U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
45002-62	3/14/23

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Priority GT

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Albaugh LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021

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 (FIFRA).

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.

Continues on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Mindy Ondish

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date: 3/14/23

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the generic data call-in (GDCI) 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 GDCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division: http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1

3. 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 FIFRA 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) lists 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.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 4/7/2022

If you have any questions, please contact Endia Blunt at 202-566-2505 or at blunt.endia@epa.gov.

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
03/14/2023
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 45002-62

Glyphosate	Group	9	Herbicide
Metolachlor	Group	15	Herbicide
Mesotrione	Group	27	Herbicide

PRIORITY GT

Herbicide

For post-emergence weed control of grass and broadleaf weeds
In Glyphosate Tolerant Field Corn and pre-emergence weed control in Grain Sorghum

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*:	**By Wt.**
Metolachlor	20.50%
Glyphosate	20.50%
Mesotrione	2.05%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	56.95%
TOTAL:	100.00%

*Equivalent to 2.08 lbs metolachlor, 2.08 lbs glyphosate and 0.208 lbs Mesotrione per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center (1-800-222-1222) or doctor or going for treatment. For non-emergency exposure information on this product, call 1-888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr). For medical emergencies, dial 911.	

Optional Language that may appear on the label:
[See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside [the] booklet]
[See inside booklet for additional [complete] [First Aid,] Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.]

EPA Reg. No. 45002-62 EPA Est. No. _____
NET CONTENTS: _____ Gallons

MANUFACTURED BY:
Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. 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)

All Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
3. Shoes plus socks
4. Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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 CONTROL STATEMENTS

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

1. Wash hands 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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
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, 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.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Metolachlor and mesotrione are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. 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 loading of metolachlor and mesotrione from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

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

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 1 (800)247-8013.

MIXING/LOADING/APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate. Check valves or anti- siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash-water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Do not store, mix or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel), galvanized steel containers, or sprayer tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product will react with these containers and tanks and produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by spark, open flame, lighted cigarette, welder torch, or other ignition source.

Mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, or plastic-lined steel containers.

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.

Failure to follow the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, RESTRICTIONS and PRECAUTIONS on this label may result in reduced weed control, adverse crop response, or illegal crop residues.

Not for sale, distribution or use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties in New York.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

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 interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the **restricted-entry interval** (REI) of **12 hours**.

The following PPE is required for early entry into 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:

1. Coveralls
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
3. Shoes plus socks
4. Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Priority GT Herbicide is a systemic, postemergence herbicide for contact followed by residual control of weeds in Glyphosate Tolerant (GT) field corn. Priority GT is also a preemergence herbicide for control of weeds in grain sorghum. Priority GT is a combination of the herbicides glyphosate, mesotrione and metolachlor.

Following a postemergence application of Priority GT Herbicide, susceptible weeds take up the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth soon after application.
Priority GT Herbicide is also absorbed through the soil and/or by the foliage of emerged weeds. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 2 weeks.

When applied to glyphosate-tolerant corn, Priority GT Herbicide provides 3-4 weeks of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds (see Table 1) through root and shoot absorption.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Not for sale, use, and distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York.
- **DO NOT** make applications of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to make applications with this product or to incorporate this product.
- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- **DO NOT** contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation water used for crops that are not on this label.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion, avoid treating powdery dry or light soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is settled by rainfall or irrigation first.
- **DO NOT** make applications to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or snow covered/frozen soils.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Priority GT can be applied postemergence to Glyphosate Tolerant corn only. An application of Priority GT to a corn hybrid that is not Glyphosate Tolerant will result in crop death.
- 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 re-growth may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of Priority GT is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.
- If an activating rain (0.25 inches) is not received within 7-10 days after the postemergence application, residual weed control will be reduced.
- Avoid drift onto adjacent crops. Severe damage or destruction may be caused by contact of Priority GT to any vegetation (including leaves, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, or fruit) of crops, trees, and other desirable plants to which treatment is not intended.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if Priority GT is applied foliar postemergence in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if any foliar organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied postemergence within 7 days before or 7 days after Priority GT application.
- Severe corn injury may occur if Priority GT is applied postemergence in a tank mix with emulsifiable concentrate (EC formulation) products.
- Priority GT may be applied with pyrethroid insecticides.
- Circulation before dispensing is required.
- To avoid contamination, ensure that the spray system is thoroughly cleaned with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Glyphosate	Group	9	Herbicide
Metolachlor	Group	15	Herbicide
Mesotrione	Group	27	Herbicide

To reduce the risk of weeds developing resistance to HPPD inhibitors, do not apply other postemergence HPPD inhibitor herbicides in the same season or on the same field where Priority GT Herbicide has been applied. Consider weed resistance management strategies that include two or more modes of action where a minimum of two modes of action are effective at controlling the target weed when either are applied alone.

Read and follow all label directions.

Priority GT Herbicide contains three herbicide active ingredients and three modes of action and can be an effective component of a weed resistance management strategy.

Triazine and Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) Resistance
Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf and grass weed species with resistance to triazine or ALS herbicides are known to exist. If weed biotypes resistant to triazine or ALS inhibitors are present in the field, Priority GT Herbicide will control them if they are listed.

Glyphosate Resistance
Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to glyphosate may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action is known to lead, under certain conditions, to a selection of resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop and integrated strategies are known to manage such problem weeds.

Glyphosate is one of the active ingredients in Priority GT Herbicide, so glyphosate resistance management is critical. Priority GT Herbicide will control broadleaf weeds that are showing increased tolerance or resistance to glyphosate. When applying Priority GT Herbicide to broadleaf weeds that are suspected or known to be resistant to glyphosate, tank mix with atrazine or dicamba to provide an additional mode of action. Follow all label directions and restrictions for the atrazine product tank mixed with Priority GT Herbicide.

Priority GT Herbicide will not provide control of emerged grasses that are resistant to glyphosate. For control of glyphosate resistant grass weeds, a weed control program that includes a preemergence grass herbicide will reduce the dependence on glyphosate. The Best Weed Management practice includes the diversification of glyphosate-dependent weed control programs with alternative mode of action herbicides or cultural practices.

a. In Roundup Ready (RR™) corn and RR soybean systems do not use more than two applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide over a two-year period. Diversify with alternative mode of action herbicides and/or cultural practices.
b. In RR cotton, a maximum of three applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide may be used if employing in-crop cultivation and/or residual herbicides.
c. Use alternative (non-glyphosate) burndown and/or residual herbicides for RR crops likely to require more than one application of glyphosate.
d. To help manage RR resistant volunteers rotate RR crops with conventional or non-RR crops.

Principles of Herbicide Resistant Weed Management

Scout and know your field

- Know weed species present in the field to be treated through scouting and field history. An understanding of weed biology is useful in designing a resistance management strategy. Ensure the weed management program will control all weeds present.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to determine species present and growth stage. Always apply this herbicide at the full labeled rate and correct timing for the weeds present in the field.
- Utilize non-herbicidal practices to add diversity.
- Use diversified management tactics such as cover crops, mechanical weed control, harvest weed seed control, and crop rotation as appropriate.
- Use good agronomic practices, start clean and stay clean.
- Use good agronomic practices that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Plant into weed-free fields utilizing tillage or an effective burndown herbicide for control of emerged weeds.
- Sanitize farm equipment to avoid spreading seed or vegetative propagules prior to leaving fields.

Difficult to control weeds

- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be planted in rotation with crops that allow the use of herbicides with an alternative mode of action or different management practices.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications, such as a broad spectrum preemergence herbicide followed by one or more postemergence herbicide applications. Utilize herbicides containing different modes of action effective on the target weeds in sequential applications.

Do not overuse the technology

- Do not use this or any other herbicide with the same mode of action in a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action which provides overlapping spectrum for the difficult to control weeds.
- Scout and inspect fields following application
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by controlling weeds in field borders.
- Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Report non-performance of this product to your Albaugh retailer or Albaugh representative. If resistance is suspected ensure weed escapes are controlled using an herbicide with an effective mode of action and/or use non-chemical means to prevent further seed production.

Prevent weed escapes before, during, and after harvest

- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seed or vegetative structures such as tubers or stolons which contribute to spread and survival. Consider harvest weed seed management and control weeds post-harvest to prevent seed production.

Resistant Weeds

- Contact your local Albaugh representative, retailer, crop advisor or extension agent to determine if weeds resistant to modes of action contained in this product are present in your area.
- Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Premixes are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistant biotypes have been reported, use the full labeled rate of this product, apply at the labeled timing, and tank-mix with an additional different mode of action product so there are multiple effective modes of application for each suspected resistant weed.

Following a postemergence application of Priority GT Herbicide, susceptible weeds take up the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth soon after application. Priority GT Herbicide is also absorbed through the soil and/or by the foliage of emerged weeds. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 2 weeks.

When applied to glyphosate-tolerant corn, Priority GT Herbicide provides 3-4 weeks of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds (see Table 1) through root and shoot absorption.

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion, avoid treating powdery dry or light soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is settled by rainfall or irrigation first. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces. Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

Ensure that spray nozzles are uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and 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. Base boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.

Flat fan (of 80º or 110º) or Turbo Tee Jet nozzles will provide optimum coverage. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for applications of Priority GT.

Nozzles may be angled forward or backward 45º 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.

Apply Priority GT in a spray volume of 10-30 gal/A. Use a pump that can maintain a pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles (check nozzle manufacturer's instructions) 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 15 gal/A.

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

Aerial Application

Priority GT may be applied aerially for postemergence weed control in Glyphosate Tolerant corn and preplant or preemergence weed control in grain sorghum 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.

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

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572.3).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver coarse or ultra course droplets (ASABE S641).
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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

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

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

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Sensitive Areas
Only apply Priority GT 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).

ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS

For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

For postemergence applications to Glyphosate Tolerant (GT) corn or burndown applications to grain sorghum, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1-2 qt/100 gallons of water (0.25-0.5% v/v) to the spray solution. Use the higher rate of NIS when weeds are growing under stress conditions (e.g. cool temperatures, dry weather, etc.).

In addition to NIS add spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water. When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers an AMS equivalent of 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water.

The use of Priority GT with urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) instead of ammonium sulfate (AMS) will result in postemergence glyphosate-tolerant corn injury and reduced grass weed control.

MIXING PROCEDURES

Use either clean water or liquid fertilizers (excluding suspension fertilizers) as carriers for pre-emergence applications.

If using fluid fertilizers, a compatibility test must be conducted. See **COMPATIBILITY TEST** section for additional information. Even if Priority GT is determined to be physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation will be necessary to maintain a uniform solution during application. Use only clean water as a carrier.

The spray tank must be thoroughly rinsed, decontaminated and clean before adding either Priority GT alone or with tank mix partners. Use only clean water, if water is used as the carrier.

Refer to specific tank mix recommendation sections in this label. Always refer to the tank mix partner label(s) for mixing directions and precautions. Do not exceed maximum label use rates, or combined total maximum seasonal use rates for mesotrione or metolachlor. Do not mix this product with any product bearing a label prohibition against such mixing. If a tank mixture is used, a compatibility test must be conducted. See COMPATIBILITY TEST section below for information on conducting a compatibility test.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

To ensure compatibility of a tank mix partner with Priority GT, a compatibility test should be conducted.

Complete liquid fertilizers or nitrogen solutions (excluding suspension fertilizers) may replace all or part of the water in the spray, as recommended in directions for use. Always conduct compatibility test and make actual applications according to label directions and use recommended carrier. Always check compatibility of liquid fertilizers with pesticide(s) before use because, even within the same analysis, liquid fertilizers vary. Tank mixture incompatibility is more common with mixtures of fertilizers and pesticides.

COMPATIBILITY TEST PROCEDURE

(Assuming a 25 gals./A spray volume)

1. Add 1.0 pt. of water or fertilizer carrier to each of two - 1 quart jars with tight lids. It is important to use the same source of water that will be used in the tank mix and to conduct the test at the same temperature the tank
2. mix will be applied as water and temperature can affect compatibility.
3. Add ¼ tsp. or 1.2 mL of a compatibility agent approved for the intended use to one of the jars (¼ tsp equals 2.0 pts./100 gals. of spray). Mix by shaking or gently stirring (if shaking place lid on jar).
4. Add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) based on described label rates to both jars. If more than one pesticide product will be used, add them separately in the order as described in the Tank Mix Instructions section of this label. Shake or stir gently after each addition to thoroughly mix (if shaking place lid on jar).
5. After all ingredients have been added, place lids on tightly, and invert each jar ten times. Allow the mixtures to stand 15 to 30 minutes. Look for separation, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, large flakes, or other signs of incompatibility. Compare the two jars to determine if the compatibility agent is needed. If mixtures separate, but can be easily and readily remixed, the mixture can be sprayed but good agitation must be used. If it is determined the mixtures are incompatible, use the following methods to test for improving compatibility:
    a) Make a slurry of the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or
    b) Add ½ of the compatibility agent to the carrier (fertilizer or water) and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or flowable pesticide before adding to the mixture. If mixture is still not compatible, do not use the mixture.
6. Dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the Storage and Disposal section in this label.

TANK MIXTURES

Tank Mix Instructions

Use sprayers and equipment that are in good, clean condition and maintain adequate agitation. 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 the tank mix partner is determined to be compatible, fill the tank half full of the carrier. Begin agitation and maintain throughout mixing and application. Make sure all return lines to the spray tank discharge below the liquid level. Prepare the tank mixture components and add to the tank in the following order:

1. If using ammonium sulfate (AMS) – add and continue until it is completely dispersed.
2. If using a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation, make a slurry with water first and then add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Maintain agitation during this step.
3. If using a flowable formulation, add slowly through screen into the tank. Diluting the flowable with water before adding to the tank may improve mixing and compatibility with dry flowable formulations.
4. Add Priority GT.
5. Add any other tank mix products, adding emulsifiable concentrates last.
6. If an adjuvant will be used, add as the final step. Maintain agitation.

7. Complete filling the spray tank with the carrier and maintain agitation. Make application as soon as possible after spray mixture is prepared. Do not leave mixture in spray tank overnight unattended or without agitation.

If Priority GT is added to the spray tank via induction, compatibility of the spray mixture may be compromised. If using an induction tank (or comparable equipment), add each tank mixture product separately and allow each to fully disperse into the spray tank before adding the next product. For optimum compatibility, rinse the induction tank with clean water before adding each component.

The addition of Priority GT to the spray tank via in-line injection is not recommended.

Cleaning Equipment Post Application
Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than Glyphosate Tolerant corn or grain sorghum. Mix only as much spray solution as needed. Mix the volume of spray solution based on the area of application and mix only as much spray solution as needed.

Tank and Sprayer Clean Out

1. Use clean water to flush the tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles.
2. Add 1 gal. of household ammonia per 25 gals. of water. Or alternatively, use a commercially available spray tank cleaner.
3. Using pressure washer, clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Wash all parts of the tank, including the inside and top surface. If there is not a pressure washer available, fill the sprayer completely with the cleaning solution to provide contact with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Begin agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the solution in the tank for at least 15 minutes. Remove all visible deposits from the spray equipment.
4. Use the cleaning solution to flush the hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute.
5. Flush dead space areas with water by removing boom end caps, and then replace caps.
6. Dispose of rinsate from the clean-out according to all local State and federal regulations.
7. Repeat the steps 2 to 5 above.
8. After completing the above procedures, remove and clean the nozzles, screens, and strainers separately in the cleaning solution.
9. Completely rinse the spray tank and equipment with clean water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
(POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION TO CORN)

For best results, apply Priority GT to actively growing weeds. For the best protection of the corn crop's yield potential, apply Priority GT before the weeds exceed 4 inches in height or length. Susceptible weeds which emerge soon after an application of Priority GT will be controlled for an additional 3-4 weeks.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled with Postemergence Applications of Priority GT to Corn.

Common Name	Weed Type[1]	Scientific Name	3.6-4.0 pt/A plus NIS plus AMS	3.6-4.0 pt/A plus Atrazine 4 lb/gal plus NIS plus AMS
			Apply to weeds < 4" in height or length	Apply to weeds 4-10" in height or length
Amaranth, palmer	B	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C[2,3]	C
Amaranth, Powell	B	*Amaranthus powellii*	C	C
Amaranth, spiny	B	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C	C
Anoda, spurred	B	*Anoda cristata*	C	C
Atriplex	B	*Chenopodium orach*	C	C
Barnyardgrass	G	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	B	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	G	*Poa annua*	C	C

Brome, downy	G	*Bromus tectorum*	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	B	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C[4]	PC[2]
Buffalobur	B	*Solanum rostratium*	C	C
Burcucumber	B	*Sicyos angulatus*	C	PC
Carpetweed	B	*Mollugo verticillata*	C	C
Cheat	G	*Bromus secalinus*	C	C
Chickweed, common	B	*Stellaria media*	C	C
Chickweed, mouseear	B	*Cerastium vulgatum*	C	C
Cocklebur, common	B	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	B	*Acalypha ostryifolia*	C	C
Corn, volunteer (non-GT)	G	*Zea mays*	C[5]	C[5]
Crabgrass, large	G	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C	C
Crabgrass, smooth	G	*Digitaria ischaemum*	C	C
Crotalaria, showy	B	*Crotalaria spectabilis*	C	C
Croton, tropic	B	*Croton glandulosus*	C	C
Crowfootgrass	G	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	C	C
Cupgrass, woolly	G	*Eriochloa villosa*	C[6]	C[6]
Dandelion, common	B	*Taraxacum officinale*	C[7]	PC
Dock, curly	B	*Rumex crispus*	C	PC
Eclipta	B	*Eclipta prostrata*	C	C
Foxtail, bristly	G	*Setaria verticillata*	C	C
Foxtail, giant	G	*Setaria faberii*	C	C
Foxtail, green	G	*Setaria viridis*	C	C
Foxtail, yellow	G	*Setaria pumila*	C	C
Galinsoga	B	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C	C
Goosegrass	G	*Eleusine indica*	C	C
Groundcherry, smooth	B	*Physalis longifolia*	C	PC
Groundsel, common	B	*Senecio vulgaris*	C	C
Hemp	B	*Cannabis sativa*	C	C
Henbit	B	*Lamium amplexicaule*	C	C
Horseweed (marestail)	B	*Conyza canadensis*	C[3]	C
Jimsonweed	B	*Datura stramonium*	C	C
Johnsongrass	B	*Sorghum halepense*	C	C
Knotweed, prostrate	B	*Polygonum aviculare*	C	C
Kochia	B	*Kochia scoparia*	C[8]	PC
Lambsquarters, common	B	*Chenopodium album*	C	C
Mallow, Venice	B	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	C
Marshelder	B	*Iva xanthifolia*	C	C
Millet, wild-proso	G	*Panicum miliaceum*	C	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	B	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C[4]	PC
Morningglory, ivyleaf	B	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C[4]	PC
Morningglory, pitted	B	*Ipomoea lacunose*	C[4]	PC
Morningglory, tall	B	*Ipomoea purpurea*	C[4]	PC
Mustard, wild	B	*Brassica kaber*	C	C
Nightshade, black	B	*Solanum nigrum*	C	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	B	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	B	*Solanum sarrachoides*	C	C
Nutsedge, yellow	S	*Cyperus esculentus*	C	PC
Nutsedge, purple	S	*Cyperus rotundus*	C	PC
Oat, wild	G	*Avena fatua*	C	C
Panicum, fall	G	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C	C
Panicum, Texas	G	*Panicum texanum*	C	C
Pennycress, field	B	*Thlaspi arvense*	C	C
Pigweed, prostrate	B	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	B	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C	C

Pigweed, smooth	B	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	B	*Amaranthus albus*	C	C
Pokeweed, common	B	*Phytolacca americana*	C	C
Potato, volunteer	B	*Solanum spp.*	C	C
Puncturevine	B	*Tribulus terrestris*	C	PC
Purslane, common	B	*Portulaca oleracea*	C	C
Pusley, Florida	B	*Richardia scabra*	C	PC
Ragweed, common	B	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C[3]	C
Ragweed, giant	B	*Ambrosia trifida*	C[3]	C
Sandbur, field	G	*Cenchrus incertus*	C	C
Sandbur, southern	G	*Cenchrus echinatus*	C	C
Senna, coffee	B	*Senna occidentalis*	C	C
Sesbania, hemp	B	*Sesbania exaltata*	C	C
Shattercane	G	*Sorghum bicolor*	C	C
Shepherdspurse	B	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	C
Sicklepod	B	*Senna obtusifolia*	C[6]	C[6]
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	B	*Sida spinosa*	C	PC
Signalgrass, broadleaf	G	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	C	C
Smartweed, ladysthumb	B	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C
Smartweed, pale	B	*Polygonum lapathifolium*	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	B	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	C
Sorghum, grain (milo)	G	*Sorghum bicolor*	C	C
Spurge, prostrate	B	*Euphorbia humistrata*	C	C
Spurge, spotted	B	*Euphorbia maculata*	C	C
Starbur, bristly	G	*Ancanthospornum hispidum*	C	C
Stinkgrass	G	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	C	C
Sunflower, common	B	*Helianthus annuus*	C	C
Thistle, Canada	B	*Circium arvense*	C	C
Thistle, Russian	B	*Salsola iberica*	C[8]	C
Velvetleaf	B	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C
Waterhemp, common	B	*Amaranthus rudis*	C[3]	C
Waterhemp, tall	B	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C[3]	C
Witchgrass	G	*Panicum capillare*	C	C

[1]B = Broadleaf, G = Grass, S = Sedge
[2]C = Control, PC = Partial Control
[3]For glyphosate resistant weeds such as common ragweed, giant ragweed, horseweed (marestail), Palmer
amaranth and waterhemp, the addition of atrazine will improve control
[4]Maximum runner length of <4”
[5]Will not control Glyphosate-Tolerant volunteer corn
[6]Will not provide residual control
[7]Plant diameter of <4” for control
[8]Control may be reduced at the button stage or when less than 2 inches in height

ROTATIONAL CROPS

If the corn or grain sorghum crop is lost or destroyed following an application of Priority GT, follow the rotational guidelines below. If Priority GT is applied sequentially or in a tank mix with other herbicides, refer to the rotational guidelines on all other herbicide labels and follow the most restrictive guidelines.

Table 2. Time Interval Between Priority GT Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

Crop	Replant/Rotational Interval
Corn (all types) Sweet sorghum Grain sorghum (Fluxofenim safened only)	Anytime
Barley Oats Rye Wheat	4 ½ months
Alfalfa Asparagus Cotton Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed Peanuts Peas[1,2] Potato Rhubarb Rice Ryegrass (perennial and annual) grown for seed Snap beans[1,2] Soybeans Sunflowers Tall fescue grown for seed Tobacco	10 Months
Canola Flax	12 Months
All other rotational crops	18 Months

[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 Priority GT application.

- 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 Priority GT applied no later than June 30th the year preceding rotational crop planting.
- No other HPPD herbicides 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 SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT FIELD CORN:

Priority GT may be applied postemergence only in Glyphosate Tolerant corn for control of the weeds listed in Table 1.

When Glyphosate Tolerant corn is grown under no-till conditions, it is necessary to control all emerged weeds at the time of corn planting with a glyphosate or paraquat based herbicide program. Following a burndown weed control application and after Glyphosate Tolerant corn emergence, Priority GT can be applied postemergence to control the weeds listed in Table 1.

Preemergence
Priority GT is specifically formulated for postemergence in-crop use and does not contain a corn safener. Therefore, Priority GT is not labeled for early preplant or preemergence applications in corn.

Postemergence – Priority GT alone
Priority GT may be applied at a rate of 3.6-4.0 pt/A from corn emergence up to 30 inches in height or the 8-leaf stage of corn growth. Apply Priority GT to actively growing weeds listed in Table 1. For the best protection of the corn crops yield potential, apply Priority GT before weeds exceed 4 inches in height, length or diameter. Use the higher end of the Priority GT use rate range (4.0 pt/A) when weeds are stressed or weed populations are dense.

Apply Priority GT with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS** section for specific adjuvant instructions.

Visible effects on annual weeds occur within 2-4 days after application; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity.

Weeds susceptible to metolachlor or mesotrione which emerge soon after application of Priority GT will be controlled after they absorb the herbicides from the soil. The active ingredients in Priority GT are in adequate amounts to provide 3-4 weeks of residual weed control extending through crop canopy. If an activating rain (0.25 inches) is not received within 7-10 days after the postemergence application, residual weed control will be reduced.

Applying Priority GT at rates less than 3.6 pt/A may result in incomplete weed control, as well as less residual weed control. Using reduced rates of Priority GT also increases the risk for the development of weed resist biotypes. See the **WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section of this label for specific instructions.

Sequential weed control
Priority GT may be applied as the postemergence component of a two-pass weed control program. Apply Priority Meso (EPA Reg. No. 42750-346, metolachlor + mesotrione) or Priority MA (EPA Reg. No. 42750-344, metolachlor + mesotrione + atrazine) preemergence and follow with a postemergence application of Priority GT at 3.6-4.0 pt/A. Do not reduce the rate of Priority GT when applied in a sequential program with these mesotrione-containing products.

When using multiple products containing metolachlor and/or mesotrione in a sequential application, do not exceed an application rate of 3.8 lb metolachlor ai/A/yr or 0.24 lb mesotrione ai/A/yr in corn or 1.67 lb metolachlor ai/A/yr or 0.2 lb mestotrione ai/A/yr in sorghum.

Apply Priority GT with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS** section for specific adjuvant instructions.

Tank mix with Atrazine
In tank mix with label rate of atrazine, apply Priority GT at 3.6-4.0 pt/A. If weeds are more than 4 inches tall, or for improved broadleaf weed control add Atrazine. Atrazine rates above 0.5 lb ai/A may result in glyphosate antagonism and reduced grass control.

Apply the tank mix of Priority GT plus Atrazine with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS** section of this label for specific instructions.

When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine with Priority GT to Glyphosate Tolerant corn, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 pounds active ingredient of atrazine per acre for any single application and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lb ai per acre) must not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per acre per year.

If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 lb ai/A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year.

Do not apply any atrazine formulation if the corn is greater than 12 inches tall.

Tank mix with Dicamba
Tank mix Priority GT at 3.6 to 4 pt/A + label rate of Dicamba herbicide + nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt/100 gal + spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) for improved control of difficult broadleaf weeds as a postemergence application in Glyphosate tolerant corn. Refer to applicable tank mixture product label for specific application rates, precautions and restrictions.

CORN USE RESTRICTIONS

- **Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI):** Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following application.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.
- Do not apply more than 4pt (0.105 lb mesotrion, 1.05 lb metolachlor, and 1.05 lb glyphosate) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 4 pt (0.105 lb mesotrione, 1.05 lb metolachlor, and 1.05 lb glyphosate) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- Do not make applications of Priority GT past the 8-leaf stage of growth (or >30 inches tall) in glyphosate-tolerant corn.

CORN USE PRECAUTIONS

- Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from postemergence applications to Glyphosate Tolerant corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.
- If additional glyphosate is tank mixed or applied sequentially with Priority GT as a postemergence treatment in Glyphosate Tolerant corn, refer to the specific glyphosate label for in crop rate restrictions.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Priority GT can be applied preplant non-incorporated (up to 21 days before planting) up through preemergence for weed control in sorghum. Priority GT will control the emerged weeds listed in the Table 1 and will provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 3.

The sorghum seed must be treated with a protectant that is effective for safening the herbicide, metolachlor, to sorghum. Applying Priority GT preplant or preemergence to sorghum that is not seed protected for applications to metolachlor will result in crop death.

Applying Priority GT postemergence to sorghum will result in crop death.

Apply Priority GT as a broadcast non-incorporated spray at a rate of 4-6 pt/A beginning at 21 days before planting and up through planting but prior to sorghum emergence.

Applying Priority GT 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 or in extreme conditions, stunting or partial stand loss. Applying Priority GT more than 7 days (but not more than 21) prior to sorghum planting will reduce the risk of crop injury.

If Priority GT is applied prior to planting, minimize disturbance of the herbicide treated soil barrier during the planting process in order to lessen the potential for poor weed control in the disturbed soil zone.

Priority GT Sorghum Split Application: Priority GT may also be applied as a split application to grain sorghum. For a split application program, apply the first application as a non-incorporated early preplant (7-21 days before planting) treatment followed by a second Priority GT application as a preemergence application prior to sorghum emergence. The total amount of Priority GT applied in the split application program cannot exceed 6 pt/A per season.

For control of emerged weeds listed in Table 1, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1-2 qt/100 gallons) to the spray solution. Use the higher NIS rate of 0.5% v/v under adverse environmental conditions (high temperatures and/or low humidity). In addition to NIS, a spray grade AMS at a rate of 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray may be added to the solution for improved control of emerged weeds.

Priority GT can be applied sequentially or in tank mixture with other herbicides registered for use in grain sorghum. Always refer to labels of the tank mix partners for use directions, precautions and restrictions.

Grain Sorghum Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 6 pt/A of Priority GT (1.57 lb metolachlor, 0.16 lb mesotrione, 1.57 lb glyphosate) per application.
- Do not apply more than 6 pt/A of Priority GT (1.57 lb metolachlor, 0.16 lb mesotrione, 1.57 lb glyphosate) per year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year, not to exceed 6 pt/A of Priority GT (1.57 lb metolachlor, 0.16 lb mesotrione, 1.57 lb glyphosate) per year total.
- Do not apply Priority GT to sorghum grown on sandy soils (sand, sandy loam or loamy sand).
- Do not apply Priority GT to emerged grain sorghum or plant death will occur.
- Do not use Priority GT in the production of forage sorghum, sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual purpose sorghum.
- Sorghum seed must be treated with fluxofenim herbicide safener prior to planting, or severe crop injury may occur.
- In the state of Texas, do not apply Priority GT to sorghum grown South of Interstate 20 (I-20) or East of Highway 277.

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN GRAIN SORGHUM

When applied as directed in this label at 6 pt/A, Priority GT will provide preemergence control or partial control the weeds listed in Table 3. Optimum weed control will be obtained if Priority GT is applied according to all label directions.

If a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be decreased. If irrigation is available, apply ½ to 1 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation as soon as weeds emerge will provide improved control.

Table 3. Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Preemergence Applications of Priority GT to Sorghum

Common Name	Weed Type[1]	Scientific Name	Control or Partial Control[2]
Amaranth, Palmer	B	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C
Amaranth, Powell	B	*Amaranthus powellii*	C
Barnyardgrass	G	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C
Buffalobur	B	*Solanum rostratum*	C
Carpetweed	B	*Mollugo verticillata*	C
Cocklebur, common	B	*Xanthium strumarium*	PC
Crabgrass, large	G	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C
Crowfootgrass	G	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	C
Cupgrass, prairie	G	*Eriochloa contracta*	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	G	*Eriochloa acuminata*	C
Cupgrass, woolly	G	*Eriochloa villosa*	PC
Foxtail, giant	G	*Setaria faberi*	C
Foxtail, green	G	*Setaria viridis*	C
Foxtail, robust (purple, white)	G	*Setaria viridis*	C
Foxtail, yellow	G	*Setaria pumila*	C
Galinsoga	B	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Goosegrass	G	*Eleusine indica*	C
Horseweed (marestail)	B	*Conyza canadensis*	PC
Jimsonweed	B	*Datura stramonium*	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	G	*Sorghum halepense*	PC
Kochia	B	*Kochia scoparia*	PC
Lambsquarters, common	B	*Chenopodium album*	C
Millet, foxtail	G	*Setaria italica*	C
Millet, wild proso	G	*Panicum miliaceum*	PC
Morningglory, ivyleaf	B	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC
Morningglory, entireleaf	B	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC
Nightshade, black	B	*Solanum nigrum*	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	B	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C
Nightshade, hairy	B	*Solanum sarachoides*	C
Nutsedge, yellow	S	*Cyperus esculentus*	C
Panicum, browntop	G	*Panicum fasciculatum*	C
Panicum, fall	G	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C
Panicum, Texas	G	*Panicum texanum*	PC
Pigweed, redroot	B	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	B	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Purslane, common	B	*Portulaca oleracea*	C
Pusley, Florida	B	*Richardia scabra*	C
Ragweed, common	B	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	PC
Ragweed, giant	B	*Ambrosia trifida*	PC
Rice, red	G	*Oryza sativa*	C
Sandbur, field	G	*Cenchrus incertus*	PC
Shattercane	G	*Sorghum bicolor*	PC
Sida, prickly	B	*Sida spinosa*	PC
Signalgrass, broadleaf	G	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	PC

Smartweed, ladysthumb	B	*Polygonum persicaria*	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	B	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C
Sprangletop, red	G	*Leptochloa filiformis*	C
Velvetleaf	B	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C
Waterhemp, common	B	*Amaranthus rudis*	C
Waterhemp, tall	B	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C
Witchgrass	G	*Panicum capillare*	C

[1] B=Broadleaf, G=Grass, S=Sedge
[2] C = Control, PC = Partial Control

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Keep away from heat and flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: [equal to or less than 5 gallons]
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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 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 and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER HANDLING: [greater than 5 gallons]
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use 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 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Albaugh, LLC at 1-800-247-8013.

CONTAINER HANDLING: [greater than 5 gallons]
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. 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. 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of this product, which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ALBAUGH, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ALBAUGH, LLC 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, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ALBAUGH, LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no event shall ALBAUGH, LLC or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

ALBAUGH, LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of ALBAUGH, LLC.

[OPTIONAL MARKETING GRAPHIC]

[NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE]

031423

LABEL HISTORY
(Not included in the final printed label)

FILE NAME	VERSION MARK	COMMENT
045002-000##.20220419.DRAFT	041922	Section 3 Draft Label
045002-000AE.20230302.DRAFT	030223	(e) Label Revisions
045002-000AE.20230308.DRAFT	030823	(e) Label Revisions
045002-000AE.20230310.DRAFT	031023	(e) Label Revisions
045002-000AE.20230314.DRAFT	031423	(e) Label Revisions