not apply this product by air.

Spray Additives

For application to emerged weeds, the use of crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v is recommended. Addition of ammonium sulfate or other nitrogen-based adjuvants will increase efficacy when used in combination with COC or NIS. For more information, see “*SPRAY ADDITIVES*” section of this label.

Banded Applications

When applying a row or banded treatment of this product, the following formula may be used to calculate the amount per acre:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Amount needed per acre of field}$$

Tank-mix Instructions

This product may be tank-mixed and applied in combination with most commonly used herbicides registered for use in the approved crops in order to expand the post-emergence [such as glyphosate (e.g., Imitator[®], Touchdown[®]), glufosinate (e.g., Rely[®]), paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat[™], Gramoxone[®]) or oxyfluorfen (e.g., Goal[®])] or residual [such as bromacil (e.g., Hyvar[®]), bromacil + diuron (e.g., Krovar[®]), diuron (e.g., Karmex[®]), indaziflam (e.g., Alion[®]), norflurazon (e.g., Solicam[®]), oryzalin (e.g., Surflan[®]), oxyfluorfen (e.g., GoalTender[®]), pendimethalin (e.g., Prowl[®]), rimsulfuron (e.g., Matrix[®]) or simazine (e.g., Simazine 4L or 90DF)] weed control spectrum. These tank-mixtures can be used to help control or manage the development of resistant weeds. The application of mixtures or sequences of effective herbicides with different sites of action can provide the diversity needed for management of herbicide resistance.

If compatibility of the tank-mix combination is not known, test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank-mixing.

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.

Weed Control (Tables 1 and 2)

This product provides both post-emergence and pre-emergence control of susceptible weeds. Best control is obtained if post-emergence applications are made before weeds reach 5 inches in height (**Table 1**) or before germination of

seed for pre-emergence control (**Table 2**). Rainfall or irrigation soon after application will enhance pre-emergence activity.

Use Directions

Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Avoid contact with trunk surfaces, fruit or crop foliage. Do not apply when nuts or fruits are on the ground at harvest. Ensure that the soil is settled, firm and relatively free of debris at time of application. Also ensure that the soil is free of depressions around trees where rain or irrigation water can concentrate. Apply the first application of this product in late Fall/early Winter or Spring and subsequent applications utilizing one of the programs noted in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Application Programs for this Product, Rates and Intervals

Program	Application Rate (Fl. ozs./Ac.)			Application Interval (Weeks)
	1 st Application	2 nd Application	3 rd Application	
1	6	6	-	20
2	6	3	-	6
3	6	3	3	6
4	3	3	3	6

For optimum post-emergence weed control, apply this product to actively growing weeds in tank-mixture with burndown herbicides such as glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Touchdown), glufosinate (e.g., Rely), oxyfluorfen (e.g., GoalTender) or paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone) before weeds exceed 5 inches in height.

For effective residual weed control, this product must be moved into the weed seed germination zone. For pre-emergence weed control, apply this product before rainfall or irrigation. For optimum residual control, this product can be tank-mixed with herbicides such as bromacil (e.g., Hyvar), bromacil + diuron (e.g., Krovar), diuron (e.g., Karmex), indaziflam (e.g., Alion), norflurazon (e.g., Solicam), oxyfluorfen (e.g., GoalTender), pendimethalin (e.g., Prowl), rimsulfuron (e.g., Matrix) or simazine (e.g., Simazine 4L or 90DF) where approved for use.

Subsequent application(s) of this product can be made alone or in tank-mixture with the herbicides noted above if weed emergence occurs.

Apply this product in a spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre.

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.

CORN

This product may be applied by ground for pre-emergence or post-emergence weed control in Field corn, Seed corn, Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn.

This product may also be applied by air for pre-emergence or post-emergence weed control only in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Refer to seed company recommendations for use on Field corn inbred lines. Special adjuvant restrictions must be followed for post-emergence applications of this product in Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn (see the "SPRAY ADDITIVES" section of this label). Do not apply this product to white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn.

Post-emergence applications (after crop emergence) of this product may cause crop bleaching in some Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn hybrids. Crop bleaching is typically transitory and has no effect on final yield or quality. However, herbicide sensitivity in Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn varies widely and all Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn hybrids have not been tested. Contact your Popcorn or Sweet corn seed dealer, field man or University Specialist about hybrid recommendations before making a post-emergence application of this product to Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn. Do not include nitrogen based adjuvants (UAN or AMS) when making post-emergence applications of this product to Sweet corn and Yellow popcorn.

Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from post-emergence applications to Field corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Field corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.

Do not apply more than a total of 7.7 fluid ounces of this product (0.24 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 applications of this product per year. Do not exceed 3.0 fluid ounces of this product (0.094 lb. a.i.) per acre in a single post-emergence application. Do not make the second application of this product within 14 days of the first application.

Apply this product for the control of broadleaf and grass weeds listed in **Tables 1 and 2**. Corn may be treated up to 30 inches tall or up to the 8 leaf stage of Corn growth. Do not feed or harvest forage, grain or stover within 45 days after application.

THIS PRODUCT USED ALONE IN CORN – POST-EMERGENCE

Apply this product at 3.0 fluid ounces per acre per application. Always add an appropriate adjuvant to the spray tank (see the “*SPRAY ADDITIVES*” section of this label).

For best results, apply this product to actively growing weeds. For a list of weeds controlled see **Table 1**. Susceptible weeds which emerge soon after application of this product may be controlled after they absorb the herbicide from the soil. This product will not control most grass weeds.

Two post-emergence applications of this product may be made with the following restrictions:

- Only one post-emergence application may be made if this product has been applied pre-emergence. Do not exceed a total of two applications per year. Do not exceed a total of 7.7 fluid ounces (0.24 lb. a.i.) per acre of this product per year.
- Do not make the second application within 14 days of the first application.
- Application of this product at rates less than 3.0 fluid ounces (0.094 lb. a.i.) per acre post-emergence may result in incomplete weed control and loss of residual control.
- Do not exceed a total of 6.0 fluid ounces (0.19 lb. a.i.) per acre for the two post-emergence applications.
- If this product is applied post-emergence to ground that received a pre-emergence application of a mesotrione containing herbicide, atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L or 90DF) must be tank-mixed with this product.
- If atrazine is mixed with this product, do not apply to Corn that is more than 12 inches in height.
- Corn may be treated up to 30 inches tall or up to the 8 leaf stage of Corn growth. Do not harvest forage, grain or stover within 45 days after application.

THIS PRODUCT USED ALONE IN CORN – PRE-EMERGENCE

Apply this product alone at 6.0 to 7.7 fluid ounces (0.188 to 0.24 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground sprayers in a spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons of water (up to 80 gals. if applied with liquid fertilizers) per acre for broadleaf weed control. For a list of weeds controlled, refer to **Table 2**. This product may be tank-mixed with pre-emergence grass herbicides for grass control. Refer to the tank-mix section for a list of partners.

THIS PRODUCT IN TANK-MIXTURES FOR CORN

This product may be tank-mixed with other registered herbicides for improved spectrum of weed control in burndown, pre-emergence or post-emergence applications. Additionally, these tank mixtures can be used to include a different mode of action herbicide to help control or manage the development of resistant weed biotypes.

If compatibility of the tank-mix combination is not known, test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank-mixing.

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.

Burndown Tank-mixtures in Corn

This product may be applied in tank-mixture with other registered herbicides for burndown plus residual weed control. For improved broadleaf weed control with limited residual control prior to planting Corn and before Corn emergence, apply this product at 3.0 fluid ounces per acre in tank-mixes with paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone), glyphosate (Imitator, Roundup®), dicamba (e.g., Banvel®) and/or 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine®, De-Ester®). For greater residual control, use 6.0 to 7.7 fluid ounces of this product (see **Table 2**) with the above products. Use the adjuvant system recommended by the burndown herbicide.

Pre-emergence Tank-mixtures in Corn

This product may be applied at a rate of 5.3 to 7.7 fluid ounces per acre in tank-mixture with other registered herbicides (**Table 5**) for pre-emergence residual weed control. Refer to **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled by this product and this product plus atrazine applied pre-emergence.

Table 5. Tank-mixtures of this Product for Pre-emergence Application in Corn

Products containing: Acetochlor (e.g., Harness [®] , Topnotch [®]) Acetochlor + Atrazine (e.g., Degree [®] Xtra, Harness Xtra, Keystone [®]) Atrazine (e.g., Aatrex [®]) Atrazine + Dimethenamid-P (e.g., Guardsman [®] Max)	Atrazine + Glyphosate + Metolachlor (e.g., Expert [®]) Atrazine + Metolachlor (e.g., Trizmet [™] , Bicep II Magnum [®])	Metolachlor (e.g., Me-Too-Lachlor [™] II, Dual II Magnum [®]) Pendimethalin (e.g., Prowl)
--	---	---

Post-emergence Tank-mixtures in Corn

The tank-mixtures with this product listed in **Table 6** may be applied post-emergence to Corn (i.e., after Corn has emerged). Unless specified otherwise on this label or in a supplemental label, do not apply this product at less than 3.0 fluid ounces per acre. Application of this product at rates less than 3.0 fluid ounces (0.094 lb. a.i.) per acre post-emergence may result in a loss of residual control.

Always add an appropriate adjuvant to the spray tank (see the “*SPRAY ADDITIVES*” section of this label). Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses and list of weeds controlled. Not all of the tank-mix pesticides listed are registered for Field corn, Sweet corn or Yellow popcorn.

Table 6. Tank-mixtures of this Product for Post-emergence Application in Corn

Tank-mix Partner (Products Containing)	Instructions
Atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L or 90DF)	Refer to Table 1 on this label for application rates and weeds controlled.
Atrazine + Glyphosate + Metolachlor (e.g., Expert)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For use only in glyphosate tolerant Corn (e.g., Agrisure[®] GT, Roundup Ready[®]). Application of this mixture to Corn hybrid that is not glyphosate tolerant will result in crop death. Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to this tank mixture or crop injury may occur.
Atrazine + Metolachlor (e.g., Trizmet, Bicep II Magnum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using these tank mixtures, it is recommended to leave the nitrogen based adjuvant (UAN or AMS) out of the mixture or apply as a post-directed spray to minimize contact with crop foliage. To further reduce the risk of crop injury, the user may also leave out the crop oil concentrate (COC) or replace it with a nonionic surfactant (NIS). In all cases, the control of emerged weeds may be reduced somewhat due to less than optimum adjuvant effect or weed coverage.
Atrazine + Nicosulfuron + Rimsulfuron (e.g., Steadfast [®] ATZ)	Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.
Bentazone (e.g., Basagran [®])	Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.
Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril [®] , Moxy [®])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. Add bromoxynil (2 lbs./gal. formulation) at a rate up to 6 fl. ozs./Ac. Add bromoxynil (4 lbs./gal. formulation) at a rate up to 3 fl. ozs./Ac.
Dicamba + Primisulfuron-methyl (e.g., Northstar [®])	Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.

(Continued)

(Continuation)

<p>Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup, Touchdown)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use only in glyphosate tolerant Corn (e.g., Agrisure GT, Roundup Ready). • Application of this mixture to Corn hybrid that is not glyphosate tolerant will result in crop death. • Add spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate that delivers 8.5 to 17.0 lbs. of AMS/100 gals. of water. • If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qts./100 gals.). • Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to this tank-mixture or crop injury may occur.
<p>Glufosinate (e.g., Liberty®)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use this tank mixture only on Corn designated as LibertyLink® or warranted as being tolerant to glufosinate. • Application of this mixture to Corn hybrid that is not glufosinate tolerant will result in severe crop injury or death. • Do not use crop oil concentrate (COC) as an adjuvant for this mixture or severe crop injury may occur.
<p>Imazapyr + Imazethapyr (e.g., Lightning®)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use only on Corn designated as Clearfield® corn or warranted by manufacturer as being tolerant to Imazapyr + Imazethapyr herbicide. • Application of this mixture to Corn hybrid that is not tolerant to Imazapyr + Imazethapyr herbicide will result in severe crop injury or death. • Do not use a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or an MSO blend with this mixture or severe crop injury may result.
<p>Nicosulfuron (e.g., Accent®, Accent Q)</p>	<p>Use this mixture for additional grass control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.</p>
<p>Nicosulfuron + Thifensulfuron-methyl (e.g., Stout®)</p>	<p>Use this mixture for additional grass control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.</p>
<p>Nicosulfuron + Rimsulfuron (e.g., Steadfast)</p>	<p>Use this mixture for additional grass control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.</p>
<p>Primsulfuron-methyl + Prosulfuron (e.g., Spirit®)</p>	<p>Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.</p>
<p>Prosulfuron (e.g., Peak®)</p>	<p>Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.</p>
<p>Rimsulfuron + Thifensulfuron-methyl (e.g., Basis®)</p>	<p>Use this mixture for additional weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled.</p>

If compatibility of the tank-mix combination is not known, test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank-mixing.

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.

FIELD CORN, PRODUCTION SEED FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SILAGE - AERIAL APPLICATION (MISSOURI AND NORTH DAKOTA)

This product can be applied by air post-emergence on Field corn, Production seed field corn and Field corn grown for silage in Missouri and North Dakota provided that the following criteria are met:

- Aerial application may be made only if wind speed is less than 10 mph.
- A buffer zone must be established between the area to be sprayed and the sensitive plant species (e.g., broadleaf crops) as application of this product within 50 feet of the sensitive plant species may result in injury to sensitive plant species.

Aerial Spray Equipment

Apply this product in a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons of water per acre. When foliage is dense, use higher water volumes. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where spray drift may occur. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure complete dispersion of this product Herbicide in the spray tank when mixing and during applications to target broadleaf weeds.

Select nozzles and boom configurations that produce medium-coarse droplets (250 to 400 microns VMD). Make applications at the maximum spray height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Boom length should be a maximum of three-fourths of the wingspan of the aircraft when fixed-wing aircraft are used. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45°. Use swath adjustment to manage wind displacement of the spray.

This Product Alone

Apply this product post-emergence at a rate of 3 fluid ounces per acre. Always add a crop oil concentrate (COC) to the spray solution at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water (1.0% v/v). In addition to COC, always add dry spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution or a liquid AMS product that delivers a dry spray-grade AMS rate equivalent to 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution. **Do not use Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or MSO blended adjuvants.** For best results, apply this product to actively growing weeds. For a list of weeds controlled, see **Table 1**. Susceptible weeds which emerge soon after an application of this product may be controlled after they absorb the herbicide from the soil. This product will not control most grass weeds.

This Product in Tank-mixture with Glyphosate – Post-emergence

This product may be applied post-emergence at a rate of 3 fluid ounces per acre in a tank-mixture with a solo glyphosate product (e.g., Imitator, Roundup, Touchdown) that is registered for post-emergence use in glyphosate tolerant Field corn (e.g., Agrisure GT Corn or Roundup Ready). Application of the tank-mixture of this product with glyphosate to a Corn hybrid that is not glyphosate tolerant will result in crop death.

Always add dry spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution to the tank-mixture. When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers a dry spray-grade AMS rate equivalent to 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution. Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to the tank-mixture of this product with glyphosate or crop injury may occur.

If the glyphosate product has a built-in adjuvant system (i.e., the product label does not direct addition of adjuvant), add only AMS to the tank-mixture. If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, refer to the glyphosate product label for proper adjuvant selection.

Read and follow the Roundup Ready Gene or Glyphosate Tolerant Gene requirements on the glyphosate product label.

CRANBERRY

This product may be applied to bearing or non-bearing Cranberry beds for control or suppression of bog St. John's wort (*Hypericum boreala*), rushes (*Juncus canadensis*, *J. effuses*, *J. bufonlus*, *J. tenuis*), Sedges spp. (*Carex* spp.), Yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia terrestris*) and Silverleaf (*Potentilla pacifica*) in addition to the weeds listed in **Tables 1** and **2**.

USE DIRECTIONS

This product may be applied in Cranberries at a rate up to 8 fluid ounces per acre. Apply no more than two applications per crop per year and not more than 16 fluid ounces per acre total per year. If two applications are made, they must be made no closer than 14 days apart.

In non-bearing Cranberries, make application(s) of this product after the bud break stage, but no less than 45 days before flooding in Fall or Winter. In bearing Cranberries, make application(s) of this product after the bud break stage, but no less than 45 days prior to flooding or harvest.

Use crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v. Avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to Cranberry leaves.

CHEMIGATION APPLICATION

This product may be applied through irrigation systems (chemigation) including center pivot or solid set.

Chemigation – Sprinkler Irrigation Application for Cranberry Only

Check the irrigation system to ensure uniform application of water to all areas. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation in the pesticide supply tank should be maintained prior to and during the entire application period. Apply by injecting the specified rate of this product into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target areas in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water in this range required for proper distribution and coverage.

Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system. In addition to the above, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the specified rate of this product for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

A nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate COC may be added to the spray mixture for post-emergence applications at the rate of 1 to 4 pints per acre. Avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to Cranberry leaves.

Chemigation Use Precautions – Sprinkler Irrigation Application

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot or solid set. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
5. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
6. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA approved alternative devices.
13. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.

SPOT SPRAY APPLICATION (MASSACHUSETTS ONLY)

Spot treatment with this product may provide improved weed control in some situations.

The amount of this product per gallon of water for spot treatments are as follows:

This Product Per Gallon	Maximum Solution per Acre per Application	Solution Description
0.8 tsps.	30 to 60 gals.	Approximates 4 fl. ozs./Ac. rate
1.6 tsps.	30 gals.	Approximates 8 fl. ozs./Ac. rate
3 tbsp.	5.3 gals.	Very concentrated; For woody weeds such as Poison ivy

RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Do not apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present outside the bog system.
- 2) Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.
- 3) Do not apply within 10 feet of surface water outside the bog system.
- 4) Do not spray to runoff.

FLAX

This product may be applied pre-emergence in Flax, i.e., after planting but before crop emergence at a rate of up to 6 fluid ounces per acre. For a list of weeds controlled, see **Tables 1 and 2**.

Do not apply more than one application and not more than 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop or per year in Flax. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, the use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is recommended. In addition, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at the rate of 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve the burndown of existing weeds.

Applications of this product to emerged Flax can result in severe crop injury.

OATS

This product can be applied pre-emergence or post-emergence (but not both) for weed control in oats.

For pre-emergence control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 2**, apply this product broadcast at a rate of 6.0 fluid ounces per acre prior to Oat emergence. For best pre-emergence weed control, application of this product must be made prior to weed emergence.

For post-emergence (after Oat emergence) control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 1**, apply this product at a rate of 3.0 fluid ounces per acre. For best results, this product must be applied to emerged weeds that are less than 5 inches tall. Post-emergence applications of this product may result in temporary injury of the Oat crop. Injury symptoms may include leaf bleaching, leaf burn and in extreme conditions, stunting.

If emerged weeds are present at the time of application of this product, the addition of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% v/v or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 8.5 pound per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added for improved weed control. If emerged weeds are not present at the time of application of this product, no additives are recommended. If Oat injury is a concern, eliminating the use of UAN or AMS will reduce the risk for post-emergence crop injury. Additionally, the use of NIS instead of COC will also reduce the Oat injury risk. However, weed control is also reduced if UAN or AMS is eliminated and when switching from COC to NIS.

Tank-mixing other pesticides with this product for post-emergence use may increase the risk of injury. Avoid adding pesticides with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) type formulations to this product for applications made post-emergence to the crop.

Restrictions

1. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas within 30 days following an application of this product.
2. Do not harvest Oats within 50 days following the application of this product.
3. Do not make more than one application of this product per year.
4. Do not apply this product pre-emergence (prior to Oat emergence) at more than 6.0 fluid ounces per acre per year.
5. Do not apply this product post-emergence at more than 3.0 fluid ounces per acre per year.
6. If the Oat crop treated with this product is lost or destroyed, Oats may be replanted immediately. If this product was applied to the lost Oat crop, no additional this product can be applied to the replanted Oat crop.

OKRA

This product can be applied as a row-middle or a hooded post-direct treatment (but not both) for weed control in Okra.

Pre-emergence Row-Middle Application

Apply this product at a rate of 6.0 fluid ounces per acre as a banded application to the row-middles prior to weed emergence. For this banded application, leave one foot of untreated area over the Okra row or 6 inches to each side of the planted row. For banded applications, the application must be made to account for band width, i.e., to deliver 6.0 fluid ounces per treated acre. Do not apply this product directly over the planted Okra row or severe crop injury may occur. Injury risk is greatest on coarse textured soils (sand, sandy loam or loamy sand).

Post-emergence Hooded Application

Apply this product at a rate of 3.0 fluid ounces per acre as a post-emergence directed application using a hooded sprayer for control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 1**. Okra must be at least 3 inches tall at the time of this application. It is recommended that a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v be added to the spray solution. For post-emergence hooded applications, the spray equipment must be set up to minimize the amount of this product that contacts the Okra foliage or crop injury will occur. For best post-emergence results, this product must be applied to actively growing weeds.

Restrictions

1. Do not harvest Okra within 28 days following the application of this product.
2. Do not make more than one application of this product per Okra crop.
3. Do not apply this product as a row middle application at more than 6.0 fluid ounces per treated acre per year.
4. Do not apply this product as a post-directed application at more than 3.0 fluid ounces per acre per year.
5. Do not apply this product as a broadcast pre-emergence or broadcast post-emergence application to Okra or severe injury will occur.
6. If the Okra crop treated with this product is lost or destroyed, Okra can be replanted only in the soil band that was not treated with this product.

PEARL MILLET

This product may be applied pre-emergence in Pearl millet, i.e., after planting but before crop emergence at a rate of up to 6 fluid ounces per acre. For a list of weeds controlled, see **Table 2**.

Do not apply more than one application and not more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per crop or per year in Pearl millet. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, the use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is recommended. In addition, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at the rate of 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve the burndown of existing weeds.

Applications of this product to emerged Pearl millet can result in severe crop injury.

RHUBARB

This product can be applied prior to crop emergence for weed control in established Rhubarb.

Apply this product at a rate of 6.0 fluid ounces per acre to dormant (prior to any Spring green-up) Rhubarb for control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 2**. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, it is recommended that a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v be added to the spray solution.

Applications of this product to Rhubarb that is not dormant may result in a temporary bleaching symptomology. Rainfall or irrigation after application of this product may increase the risk of injury to emerging Rhubarb.

Restrictions

1. Do not harvest Rhubarb within 21 days following the application of this product.
2. Do not make more than one application of this product per year.
3. Do not apply this product at more than 6.0 fluid ounces per acre per year.

SORGHUM (GRAIN AND SWEET)

Pre-emergence Application

This product can be applied pre-emergence or pre-plant non-incorporated up to 21 days before planting Sorghum for control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 2**.

Apply this product pre-emergence at a rate of 6.0 to 6.4 fluid ounces per acre as a broadcast non-incorporated application prior to Sorghum emergence. Applying this product less than 7 days before Sorghum planting will increase the risk of crop injury especially if irrigation or rainfall is received following the application. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerging Sorghum leaves. Applying this product more than 7 days (but not more than 21) prior to planting will reduce the risk of crop injury.

If this product is applied prior to planting, minimize disturbance of the herbicide treated soil barrier during the planting process in order to lessen the potential for weed emergence. If emerged weeds are present at the time of the pre-emergence application, it is recommended that a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN at a rate of 2.5% v/v or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution can be added to the spray solution.

Restrictions for Pre-emergence Application

1. Do not apply more than 6.4 fluid ounces of this product per acre per year.
2. Do not apply this product to emerged Sorghum or severe crop injury may occur.
3. Do not use this product in the production of Forage sorghum, Sudangrass, Sorghum-Sudangrass hybrids or dual purpose Sorghum.
4. Do not apply this product to Sorghum that is grown on coarse textured soils (e.g., sandy loam, loamy sand, sand).
5. In the State of Texas, do not apply this product to Sorghum grown south of Interstate 20 (I-20) or east of Highway 277.

Post-directed Application

This product can be applied post-directed to Grain sorghum for control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 1**. For best results, apply this product to actively growing weeds.

Apply this product at a rate of 3 fluid ounces per acre as a post-directed application when the Grain sorghum is a minimum of 8 inches tall. Make the application by directing the spray between the crop rows and towards the base of the Grain sorghum plant. Direct application of this product onto Grain sorghum foliage can result in crop injury including temporary bleaching. If crop injury does occur, newly emerging leaves following application are typically unaffected.

It is recommended that a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN) at a rate of 2.5% v/v **or** ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution can be added to the spray solution.

This product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides registered for Grain sorghum for improved spectrum of weed control. Additionally, these tank-mixtures can be used to include a herbicide with a different mode of action to help control or manage the development of resistant weed biotypes. 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.

Restrictions for Post-directed Application

1. Do not apply more than one post-directed application of this product.
2. Do not apply more than 3.0 fluid ounce per acre of this product post-directed and not more than 6.4 fluid ounces of this product per acre per Grain sorghum crop year.
3. Do not apply this product broadcast over-the-top to emerged Sorghum or severe crop injury may occur.
4. Do not harvest Grain sorghum for forage for 30 days following application.
5. Do not harvest for grain or stover for 60 days following application.
6. Do not apply this product after the Sorghum seedhead has begun to emerge.
7. Do not use this product in the production of Forage sorghum, Sudangrass or Sorghum-Sudangrass hybrids.

SOYBEANS

This product can be applied pre-emergence to Soybeans that are identified as mesotrione tolerant. Applications to Soybeans that are not mesotrione tolerant will result in significant crop injury. For a list of mesotrione tolerant Soybean varieties, contact a Drexel Technical Representative or your Soybean seed dealer.

Pre-emergence Application

For pre-emergence control of the weeds listed in **Table 2**, apply this product prior to Soybean emergence at a rate of 6.0 fluid ounces per acre. Apply the higher rate for longer residual control.

This product may be tank-mixed with other registered Soybean herbicides such as metolachlor (e.g., Me-Too-Lachlor, Dual II Magnum) and metolachlor) + fomesafen (e.g., Up-Front™, Prefix®). If compatibility of the tank-mix combination is not known, test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank-mixing. 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.

If weeds are emerged at the time of application, add either a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 quart per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 gallon per 100 gallons (1% v/v). In addition to NIS or COC, you may also add either ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons (or equivalent).

Restrictions

1. Apply no more than 6.0 fluid ounces per acre per Soybean crop per year.
2. Do not apply this product to emerged Soybeans.
3. Do not graze or feed Soybean forage or hay to livestock.

SUGARCANE

This product can be applied by ground for pre-emergence, post-emergence over-the-top or post-emergence directed weed control in Sugarcane.

This product may also be applied aerially for pre-emergence or post-emergence weed control only in the following states: Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

Pre-emergence Applications

Apply this product for pre-emergence weed control at 6.0 to 7.7 fluid ounces per acre after the planting of plant cane or after harvest of ratoon cane. For a list of weeds controlled pre-emergence, refer to **Table 2**.

If some weeds are already emerged at the time of application, add a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN at a rate of 2.5% v/v **or** ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution can be added to the spray solution. For improved pre-emergence weed control, atrazine or ametryn can be tank-mixed with this product. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for specific rates and use directions.

Post-emergence Applications

Apply this product post-emergence at 3.0 fluid ounces per acre for control of the weeds listed in **Table 1**.

Post-emergence applications may be made as a post-over-the-top or as a post-directed spray to the base of the Sugarcane. If a pre-emergence application was made earlier in the season, only one post-emergence application can be made. If no pre-emergence application was made earlier in the season, both a post-over-the-top and a post-directed application can be made. For best results, this product must be applied to actively growing weeds.

For post-emergence applications, it is recommended that a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v **or** a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, the use of a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at 2.5% v/v **or** ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 8.5 pound per 100 gallons of spray solution can be added for improved control of weeds.

For additional post-emergence weed control, this product can be tank-mixed with atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L of 90DF), asulam (e.g., Asulox[®]) and/or trifloxysulfuron-sodium (e.g., Envoke[®]). 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.

Restrictions

1. Do not apply more than 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a pre-emergence application.
2. Do not apply more than 3.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a post-emergence application.
3. Do not make more than two applications of this product per year. If a pre-emergence application of this product is made, only one post-emergence application of this product is allowed.
4. Do not make two applications of this product less than 14 days apart.
5. Do not apply more than 10.7 fluid ounces of this product per acre per year.
6. Do not harvest Sugarcane within 114 days following a post-over-the-top application of this product (114 day PHI).
7. Do not harvest Sugarcane within 100 days following a post-directed application of this product (100 day PHI).

TURFGRASS

This product is applied pre-emergence and post-emergence to provide selective contact and residual control of Turfgrass weeds. When applied pre-emergence, weeds absorb this product during emergence from the soil. Pre-emergence activity may be reduced under dry conditions. Activate this product with 0.15 inches of irrigation if rain has not occurred within 10 days of application. When used post-emergence, this product is absorbed by susceptible weeds through foliar contact and soil absorption. Foliage of treated weeds cease to grow after application of this product, then turn white from loss of chlorophyll and die within three weeks. Make a repeat application after 2 to 3 weeks to improve post-emergence weed control. Add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) when making post-emergence applications.

This product may cause temporary whitening of Turfgrass foliage. Whitening typically occurs 5 to 7 days after application and lasts for several weeks. Repeat application to the same site causes less whitening of plant tissue.

This product controls weeds prior to and during seeding of certain Turfgrasses during Turf renovation (see "*NEW SEEDINGS*" section). If applied pre-emergence to established Turf, tank-mix this product with other pre-emergence herbicides such as such as prodiamine (e.g., Barricade[®]) or pendimethalin (e.g., Pin-Dee[™] 3.3 T&O) for longer residual and broad spectrum control.

PRECAUTIONS

- Residential Lawn Applications: Unless renovating and/or reseeding home lawns, avoid broadcast application of this product for pre-emergence and post-emergence weed control as undesirable whitening of some Turfgrasses may occur.
- Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Kikuyugrass, *Poa annua*, Seashore paspalum and Zoysiagrass are sensitive to applications of this product. Avoid spraying these types of Turf unless control and/or injury can be tolerated. Maintain a five foot buffer between treated areas and Bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens.
- To reduce movement into sensitive species such as Bentgrass, keep people and pets off treated areas until spray has dried and irrigate lightly to move product from Turf foliage before resuming normal irrigation.
- Clean sprayer thoroughly after an application of this product if the same equipment is used to apply products to Bentgrass/*Poa annua* turf areas.
- Avoid over-spray or drift of spray applications onto ornamentals or flower beds and gardens. Roses and Daylilies are sensitive to this product.
- Avoid applications over-the-top of exposed roots of trees and ornamentals.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of this product (0.5 lb. a.i.) per acre per year or per crop, whichever is shorter.
- Do not plant any crop other than Turfgrass species for 18 months after the last application of this product or injury may occur.
- Do not apply by air.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use grass clippings from treated Turf as mulch around trees or in vegetable/flower gardens.
- Do not apply an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide within 7 days of application of this product as injury to Turf may occur.

TANK-MIXTURE

This product has been tested in many tank-mixtures with products containing atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L, Aatrex), bentazon (e.g., Basagran), carfentrazone (e.g., Quicksilver™), dicamba (e.g., Vanguish®), fluroxpyr (e.g., Spotlight™), prodiamine (e.g., Barricade), simazine (e.g., Simazine 4L, Princep) and triclopyr (e.g., Turflon® ester) for safety and efficacy on Turfgrasses. Apply this product at reduced rates (4 fl. ozs. of this product per acre) if tank-mixed with atrazine, bentazone or simazine. Other tank-mixtures may be safe but has not been tested. Test on a small scale for compatibility, safety and efficacy before treating large areas if wanting to tank-mix this product with other herbicides.

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.

USE SITES

This product may be used in Turfgrasses species listed on this label in commercial and residential sites to control weeds. Use sites include noncrop areas such as golf course, sod farms, athletic fields, parks, residential and commercial properties, cemeteries, airports and lawns.

Do not use on golf course putting greens and maintain a five foot buffer between treated areas and putting greens.

TURFGRASS SPECIES

This product has been tested on the following species of Turfgrass and found to be safe under trial conditions:

Turfgrass Species	Scientific Name	Rate/Ac. (Fl. ozs.)
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	5 to 8
Centipedegrass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	5 to 8
Fine fescue* (Creeping red, Chewings and hard)	<i>Festuca spp.</i>	5
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	5 to 8
Perennial ryegrass*	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	5
St. Augustinegrass (grown for sod)	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	4
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	5 to 8
*See additional instructions below.		

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-emergence ¹	Post-emergence ²
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Y	Y
Bentgrass, Creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Y	Y
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	Suppression	N
Buckhorn plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Y	Y
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	- ³	Y
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Y	Y
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Y	Y
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Y	Y
Clover, Large hop	<i>Trifolium aurem</i>	Y	Y
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Y	Y
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Y	Y ⁴
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	Y	Y ⁴
Crabgrass, Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Y	Y ⁴
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	-	Y
Dandelion, Catsear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	-	Y
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	-	Y
Florida betony	<i>Stachys floridana</i>	-	Y
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	-	Y
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	Y	Y
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	Y	Y
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	-	Y ⁴
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	-	Y
Healall	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	-	Y
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	-	Y
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Y	Y
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	-	Y
Lovegrass, Tufted	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>	-	Y
Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	-	Y
Nimblewill	<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	-	Y
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	-	Y
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	-	Y
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Y	Y
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Y	Y
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Y	Y
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Y	Y
Smartweed, Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Y	Y
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	Y	Y
Speedwell, Persian	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Y	-
Speedwell, Purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	Y	-
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	-	Y
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	-	Y
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	-	Y
Verbena	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	-	Y
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Y	Y
Wild Violet	<i>Viola pranticola</i>	-	Y
Windmillgrass	<i>Chloris verticillata</i>	-	Y

¹For broad spectrum pre-emergence activity, apply with a grass pre-emergence herbicide such as prodiamine (e.g., Barricade) except when used for weed control in new seedings.

²Weed control with post-emergence applications require a second application after 2 to 3 weeks. Apply to young, actively growing weeds with nonionic type of surfactant.

³Not tested.

⁴For best post-emergence control, apply at less than 4 tiller Crabgrass and Goosegrass.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply this product at 4 to 8 fluid ounces per acre in at least 30 gallons of water prior to weed seed germination. Do not exceed 5 fluid ounces per acre per application to Perennial ryegrass or Fine fescues or mixed stands that contain greater than 50% Perennial ryegrass and/or Fine fescue.

Do not exceed 4 fluid ounces per acre to St. Augustinegrass sod. Make application close to anticipated weed seed germination.

Combine this product with a pre-emergence herbicide such as proflam (e.g., Barricade) for extended control of key annual monocot weeds such as Crabgrass and Foxtail. In established Turf, this product is more effective as a post-emergence application unless combined with another soil active herbicide.

NEW SEEDINGS / NEW LAWN ESTABLISHMENT

Apply this product at 5 to 8 fluid ounces per acre in at least 30 gallons of water prior to seeding or post seeding of tolerant Turfgrass species listed on this label, except Fine fescue. This product may reduce density of Fine fescue seedings. This product can be used on grass seed blends that contain less than 20% by weight of Hard or Fine fescue. This product will control many monocot and dicot weeds that compete with and slow the establishment of the Turfgrass stands. For best results, apply at grass seeding or close to seeding. Avoid spraying on newly germinated Turfgrass plants. Before making a post-emergence application, wait until the newly germinated Turf has been mowed two times or four weeks after emergence (whichever is longer).

POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply this product at 4 to 8 fluid ounces per acre in at least 30 gallons of water. Apply with a nonionic type of surfactant. A repeat application at two to three weeks may be required for adequate weed control. Weed control is most effective on young, actively growing weeds. Efficacy will be reduced under moisture stress or from applications to mature weeds.

CONTROL OF BENTGRASS AND NIMBLEWILL

Apply this product at 5 fluid ounces per acre in at least 30 gallons of water at two to three week intervals for up to three applications. Apply with a nonionic type of surfactant.

Bentgrass control may be more effective in the late Summer/early Fall just before onset of renewed Bentgrass growth than Spring/early Summer applications.

On St. Augustinegrass (sod uses only) and Centipedegrass, if this product is tank-mixed with atrazine or simazine, do not exceed 4 fluid ounces of this product and 0.5 pound atrazine or simazine per acre. Apply the tank-mixture to established Turf only. 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.

DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS APPLICATIONS ONLY

Apply this product at 5 fluid ounces per acre to control Winter weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" table on dormant Bermudagrass. Repeat application in two to three weeks. Applications made to semi-dormant Turf will cause whitening of the Bermudagrass.

SPOT APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT

Spray Mix	Rate of This Product	Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)
2 gals.	1 tsp.	3 tsps.

Apply the spray mix at 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet.

Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of this product (0.5 lb. a.i.) per acre per year or per crop, whichever is shorter.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; less than 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; 5 gallons up to < 250 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container (\geq 250 gallons & Bulk): Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

WARRANTY—CONDITIONS OF SALE

OUR DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically directed and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable laws, Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. To the extent consistent with applicable laws, in no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by the Seller and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

MESOTRYONE, DE-AMINE, DE-ESTER, IMITATOR, ME-TOO-LACHLOR, QUIK-QUAT, TRIZMET, UP-FRONT and the DREXEL logo are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Drexel Chemical Company. All other brand names, product names or trademarks belong to their respective holders.