

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

EPA Reg. Number:

53883-143

Date of Issuance:

3/23/2004

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- Registration
- Reregistration

Term of issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Dicamba-Zine

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

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 to 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 and labeled under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration 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) provided you agree in writing to:

1. Change EPA Reg. No. on label from 53883-RUG to 53883-143, and place on front panel.
2. Add appropriate EPA establishment number on label, and place on front panel.
3. Revise PPE to:
"Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

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

- >Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- >Chemical resistant gloves, such as (insert correct chemical-resistant materials)
- >Shoes plus socks, and
- >Chemical resistant apron, when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills, or cleaning equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements."

Signature of Approving Official:

James Tompkins, Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505C)

Date:

3/23/2004

5. (continued)

- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when a high crop residue management practice is practiced. High crop residue management is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest.

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water."

6. Change REI from 48 hours to 12 hours.

7. Change "Storage" to "Pesticide Storage" under STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.

8. Add the following application restrictions under the section DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

- "When tank-mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine to corn or sorghum, the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs ai/A) must not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per year."

- "When tank-mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine to crops other than corn or sorghum, the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs ai/A) must not exceed the specific seasonal rate limits as noted in the use directions."

- "Field corn forage uses: 60-day PHI"

- "Preemergent sorghum forage uses: 60-day PHI"

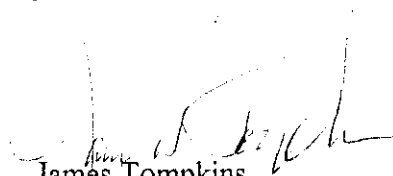
- "Postemergent sorghum forage uses: 45-day PHI"

- "Postemergence applications to corn and sorghum must be made before crop reaches 12 inches in height"

9. Add the attached Spray Drift Management text that is required for labels allowing aerial application.

You will submit three (3) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions, please contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.



James Tompkins
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)



OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Attachment-Spray Drift Management

Under the heading **Spray Drift Management** the text should read as follows:

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. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $3/4$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of 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 Inversion section of this label).

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-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind 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 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 the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun set and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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).

6/21

Restricted Use Pesticide

Ground and Surface Water Concerns. For retail sale to and use by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.

This product is a restricted use herbicide due to ground and surface water concerns. Users must read and follow all precautionary statements and instructions for use in order to minimize potential for atrazine to reach ground and surface water.

DICAMBA-ZINE

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

For Weed Control in Corn, Grain Sorghum, and Fallow Systems.

MAR 23 2004

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

Active Ingredients:

Potassium salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)* 13.45%
Atrazine ** 21.92%

Inert ingredients: 64.63%
TOTAL 100.00%

53883-143

* This product contains 11.47% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba), which equals 1.1 pounds per gallon (132 g/L), or 0.14 pounds per pint.

** This product contains 21.92% 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropyl/amino-s-triazine (atrazine), which equals 2.1 pounds per gallon (252 g/L), or 0.26 pounds per pint.

SHAKE BEFORE USING

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

(See attached label for additional precautionary statements)

FIRST AID

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

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<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 treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION - Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or Viton.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or Viton.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.

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

Engineering Controls Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Run-off and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Apply this product only as directed on label.

Ground water contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material.

8/21

This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes. This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be applied serially or by ground within 66 feet of the points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 ft. around natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66-foot buffer or set-back from run-off points must be planted to crop or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

TILE-TERRACED FIELDS CONTAINING STANDPIPES

To ensure protection of surface water from run-off through standpipes and tile outlets in terraced fields, one of the following options may be used:

- Do not apply this product within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outlasted terraced fields.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2-3 inches in the entire tile-outletted terraced field.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when high crop residue management practices are used. High crop residue management practice is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during or after crop harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of the pesticide application.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 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 48 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

9/21

Before applying Dicamba-zinc, read all directions and precautions appearing on the container label and this label. Failure to follow all directions and precautions may result in unsatisfactory weed control, crop injury, or illegal residues.

Where there are state/local requirements regarding atrazine use (including lower maximum rates and/or higher set-backs) which are different from the label, the more restrictive/protective requirements apply.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Storage: Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that can not be used according to label instructions, must be disposed of according to Federal, State or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Container Disposal: For plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dicamba-zinc is intended for control and suppression of annual broadleaf and perennial broadleaf weeds. Dicamba-zinc may be applied preplant through early post-emergence on field corn, seed corn, popcorn and silage corn, early post-emergence on grain sorghum, and as a post-harvest treatment in fallow (wheat/fallow/wheat) and eco-fallow (wheat/ corn or sorghum/fallow) rotations.

GROUND SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

Dicamba-zinc contains the active ingredient atrazine. Atrazine can leach through soil and has been found to result in contamination of water supplies by way of groundwater. Therefore growers are advised to avoid use of Dicamba-zinc in a well-drained loamy-sand to sand soils, particularly in areas having high groundwater tables. Consult with your state or county extension agent for alternative recommendations such as dicamba herbicides alone or in combination with a non-triazine herbicide.

Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment to prevent back siphoning into wells or bulk storage tanks. See the Storage and Disposal section in this label regarding proper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures and rinsates.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Dicamba-zinc is a water-dispersible formulation that can be applied in water on corn, sorghum, or fallow. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used for preemergence application on corn. Fluid fertilizer may damage corn if applied after corn emergence. If a fluid fertilizer will be used, a compatibility test (see Compatibility Test) should be made prior to tank mixing.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of Dicamba-zinc.

Apply 10 to 50 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment or 2 to 10 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Dicamba-zinc should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

SENSITIVE CROP PROTECTIONS

Dicamba-zinc may cause injury to desirable broadleaf plants or trees when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. To avoid potential off-target herbicide movement:

- Do not apply Dicamba-zinc in the general vicinity of tobacco, tomatoes, or other highly sensitive plants.
- Do not use aerial applications if broadleaf crops are growing in the vicinity of the area to be treated.
- Do not make applications when winds are moving toward sensitive crops, inversions are present, or high temperatures (above 85°F) are expected on the day of application.
- Use nozzles designed to produce large spray droplets such as Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR flat fans or large capacity flood nozzles such as Delavan D-10, Spraying Systems TK-10 or greater capacity. Use spray pressure of 30 psi or less and 10 gpa or more, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles.
- An agriculturally approved drift control agent may be added to further reduce the potential of physical drift at the time of application.

Consult your state and local authorities for possible other application restrictions and advice.

TANK MIXING

To ensure uniform mixture when Dicamba-zinc is tank mixed with one or more other products, follow this procedure:

- Fill the spray tank approximately one-third full of water and with the agitator operating, add the recommended amount of ingredients using the following order: dry formulations (e.g. wettable powders, dry flowables) first and liquid suspensions (e.g. flowables) next.
- Mix thoroughly and fill the tank to one-half full with continuous agitation.
- Add emulsifiable concentrate formulations last while maintaining agitation.
- Complete filling the spray tank with water.
- If a surfactant is to be used, add it last.
- If a drift control agent is used, follow the directions for mixing on the specific product label.

BAND TREATMENTS:

Dicamba-zinc may be applied as a band treatment. Use the following formulas to determine the appropriate rate and volume per acre.

Band Width in inches	X	Broadcast RATE per treated acre	=	Band RATE per treated acre
Row width in inches				
Band Width in inches	X	Broadcast VOLUME per treated acre	=	Band VOLUME per treated acre
Row Width in inches				

COMPATIBILITY TEST:

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is advisable to test compatibility by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities (see following table).

Amount of Component to Add to One Pint of Spray Carrier (Assuming Volume is 25 Gallons Per Acre)

Component Formulations	Rate per Acre	Level Tsps.
Dry	1 lb.	1.5
Liquid	1 pt.	0.5

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, then the tested spray mix is compatible. Usually incompatibility in any of the above-described forms will occur within 5 minutes after mixing.

If components are incompatible, the use of an agriculturally approved compatibility agent is recommended. Rerun the above COMPATIBILITY TEST with a suitable compatibility agent (1/4 teaspoon per pint is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer).

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Before preparing spray mixture, be sure all equipment is clean to prevent uneven applications, clogged nozzles or crop injury. Thoroughly clean equipment following applications of Dicamba-zine. Avoid allowing dry sediment formation within spray tank.

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of Dicamba-zine or tank mixes of Dicamba-zine.

1. Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Preferably, inside surfaces should be rinsed using a multi-directional nozzle such as Spray Systems Tank Rinsing Nozzle 27500E-TEF. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of all rinse water.
2. Fill tank with water while adding a commercially available tank cleaning agent such as NutraSol, Incide-Out® or Loveland Tank and Equipment Cleaner®. Carefully read and follow tank cleaning agent label directions. Operate the pump to circulate the cleaning solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Completely flush the cleaning solution out of the spray tank.
4. Remove nozzles and screens. Fill tank with clean water and circulate through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes. Discharge a small amount through boom lines.
5. Completely flush rinse water out of the spray tank.

GENERAL WEED LIST

This is a general list of weed species which may be treated with Dicamba-zine as recommended under the rates and timing sections of specific crop uses listed in this label. Dicamba-zine, when applied at recommended rates, will control many ANNUAL broadleaf weeds and give growth suppression of many PERENNIAL broadleaf weeds including:

Annuals	
Buckwheat, Wild	Pigweed, Rough
Burcucumber	Pigweed, Smooth
Chickweed, Common	Pigweed (Triazine Resistant)
Clover (Annual)	Pigweed, Tumble
Cocklebur, Common	Puncturevine
Cucumber, Wild	Purslane, Common
Jimsonweed	Ragweed, Common (Buffaloweed)
Kochia	Ragweed, Giant
Kochia (Triazine Resistant)	Ragweed, Lance-Leaved
Kochia (Sulfonylurea Resistant)	Sicklepod
Ladysthumb	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Lambsquarters, Common	Smartweed, Green
Lambsquarters (Triazine Resistant)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Mallow, Common	Spanishneedles
Mallow, Venice	Spurge, Prostrate
Marestail	Sunflower, Common (Wild)
Morning-glory, Ivyleaf	Sunflower, Volunteer
Morning-glory, Tall	Tansymustard
Mustard, Wild	Thistle, Russian
Mustard (Yellowtops)	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, Black	Waterhemp
Pigweed, Prostrate	
Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)	

Perennials	
Alfalfa	Dogbane, Hemp
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Horsenettle, Carolina
Bindweed, Field	Lespedeza
Bindweed, Hedge	Milkweed, Common
Canada thistle	Ragweed, Western
Clovers, (Perennials)	Smartweed, Swamp
Dandelion, Common	Sowthistle
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	Trumpet creeper
Dock, Curly	Vetch

ROTATIONAL CROPS

To avoid potential injury to or illegal residues in rotational crops, use the following guidelines:

1. In cases of treated crop failure the area may be replanted to either corn or sorghum during the same cropping season. If corn is replanted, do not apply Dicamba-zine or other dicamba herbicides until after emergence. Consult label of each product for application directions and do not exceed the maximum yearly use rate for Dicamba-zine or other dicamba herbicides. If sorghum is the replanted crop either other dicamba herbicides or Dicamba-zine can be used as a postemergence application - follow each label's directions; do not exceed the maximum yearly use rate.
2. If applied after June 10th, rotation with crops other than corn or sorghum the following spring may result in crop injury.
3. In the High Plains and inter-mountain areas of the West, where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use only when corn or sorghum is to follow corn or sorghum, or when a crop of untreated corn or sorghum is to precede other rotational crops.

4. For soils containing a calcareous surface layer, such as those found in eastern parts of the Dakota's, Kansas, Western Minnesota, and Nebraska, injury may occur to soybeans planted the year following application. On soils containing a calcareous surface layer, small grain injury could occur.
5. Small grains may be planted 10 months following treatment. Do not plant sugarbeets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), spring-seeded small grains, or small-seeded legumes and grasses the year following application, or injury may occur.

FIELD, SEED*, POPCORN* AND SILAGE CORN

Observe all previously noted precautions, mixing and application instructions as well as the following:

* Do not apply Dicamba-zinc to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of Dicamba-zinc on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Dicamba-zinc is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Direct contact of Dicamba-zinc with corn seed must be avoided in preplant or preemergence applications. If corn seeds are less than 1 1/2 inches below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Corn growing under stress conditions such as low temperatures, drought, poor fertility, excessive moisture, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

An agricultural approved surfactant, crop oil or sprayable fluid fertilizer (such as 1/2 - 1 gallon per acre of 28%, 30% or 32% urea ammonium nitrate), or ammonium sulfate (2 - 2 1/2 lbs per acre) may be added to spray mix to improve postemergence weed control, particularly on drought stressed weeds.

The use of adjuvants containing penetrants such as petroleum based oils after corn emergence may cause crop injury.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk stage) or later in maturity.

A maximum of two applications of Dicamba-zinc may be made through the 5 leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever occurs first. Application must be separated by two weeks or more. Do not exceed 5 1/4 pints per acre per year (a total of 0.75 pounds dicamba and 1.37 pounds atrazine).

Dicamba-zinc may be applied before or after dicamba herbicides. Applications must be separated by two weeks or more. Maximum rate for sequential applications is Dicamba-zinc at 3 1/2 pints per acre followed by dicamba herbicides at 1/2 pint or dicamba herbicides at 1 pint per acre followed by Dicamba-zinc at 1 3/4 pints per acre. To reduce the amount of Atrazine used per acre, Dicamba-zinc at 2 pints per acre may be tank mixed with 1/2 pint per acre of dicamba herbicides. Do not apply this tank mix on coarse textured soils or any soils with less than 2% organic matter prior to corn emergence.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Dicamba-zinc will control many ANNUAL broadleaf weeds or give growth suppression of many PERENNIAL broadleaf weeds commonly found in corn (refer to the GENERAL WEED LIST section of this label).

RATES AND TIMINGS**Preplant and Preemergence in No Tillage Corn**

Applications of Dicamba-zinc may be made before, during or after planting for control of emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds. Apply Dicamba-zinc at the rate of 3 1/2 pints per acre on medium or fine textured soils containing 2% or greater organic matter. Use 2 pints per acre on coarse soils, (sand, sandy loam and loamy sand) or medium and fine textured soils with less than 2% organic matter.

When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply Dicamba-zinc after 4-6 inches of regrowth has occurred. For added control of dandelion or plantain, 2,4-D at 1/4 to 1/2 lbs. a.i. per acre may be tank mixed with Dicamba-zinc.

Preemergence in Conventional or Reduce Tillage Corn

Dicamba-zinc may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Application of 3 1/2 pints per treated acre may be made to medium or fine textured soils which contain 2% or greater organic matter. **DO NOT** apply to coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Early Postemergence uses on the below).

Preemergence application of Dicamba-zinc does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) which concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Early Postemergence (All Tillage Systems)

Dicamba-zinc at 3 1/2 pints per treated acre may be applied during the period from corn emergence through 5 leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever occurs first. Reduce the rate to 2.0 pints per treated acre for corn grown on coarse textured soils (sand, sandy loam and loamy sand).

OVERLAY (Sequential) Treatments

Dicamba-zinc may be applied to ground previously treated with one or more of the following herbicides:

Herbicide	Maximum Rate Per Treated Acre (Lbs. a.i.)
Acetochlor (Surpass®, Harness® Plus)	3
Alachlor (Lasso®)	4
Atrazine*	*
Butylate (Sutan®)	6
Cyanazine (Bladex®)	4
Dimethenamid (Frontier®)	1.5
EPTC (Eradicane®)	6
Flumetsulan (Broadstrike®)	0.068
Glyphosate (Roundup®)	5
Metolachlor (Dual®)	3
Paraquat (Gramoxonen®)	1
Pendimethalin (Prowl®)	2
Propachlor (Ramrod®)	6

* Maximum pounds a.i. per treated acre for atrazine

FOR ALL SOIL APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO CROP EMERGENCE-ON HIGHLY ERODIBLE SOILS (AS DEFINED BY THE SCS):

If conservation tillage is practiced, leaving at least 30% of the soil covered with plant residues at planting, the maximum rate is 2 pounds a.i./acre.

If the soil coverage with plant residue is less than 30% at planting, a maximum of 1.6 pounds a.i./acre can be applied.

ON SOILS NOT HIGHLY ERODIBLE:

The maximum rate which can be applied is 2 pounds a.i./acre.

FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, the maximum rate is 2 pounds a.i./acre. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 pounds a.i./acre per calendar year.

Read and follow the label of each of the above products for precautionary statements, directions for use and other restrictions.

TANK MIX TREATMENTS

Dicamba-zine may be applied prior to, during, or after planting, but before the corn exceeds 8 inches tall. Dicamba-zine may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds. When tank mixing Dicamba-zine with other products, read the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use and other restrictions. Also, read the General Information Tank Mixing section given earlier in this label.

Dicamba-zine plus Accent®

Application may be made after grass weed emergence but before corn is greater than 8 inches tall. Use 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces of Accent 75DF per treated acre. Use a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v and sprayable fluid fertilizer (such as 28%, 30% or 32% urea ammonium nitrate) at 4% v/v with this tank mixture.

Dicamba-zine plus Atrazine

Application may be made before corn exceeds 8 inches in height. Consult the maximum poundage of atrazine allowed on the previous page for maximum rates. For improved suppression of newly emerged annual grasses, crop oil concentrate may be added to this mixture if corn does not exceed 5 inches in height. Do not apply preemergence to peat, muck and high organic clay soils.

Dicamba-zine plus Bladex® (cyanazine)

Application may be made before grasses are 1 1/2 inches tall and the corn is not beyond the four leaf stage. Use 1 1/4 - 4 lbs. a.i. Bladex per treated acre for preemergence and 1 1/4 - 2 lbs. a.i. for Postemergence treatments. AFTER CORN EMERGENCE, USE ONLY THE BLADEX 90DF FORMULATIONS.

Dicamba-zine plus Dual® (metolachlor)

Application may be made until grasses reach the two-leaf stage and before corn is greater than 3 inches tall. Applications prior to crop emergence may only be made on medium to fine textured soils containing 2 1/2% or greater organic matter. Use 1 1/2 - 2 1/2 lbs. a.i. Dual per treated acre.

Dicamba-zine plus Frontier® (dimethenamid)

Apply Frontier at 13-25 fluid ounces per acre for preemergence grass control. Applications can be made during or after planting before corn exceeds 8 inches in height. This treatment must be combined with a herbicide that provides postemergence control of grass weeds if they

16/21

are greater than 1 inch tall at the time of application.

Dicamba-zine plus Gramoxone® (paraquat)

Application may be made to emerged weeds, but before corn emerges. Use ¼-1 lb. a.i. Gramoxone per treated acre.

Dicamba-zine plus Surpass® or Harness® Plus (acetochlor)

Apply Harness Plus or Surpass at 1 1/2-3 pounds a.i. per acre. Applications may be made during or after planting and before corn emergence. Applications may only be made on medium or fine textured soils containing 2 1/2% or greater organic matter.

Dicamba-zine plus Lasso® (alachlor)

Application may be made until grasses reach the two-leaf stage and before corn is greater than 3 inches tall. Applications prior to crop emergence may only be made to fine textured soils containing 2 1/2% or greater organic matter. Apply 2 1/2-3 lbs. a.i. Lasso per treated acre.

Dicamba-zine plus Prowl® (pendimethalin)

Application may be made after planting and before corn exceeds the two-leaf stage, and grass weeds are no more than one inch tall. Application prior to crop emergence should only be made on medium to fine textured soils containing 2 1/2% or greater organic matter. Use 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. a.i. Prowl per treated acre.

Dicamba-zine plus Roundup® (glyphosate)

Application may be made to emerged weeds, but before corn emerges. Use 1-3 lbs. a.i. Roundup per treated acre.

Dicamba-zine Plus Stinger® (clopyralid)

For annual broadleaf and Canada thistle weed control, applications may be made anytime after corn emergence through 5 leaf or 8 inch tall corn. Apply when the majority of the thistle plants have emerged and are at least 4 inches in height, but before bud stage. Use Dicamba-zine plus 1 1/2 - 3 fl oz/A Stinger through 8 inch or 5 leaf corn. Use higher rates listed for stand reduction of larger thistle plants or heavier infestations. Lower rates listed may provide seasonal thistle suppression only.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Observe all previous noted precautions, mixing and application instructions as well as the following:

- Applications of Dicamba-zine to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days.
- On coarse soils, injury to sorghum may occur if heavy rain immediately follows application.
- Do not apply to furrow planted sorghum until level (plowed in).
- Make no more than one application of Dicamba-zine per growing season.
- Postemergence application must be made before sorghum reaches 8 inches in height.
- Delay harvest until 30 days after treatment.
- Do not apply Dicamba-zine to sorghum grown for seed production.
- Sorghum may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the mature grain stage.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Dicamba-zine, when applied at the recommended rates and timings for grain sorghum, will control many ANNUAL broadleaf weeds (e.g. pigweed) and will reduce the competition from established PERENNIAL broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings. Consult General

Weed List for a complete list of weeds controlled.

For best performance, make application when weeds are small (less than 3 inches tall) and actively growing.

RATES AND TIMINGS

Dicamba-zine herbicide application in grain sorghum (milo) should be made between the 2-5 leaf stage (about 2-8 inch tall) of the sorghum.

BROADCAST RATE PER TREATED ACRE: (1 ½ to 2 pints)

Use 1 1/2 pints Dicamba-zine for control of redroot pigweed that are less than 3 inches tall and are actively growing. Use 2 pints of Dicamba-zine for control of all other listed broadleaf weeds.

Do not add crop oil. Do not add surfactant unless possible crop injury is acceptable.

OVERLAY (Sequential) Treatments

Dicamba-zine may be applied to ground previously treated with the following herbicides:

Herbicide	Maximum rate of listed compound per treated acre (lbs a.i.)
Alachlor (Lasso®) 4 (Screen® - treated seed)	4
Atrazine *	*
Metolachlor (Dual®) 2 ½ (Concep® - treated seed)	2.5
Propachlor (Ramrod®)	5

* Maximum pounds a.i. per treated acre for atrazine

FOR ALL SOIL APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO CROP EMERGENCE: ON HIGHLY ERODIBLE SOILS (AS DEFINED BY THE SCS):

If conservation tillage is practiced, leaving at least 30% of the soil covered with plant residues at planting, the maximum rate is 2 pounds a.i./A.

If the soil coverage with plant residue is less than 30% at planting, a maximum of 1.6 pounds a.i./acre can be applied.

ON SOILS NOT HIGHLY ERODIBLE:

The maximum rate which can be applied is 2 pounds a.i./acre.

FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

If no atrazine was applied prior to sorghum emergence, the maximum rate is 2 pounds a.i./acre. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 pounds a.i./acre per calendar year.

TANK MIX - DICAMBA-ZINE PLUS ATRAZINE

Dicamba-zine may be tank mixed with atrazine for added residual or for grass control in sorghum. Read and follow the label of each product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

Use tank mix on medium or fine soils only. Add 1/2 lb. a.i. atrazine per treated acre for added residual broadleaf weed control. Add 1 1/2 lbs. a.i. atrazine per treated acre for control of emerged grasses less than 1 1/2 inches tall. Do not add crop oil or surfactant to this combination or crop injury may result. Atrazine carryover may injure small grains and broadleaf crops if the

18/21

total rate of atrazine exceeds the rate recommended for that specific geographic area or crop rotation.

POST HARVEST ON FALLOW GROUND

Dicamba-zine may be applied from summer to fall after wheat harvest to fallow ground in wheat/fallow/wheat or wheat/corn or sorghum/fallow (Eco-Fallow) rotations. Observe all previously noted precautions, mixing and application instructions, as well as the following:

- Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not plant any crop other than those listed on this label within 18 months following treatment.
- Agriculturally approved spray adjuvants such as surfactants, crop oil concentrates, or fluid fertilizers are recommended for use with Dicamba-zine when applied to emerged weeds.
- For Eco-Fallow system, plant corn or sorghum in spring after treatment with minimum soil disturbance. Use a surface planter or a planter leaving a shallow furrow. If weeds are present at planting, remove them with a sweep plow or other suitable implement before planting.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Dicamba-zine when applied at recommended rates and timings for fallow applications, will control many ANNUAL broadleaf weeds and will give growth suppression of many PERENNIAL broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings. Refer to the General Weed List in the General Information Section of this label for a complete list of many weeds controlled.

ROTATIONAL CROP PRECAUTIONS

The application rates and timings in this label pertain to a cropping system of WHEAT/FALLOW/WHEAT (Post-Harvest Fallow) or WHEAT/CORN or SORGHUM/FALLOW (Eco-Fallow). If any other crop is to be substituted for wheat, corn, sorghum or the fallow period, refer to the crop rotation restrictions in the General Information section of this label.

To avoid injury to crops planted after application(s) of Dicamba-zine, specific restrictions for post harvest fallow or eco-fallow application(s) are:

1. Use only on silt, loam or finer-textured soils.
2. Do not treat erodible hillsides, caliches, and rocky outcroppings, or exposed calcareous subsoil.
3. Do not treat soils of the Rosebud and Canyon series in Western NE and adjoining counties in CO and WY.
4. Do not treat soils with calcareous surface layers.
5. Avoid overlapping spray swaths during treatment application.

WHEAT/FALLOW/WHEAT

DICAMBA-ZINE MAY BE USED FOR WHEAT/FALLOW/WHEAT SYSTEMS IN: CO, KS, NE, OK, SD, TX, and WY.

RATES AND TIMINGS

For preemergence or postemergence control or suppression of the weed species listed in this label, apply Dicamba-zine at 2 to 3 1/2 pints per treated acre as a broadcast treatment. For best performance, make application soon after wheat harvest prior to or so on after weed emergence. A split application of Dicamba-zine may be used, but only in the summer to fall after wheat harvest and may not exceed the maximum labeled rate of 3 1/2 pints per treated acre.

WHEAT/CORN OR SORGHUM/FALLOW (ECOFALLOW)

Dicamba-zine may be used for wheat/corn or sorghum /fallow (eco-fallow) systems in: CO, KS, NE, OK, and TX.

RATES AND TIMINGS**Preemergence or Postemergence**

For control of annual broadleaf or grass weeds following wheat and into the following corn or sorghum crop (when grown under minimum tillage), apply 2 to 11 pints/acre of Dicamba-zine after wheat harvest. For best performance make application within 10 days following wheat harvest. Use the higher rates in the rate range for added grass control and longer residual weed control. A split application of Dicamba-zine may be used but only in summer to fall after wheat harvest and may not exceed the maximum labeled rate of 11 pints/acre (2.8 pounds atrazine/Acre).

TANK MIX TREATMENTS:**Post Harvest Fallow and Eco-Fallow**

Dicamba-zine may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds. When tank mixing Dicamba-zine with other products, read the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use and other restrictions.

Dicamba-zine plus Oracle™

Oracle Herbicide at 1 pint per treated acre may be tank mixed with Dicamba-zine for additional suppression of broadleaf perennial species that are actively growing at the time of application.

Dicamba-zine plus 2,4-D

2,4-D amine or ester at 1/8 to 1 lb. a.i. per treated acre may be tank mixed with Dicamba-zine for improved postemergence burndown of annual or perennial broadleaf weeds. Burn down activity will particularly be enhanced on weeds growing under drought conditions or weeds that have been "topped" during the harvest operation.

Dicamba-zine plus Roundup® or Roundup® RT

Roundup® at 1 pint per treated acre may be tank mixed with Dicamba-zine for added postemergence control of grass or broadleaf weeds.

Dicamba-zine plus atrazine

In areas such as Oklahoma and Texas where a higher ratio of atrazine to dicamba is desired, atrazine can be tank mixed with Dicamba-zine. Consult the tables showing the maximum amount of atrazine that can be applied.

Dicamba-zine plus Landmaster® BW or Landmaster® II

Landmaster® at 27 to 54 ounces product per treated acre may be tank mixed with Dicamba-zine for added postemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds.

Dicamba-zine plus Fallow Master®

Fallow Master® at 32 to 44 ounces product per treated acre may be tank mixed with Dicamba-zine for added postemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds.

Dicamba-zine plus Gramoxone® or Cyclone®

Gramoxone® or Cyclone® may be tank mixed with Dicamba-zine for additional postemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to Gramoxone or Cyclone label for recommended use rates.

Dicamba-zine plus Sulfonylurea (Glean®, Ally® or others)

Apply as a tank mix with Dicamba-zine for additional preemergence or postemergence control of broadleaf weeds. Refer to sulfonylurea (Glean®, Ally® or others) label for recommended use rates.

Dicamba-zine plus Command®

Command® at 16 to 32 ounces product per acre may be tank mixed with Stratos for additional preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds.

TILE-TERRACED FIELDS CONTAINING STANDPIPES

To ensure protection of surface water from run-off through standpipes and tile outlets in terraced fields, one of the following options may be used:

- Do not apply this product within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outlasted terraced fields.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2-3 inches in the entire tile-outletted terraced field.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when high crop residue management practices are used. High crop residue management practice is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during or after crop harvest.

Warranty and Disclaimer

Seller warrants that at the time of delivery the product in this container conforms to its chemical description contained hereon and is reasonably fit for its intended purpose under normal conditions of use. This is the only warranty made on this product. Seller expressly disclaims any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose and, except as set forth above, any other express or implied warranties. Any damages arising from breach of warranty or negligence shall be limited to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product by Buyer, and shall not include incidental or consequential damages such as, but not limited to, loss of profits or values. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of the seller. In no case shall Seller be liable for the consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. Buyer acknowledges the use of its own independent skill and expertise in the selection and use of the product and does not rely on any oral or written statements or representations.

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21/21