

34704-886

11/15/2010

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

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr. Chris Mason
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P.O. Box 1286
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NOV 15 2010

Subject: Label Amendment – Revision of Storage and Disposal language
Product Name: BROMAC
EPA Registration Number: 34704-886
Decision Number: 438784

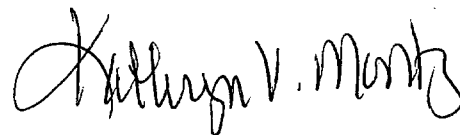
The label amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you make the following changes to the product labeling:

1. The wind speed restriction under the Spray Drift Management section on page 3 that reads, "Apply only when the wind speed is 20 mph or lower at the application site" must be revised to the following:
"Apply only when the wind speed is between 2 and 10 mph at the application site."
2. Revise "General Information" to "Product Information" on page 2.
3. Revise the restriction section heading on page 4, "General Restrictions- use rates for:" to "Use Rate Restrictions:"
The word "general" is an implied safety claim that makes all associated text unenforceable.
4. Include the pounds of MCPA for each rate restriction in addition to the pounds of bromoxynil.
EX: "Do not apply more than 1 pint of BROMAC (0.25 lb bromoxynil, 0.25 lb MCPA) per acre in a single growing season."
5. Add the heading, "**Application Restrictions**" after the Engineering Controls section and before the "Application by Chemigation" section.
6. Per the Bromoxynil RED, the following statement must be added to the 'Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod' section (in addition to the Agricultural Use Requirements box):
"For uses on turf grown for transplanting: Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas."

7. Per the Bromoxynil RED (pg. 146 of 299), the REI for harvesting sod farm turf must be revised from "12 days" to "26 days" in the Agricultural Use Requirements box on page 2 and also in the 'Restrictions and Precautions:Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod Product' section on page 6.

One copy of the master label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. Products shipped after 18 months from the date on this notice or the next printing of the label whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA. Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. This label supersedes all previous accepted labels. You must submit one copy of the final printed label before the product is released for shipment.

Sincerely,



Kathryn V. Montague
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)



BROMAC®

3089
ACCEPTED
with COMMENT
In EPA Letter Date
NOV 15 2010
Under the Federal Insecticide
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. N

34704-886

FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) AREAS, GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION AND FLAX.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil* (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoxynil)	31.7%
Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl ester) ester of 2-methyl- chlorophenoxyacetic acid**	34.0%
	<u>34.3%</u>
INERT INGREDIENTS:	TOTAL 100.0%

* Bromoxynil octanoate equivalent to 21.8% of bromoxynil or not less than 2.0 pounds of bromoxynil per gallon.
**Equivalent to 21.8% 2-methyl-chlorophenoxyacetic acid or not less than 2.0 pounds MCPA acid per gallon.
Contains Petroleum Distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for immediate 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:
1-866-944-8565.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-886
EPA EST. NO. 37507-MT-1
NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)
IHT 013108 V3D 01B10

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category "E" on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
 - Shoes plus socks,
 - Protective eyewear,
 - Chemical-resistant apron for cleaning equipment, mixing and loading
 - Chemical resistant gloves, (such as barrier laminate or Viton) when cleaning equipment, mixing, loading, or using any hand-held equipment
- Additional PPE requirements for mixers and loaders supporting aerial application to rangelands, pasture lands, or non-crop land. These mixers/loaders must also wear:**
- Chemical-resistant apron, and
 - NIOSH-approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with R, or P class filter media. The respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC84A. It is recommended that you require the respirator wearer be fit tested, and trained in the use maintenance, and limitations of the respirator.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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:

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank. Application from a tractor with a completely enclosed cab or aerial application is required whenever this product is applied to 360 or more acres in a day.

The closed systems and enclosed cabs must be used 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. To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION must be done by fixed pipe, overhead sprinkler systems or hand moved pipe. If hand moved pipe is used for chemigation, the pipe must not be handled in any way until 24 hours after chemigation has been completed and residues have been flushed from the system. When applying by chemigation, no person may enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle.

DURING AERIAL APPLICATION, human flaggers are prohibited unless in enclosed vehicles. Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, playgrounds, hospitals, shopping areas, etc.) Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Apply to non-residential turf only. Do not apply to residential, playground, or schoolyard turf.

Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

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USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Drift or run-off may adversely affect nontarget plants. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

NOTICE

BROMAC Herbicide contains low volatile isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl ester) ester of MCPA. At high air or ground surface temperatures, vapors from this product may cause injury to susceptible plants. This fact should be considered when applying BROMAC.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product. 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. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated crops during the restricted entry interval (REI). For all crops except turf, the REI is 48 hours. The REI for harvesting sod farm turf is 12 days. The REI for other turf activities is 24 hours. For uses on turf grown for transplanting (e.g. on sod farms), notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and protective eyewear.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BROMAC is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate containing the equivalent of 2 lbs. per gallon of octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil and 2 pounds per gallon of isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl ester) ester of MCPA. BROMAC is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds infesting small grains (wheat, barley, oats, rye), and conservation reserve program areas, and grass grown for seed and flax. Optimum weed control is obtained when BROMAC is applied to actively growing weed seedlings. BROMAC is primarily a contact herbicide, therefore thorough coverage of the weed seedlings is essential for optimum control.

BROMAC has little residual activity. Therefore subsequent flushes of weeds will not be controlled by the initial treatment. Generally crops that form a good canopy will help shade subsequent weed flushes. However, certain crops or short-straw varieties, for example Yaccora Rojo wheat, may not develop the crop canopy fast enough to shade the subsequent flushes of weeds.

Occasional transitory leaf burn may occur. The temporary leaf burn is similar to that seen with liquid fertilizer. Because the activity of BROMAC is mainly contact, recovery of the crop is generally rapid with no lasting effect. Frequency and amount of leaf burn may be greater when crops are stressed by abrasive winds, cool to cold evening temperatures or mechanical injury, such as that caused by hail, sleet, or insect feeding. To reduce the potential for temporary leaf burn, applications should

be made to dry foliage in the recommended spray volumes per acre when weather conditions are not extreme.

MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

2.5 Gallon Containers

It is strongly recommended that special care be taken in mixing and loading this product. Hands should be placed on the container in such a way as to avoid possible drip or splash.

30 Gallon and Bulk Containers

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank.

BROMAC ALONE: Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full with clean water. Begin agitation and add the recommended amount of BROMAC. Add water to the spray tank to the desired level. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure a uniform spray mixture during application.

TANK MIXTURES: BROMAC may be tank-mixed with other pesticide products provided that these other products are registered for use on the crop/use site to be treated. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive pesticide label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. BROMAC cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. BROMAC can be applied in tank mixture with many other herbicides and insecticides registered for use on approved crops. Refer to the specific crop section for rate recommendations and other restrictions. To apply BROMAC in mixture with another product, fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full with clean water and begin agitation. If tankmixing with wettable powder, soluble powder, flowable or dry flowable products, add the powder or flowable product first. After the other herbicide is thoroughly mixed with water add the recommended amount of BROMAC and add water to the spray tank to the desired level. If tankmixing with other product types, add the BROMAC first before adding the other product. Always mix one product in water thoroughly before adding another product or compatibility problems may occur. Never mix two products together without first mixing in water.

Maintain sufficient agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture. If spray mixture is allowed to remain without agitation for short periods of time, be sure to agitate until uniformly mixed before application.

If tank mixing with products other than those listed within each crop section, a compatibility test is recommended to ensure satisfactory spray preparation. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. To ensure maximum crop safety and weed control, follow all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in the tank mixture with BROMAC.

SPRAYABLE LIQUID FERTILIZERS AND SPRAY ADDITIVES

BROMAC can be applied in combination with sprayable liquid fertilizer or spray additives such as surfactants or crop oil concentrate. When tankmixing with liquid fertilizer always add the fertilizer to the spray tank first and agitate thoroughly before adding BROMAC. Always predetermine the compatibility with liquid fertilizer by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Agitation must be maintained during filling and application operations to ensure that BROMAC is evenly mixed with the fertilizer. Leaf burn may occur when BROMAC is applied with liquid fertilizer, but new leaves are not adversely affected.

NOTICE: Fertilizers and spray additives can increase foliage leaf burn when applied with BROMAC. Do not apply fertilizers or spray additives with BROMAC if leaf burn is a major concern due to environmental conditions, crop or variety sensitivity to BROMAC.

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APPLICATION PROCEDURES

BROMAC can be applied to registered use areas by ground, aerial and sprinkler irrigation equipment.

GROUND APPLICATION

Use a standard herbicide boom sprayer that provides uniform and accurate application. Sprayer should be equipped with screens no finer than 50 mesh in the nozzle tips and in-line strainers.

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough and uniform spray coverage. For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage use of flat fan nozzles (maximum tip size 8008) with a spray pressure of 40-60 psi are recommended.

Other nozzle types and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control. Rain-drop nozzles and flood nozzles are not recommended as weed control with BROMAC may be reduced. In general a spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) is recommended for optimum spray coverage. A minimum of 5 GPA with a minimum spray pressure of 50 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph may be used with higher speed, low volume ground application if ground terrain, crop and weed density allow effective spray distribution. When using higher speed equipment a maximum ground speed of 10 mph is suggested if field conditions cause excessive boom movement during application which results in poor spray coverage.

Ground applications made when dry, dusty field conditions exist may provide reduced weed control in wheel track areas. Applications using less than 10 gallons per acre may result in reduced weed control.

When weed infestations are heavy, use of higher spray volumes and spray pressure will be helpful in obtaining uniform weed coverage.

Do not apply when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor spray coverage and/or off target spray movement.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. In general a minimum spray volume of 5 GPA and a maximum pressure of 40 psi are recommended. A minimum spray volume of 3 GPA may be used if crop canopy and weed density allow adequate spray coverage at that gallonage.

Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor spray coverage and/or off target spray movement. Off target spray movement can be minimized by increasing the spray volume per acre and not applying when winds exceed 10 mph.

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

BROMAC Herbicide can be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale and grasses grown for seed.

Apply BROMAC Herbicide through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only. If hand moved pipe is used for chemigation, the pipe must not be handled in any way until 24 hours after chemigation has been completed and residues have been flushed from the system. When applying by chemigation, no person may enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Specific Requirements For Application Through Automated Sprinkler Irrigation System

1. 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 backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. 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 capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Agitation is recommended in the pesticide supply tank when applying the BROMAC Herbicide.
9. BROMAC Herbicide should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application with center pivot and continuous lateral move systems. Application of BROMAC Herbicide should be made during the last 30-45 minutes of the irrigation set with other overhead sprinkler systems.

10. For best performance, set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre.
11. Remove scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.
12. If BROMAC Herbicide is diluted in the supply tank, fill the tank with half of the water amount desired, add the BROMAC and then add remaining water amount with agitation. Always dilute with at least 4 parts water to 1 part BROMAC.
13. Start the sprinklers and then inject BROMAC Herbicide into the irrigation line. BROMAC should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line at least 8 feet ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Refer to the recommendations for specific crops for detailed information on application rates and timings.

CHEMIGATION USER PRECAUTIONS

Application of more than 0.5 inch/acre of irrigation water may result in decreased product performance on certain soils.

Do not apply when conditions favor drift, when system connections or fittings leak, or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all the lines and nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operations, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when the wind speed is 20 mph or lower at the application site. Additional requirements for aerial applications:

- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.
- Do not make applications into temperature inversions.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

Information on droplet size:

The most effective way to reduce 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 (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

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 flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produces the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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.

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SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur 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 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 concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should 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).

GENERAL WEED LIST

Postemergence application of BROMAC Herbicide will control the following weeds when sprayed in the seedling stage. Maximum weed stage of growth is listed under BROMAC RECOMMENDATIONS.

MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Annual sowthistle
(<i>Sonchu oleraceus</i>) | London rocket
(<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>) |
| Black mustard
(<i>Brassica nigra</i>) | Marshelder
(<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>) |
| Black nightshade
(<i>Solanum nigrum</i>) | Pennsylvania smartweed
(<i>Polygonum strumarium</i>) |
| Coast fiddleneck
(<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>) | Pepperweed spp.
(<i>Lepidium</i> spp.) |
| Common cocklebur
(<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>) | Redroot pigweed
(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>) |
| Common lambsquarters
(<i>Chenopodium album</i>) | Russian thistle
(<i>Salsola kali</i>) |
| Common tarweed
(<i>Hemizonia congesta</i>) | Shepherdspurse
(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>) |
| Cow cockle
(<i>Saponaria vaccaria</i>) | Silverleaf night-shade
(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>) |
| Cutleaf nightshade
(<i>Solanum triflorum</i>) | Smooth pigweed
(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>) |
| Eastern black nightshade
(<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>) | Spiny pigweed
(<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>) |
| Field pennycress
(<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>) | 1Sunflower
(<i>Helianthus annuus</i>) |
| Green smartweed
(<i>Polygonum scabrum</i>) | Tall Waterhemp
(<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>) |
| Hairy nightshade
(<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>) | Tartary buckwheat
(<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>) |
| Horned Poppy
(<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>) | Tumble mustard
(<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>) |
| Jimsonweed
(<i>Datura stramonium</i>) | Wild buckwheat
(<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>) |
| Ladysthumb
(<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>) | Wild mustard
(<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>) |
| Lanceleaf sage
(<i>Salvia reflexa</i>) | Yellow rocket
(<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>) |

¹For control of sunflower, delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Blue (purple) mustard
(<i>Chlorispora tenella</i>) | Knawel
(<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>) |
| Common groundsel
(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>) | Kochia
(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) |
| Common ragweed
(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) | Mayweed
(<i>Anthemis cotula</i>) |
| Corn chamomile
(<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>) | Prostrate knotweed
(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) |
| Corn groomwell
(<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>) | Puncture vine
(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) |
| Fumitory
(<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>) | Tall morningglory
(<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>) |
| Giant ragweed
(<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>) | Tansy mustard
(<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>) |
| Hemp sesbania
(<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>) | Tarweed
(<i>Hemizonia</i> spp.) |
| Henbit
(<i>Lamium emplexicaule</i>) | Velvetleaf
(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) |
| Ivyleaf morningglory
(<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>) | Wild radish
(<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) |

Weeds germinating after spraying will not be controlled.

WEED SUPPRESSION

- Canada thistle
(*Cirsium arvense*)

BROMAC Herbicide applied at 1½ pints per acre provides burn down of top growth. Regrowth may occur. Make applications when Canada thistle is 8 inches tall to the bud stage.

**WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE
BROMAC APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

This table contains the amounts of Bromoxynil and MCPA applied in various use rates of Bromac.

Pint(s) Product /acre	Bromoxynil lb. ai/acre	MCPA lb. ai/acre
0.25	0.06	0.06
0.75	0.18	0.18
0.9	0.23	0.23
1.0	0.25	0.25
1.25	0.31	0.31
1.5	0.37	0.37
2.0	0.5	0.5
3.0	0.75	0.75

General Restrictions - use rates for:

- Wheat** Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ae (3 pts. product) / acre per year.
Barley Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ae (3 pts. product) / acre per year.
Oats Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ae (3 pts. product) / acre per year.
Rye Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ae (3 pts. product) / acre per year.
Flax Do not apply more than 0.25 lb ae (1 pt. product) / acre per year.

APPLICATIONS TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS

PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BROMAC	1 pint/A	Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye throughout the United States and spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.	MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 2 inches in diameter.
	1½ - 2 pints/A	Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye throughout the United States and spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.	SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 1 inch in diameter.
	2 pints/A	Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye throughout the United States and spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.	Apply to henbit, knawel and mayweed up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. Apply to kochia and tansy mustard for improved control when these weeds exceed the recommended stage of growth or are growing under cool, dry conditions.

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BROMAC TANK MIXTURE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS

PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BROMAC cont'd.	1-1½ pints/A	Spring seeded wheat and barley except Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.	MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds that do not exceed the 8 leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 2 inches in diameter. Apply to kochia up to 2 inches in height.
	1½ - 2 pints/A	Spring seeded wheat and barley except Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.	Apply to kochia that is 2-4 inches in height.
	Chemigation only 2 pints/A	Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
	Post-harvest ¾ - 2 pints/A	Make applications following harvest of wheat, barley, oats and rye in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. Do not plant any rotational crop until the following use season.	Apply ¾ to 1 pint/A to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS up to the 8 leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. Apply 1½ to 2 pints/A to SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. For control of both grasses and broadleaf weeds, tank mix BROMAC with Roundup ⁹ or Roundup + 2,4-D such as Weedone ⁶ or Weedar ⁸ brand herbicides.
BROMAC + Rhonox ¹⁰ (MCPA ester)	¾ - 2 pints/A + ¼ - ½ pint/A	Apply to spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye from tillering stage, but before boot stage	For control of MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and SUSCEPTIBLE weeds and improved control of redroot pigweed and kochia. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 3 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Apply to kochia and redroot pigweed up to 2 inches in height or diameter.
BROMAC + Glean ⁵ + nonionic surfactant	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 1/6-1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3-leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Refer to Glean label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chick weed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, which ever comes first.
BROMAC + Finesse ⁵ + nonionic surfactant	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 1/6-1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3-leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Refer to Finesse label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chick weed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, which ever comes first.
BROMAC + Ally ⁵ + nonionic surfactant	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 1/10 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3-leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Refer to Ally label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chick weed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, which ever comes first.
BROMAC + Banvel ¹	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 1/8 - ¼ pint/A	Fall seeded wheat from the 3 leaf stage but before jointing. Spring seeded wheat from the 3 to 5 leaf stage of growth. DO NOT TREAT RYE WITH BROMAC + BANVEL; ONLY FOR USE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS	This tankmix improves control of broadleaves such as prostrate knotweed and kochia. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 3 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Apply to kochia up to 2 inches in height or diameter.
BROMAC + Harmony Extra ⁵ + nonionic surfactant	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 3/10 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Winter wheat. Apply from the 3 leaf stage but before the 3rd node is detectable. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for crop rotation and other restrictions. Spring wheat and barley. Apply after the 3 leaf stage but before the 1st node is detectable. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, chickweed and redroot pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or across, whichever comes first.

PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BROMAC + Amber ⁸ + nonionic surfactant	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 0.28-0.56 oz/A + 0.25% v/v	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3 leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Refer to the Amber label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as henbit, tansy mustard, and pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.
BROMAC + Express ⁵ + nonionic surfactant	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 1/6-1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal. of water	Wheat and barley. Apply from the 3 leaf stage but before the flag is visible. Refer to the Express label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, chickweed, redroot pigweed and suppression of Canada thistle. Apply to annual weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or across, whichever comes first and to Canada thistle 4 to 8 inches tall with 2 to 6 inches of new growth.
BROMAC + Curtail ⁴ or Curtail M ⁴	¾ - 1½ pints/A + 2 pints/A	Apply to wheat and barley after the crop begins to tiller up to the 1st node detectable.	This tankmix improves control of kochia, wild buck wheat and suppression of Canada thistle. Apply to annual broadleaf weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter and to Canada thistle in the rosette to prebud stage.
BROMAC + metribuzin (Sencor ²)	1 pint/A + 1/8 - 3/16 pints/A	Winter wheat in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Apply in spring after growth has started and secondary roots with a minimum of 3 to 4 tillers have been established, but before the forming of joints in the stem. Avoid application when crop has experienced winter kill, frost damage, disease or drought.	This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as chickweed, filaree, henbit. Apply to weeds up to the 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height or diameter, whichever comes first. A recognized authority should be consulted concerning the use of this mixture in your area.
BROMAC + Avenge ¹	1-2 pints/A + 2½-4 pints/A	Winter wheat. Four leaf to tillering stage. Refer to Avenge label for varietal and other restrictions. Spring Wheat. Five to 6 leaf stage. Refer to Avenge label for varietal and other restrictions. Barley. Three to 7 leaf stage.	This tankmix will provide wild oat control in addition to broad leaves. Apply to wild oats in the 3-5 leaf stage and broadleaves that do not exceed the 4 leaf stage or rosettes of 1.5 inches in diameter. Avenge use rates per acre are 2½ pints (1-10 oats per sq. ft.), 3 pints (11-25 oats per sq. ft.) or 4 pints (more than 25 oats per sq. ft.)
BROMAC + Asser ¹	1-1½ pints/A + 1-1½ pints/A	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3 leaf stage but before boot stage. Refer to Asser label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix will provide wild oat control in addition to broad leaf weeds. Apply to wild oats at the 1-4 leaf stage and broadleaf weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Use Asser at 1½ pints/A west of the Rocky Mountains or if wild oats have initiated tillering. For spray volumes in excess of 10 GPA, add 0.3 fluid oz. of nonionic surfactant for each gallon in excess of 10 GPA.

- RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE**
- Do not graze treated fields within 45 days after application.
 - Do not apply when crops are under moisture stress.
 - Do not apply when crop canopy covers the weeds as poor control will result.
 - Reduced weed control may occur when weeds are stressed from lack of moisture or cold temperatures.
 - Refer to labels of products used in tank mixture for additional restrictions and precautions.
 - Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following bromoxynil herbicide application.
 - Do not apply more than 0.75 lbs ai of bromoxynil (3 pints of Bromac) per acre in a single growing season.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS (CRP)
BROMAC APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS

PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BROMAC	1-2 pints/A	Apply to grasses from the 3 leaf stage.	Apply 1 pint/A to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and 1½-2 pints/A to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.

- RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: CRP AREAS**
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grass to livestock.
 - If legumes are included in CRP area planting, severe injury may occur to legumes treated with BROMAC.
 - Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following bromoxynil herbicide application.
 - Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs ai of bromoxynil (2 pints of Bromac) per acre in a single growing season.

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**GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION
BROMAC APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Seedling and Established Grasses**

PRODUCT	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
	Per Acre	Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	CROP	WEEDS
BROMAC	1 - 2 pints	0.375 - 0.75 Fl. Oz.	Apply to established and newly seeded grasses grown for seed or sod production before the boot stage. Established grasses tolerant to BROMAC include bentgrasses, Kentucky Blue grass, Fescues, Ryegrass, Bermudagrass, St. Augustine grass and Zoysiagrass. BROMAC may also be used on seedling grasses such as Merion, Park, Delta, or common Kentucky Blue grasses, Pennlawn, Chewings, Illahee or Alta Fescues, Orchardgrass, Highland, Seaside or Astoria Bentgrasses, perennial Rye grasses, Bahiagrass and Zoysiagrass.	Refer to the GENERAL WEED LIST for a listing of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).
	Chemigation 2 pints/ A only	0.75 Fl.Oz.	Apply to established and newly seeded grasses grown for seed or sod production before the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details. Refer to the list of established grasses that are tolerant to BROMAC.	Refer to the GENERAL WEED LIST for a listing of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD PRODUCTION

- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grasses, forage, hay, straw, silage, or seed to livestock.
- Do not apply BROMAC to grasses grown for seed production with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- The Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for harvesting sod farm turf is 12 days. The REI for other turf activities is 24 hours.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following bromoxynil herbicide application.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs ai of bromoxynil (2 pints of Bromac) per acre in a single growing season.

**FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum* only)
BROMAC APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS**

PRODUCT	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
	Per Acre	Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	CROP	WEEDS
BROMAC	0.9 pint/A		Apply to flax that is 2 to 8 inches in height. Do not apply BROMAC to flax during or after the bud stage.	APPLYS TO MOST SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS that do not exceed the 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum* only)

- Do not apply if temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F at or 3 days following application or crop injury may occur.
- Unacceptable crop injury may occur following BROMAC application to flax grown on high organic, peat type soils.
- Application under high humidity conditions can injure flax.
- Unless otherwise instructed, do not apply BROMAC with crop oil concentrate, surfactants or nitrogen solutions.
- Do not use on ornamental flax.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following bromoxynil herbicide application.
- Do not apply more than 0.25 lbs ai of bromoxynil (1.0 pints of Bromac) per acre in a single growing season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning.

Storage & Disposal cont'd.:

If burned, stay out of smoke.
 Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.
For packages up to 5 gallons: 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 ¼ 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.
For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.
For packages greater than 56 gallons: 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 percent 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.
For refillable containers: 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 percent 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.
 For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS" AND LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, CO 80632-1286.

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- 2 Registered trademark of Bayer AG, Germany.
- 3 Registered trademark of Delavan Corporation.
- 4 Registered trademark of DowElanco.
- 5 Registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.
- 8 Registered trademark of Syngenta Group Company.
- 9 Registered trademark of Monsanto Company.
- 10 Registered trademark of NuFarm.

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