

66222-178

02/12/2009

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

66222-178

Date of Issuance:

FEB 12 2009

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- Registration
- Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Picket Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Makheshim Agan of North America, Inc
4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

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/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) and (B) provided that you:

1. Submit the results of the one-year storage stability (830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (830.6320) studies when they are available.
2. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
3. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:

Signature of Approving Official:

James A. Tompkins for

James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

2/12/09

2/14

Page 2

EPA Reg. No. 66222-178

- a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 66222-178".
 - b. On page 2, **IMPORTANT**: delete the word "recommended" from the first sentence. The Agency no longer allows use of the word "recommended" when referring to use sites. The sentence may be modified as necessary.
 - c. On page 5, Equipment Cleanup, revise the first sentence in the next to last paragraph to read "The rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) **specified** on this label."
 - d. On page 6, revise the second footnote under the weed chart to read "For better results, use the highest **specified** rate of Picket Herbicide per acre..."
 - e. On page 7, Tank Mixtures, revise the last two sentences to read "Read and follow all manufacturers label **instructions** for the companion herbicide. If those **instructions** conflict with this label..."
 - g. There are several areas of the label where the phrases "local recommendations" or "for a specific recommendation" appear. Revise these phrases to read "local **guidance**" or "for specific **guidance**".
 - h. On page 10, the footnote before Crop Rotation revise the first sentence to read "...including use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational crop **intervals**, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. Also, revise the last sentence to read "If any of those **instructions** conflict with this label..."
4. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed label 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). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Enclosure

Picket™ Herbicide

FEB 12 2009
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
66222-178

For Use on Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat, Triticale, and Fallow

Contains thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl, the active ingredients in Affinity®.
Picket™ Herbicide is not manufactured or distributed by DuPont™.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Thifensulfuron-methyl: Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate.....	25.0%
Tribenuron-methyl: Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.....	25.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

EPA Reg. No. 66222-xxx

EPA Est. No. _____

NET CONTENTS: _____ LBS

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact Prozar at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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 A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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 butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

IMPORTANT: Picket™ Herbicide is recommended for use on wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, and fallow in many states. Check with your agricultural dealer, state Cooperative Extension Service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain Picket™ Herbicide is registered in your state. Read the entire Directions For Use and Limitations of Warranty and Liability before using Picket™ Herbicide.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (> 150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions. See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

- **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 a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY AND WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the spray equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assist sprayer is recommended.

CHEMIGATION APPLICATION

Do not apply **Picket™ Herbicide** through any type of irrigation system.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Picket™ Herbicide may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Formulation: **Picket™ Herbicide** is a soluble granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in cereal crops [wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale] and fallow. It may also be used as a burndown treatment to control emerged weeds prior to, or shortly after planting, but prior to crop emergence in cotton, field corn, grain sorghum, rice and soybean. **Picket™ Herbicide** provides the best control when it is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weeds at time of application. The degree and duration of control are affected by many factors including, but not limited to, spectrum and intensity of weeds present, size of weeds when treated and environmental conditions at and after treatment.

Picket™ Herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. **Picket™ Herbicide** should be mixed and completely dissolved in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. Use the **Picket™ Herbicide** volumetric measuring cylinder provided for measurement. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. Use scales calibrated in ounces if more precise measurement is required.

Mode of Action: **Picket™ Herbicide** is absorbed primarily through plant foliage and rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants. It has little or no soil activity so it controls only those weeds that have germinated at the time of application. Activity is increased when application is made to annual broadleaf weeds that are beyond the cotyledon stage, actively growing and less than 4" tall. Approximately one to 3 weeks after application, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic and the plant's growing point subsequently dies. Best weed control is obtained when **Picket™ Herbicide** is applied in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Reduced weed control may result, however, when the crop canopy is too dense and some of the spray is intercepted by the crop and fails to reach the weeds. In addition, reduced weed control may result where the crop canopy is not as dense due to a thin crop stand or seeding skips and there is less shade.

The herbicidal action of **Picket™ Herbicide** may be affected in crops stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or rainfall immediately after application), abnormal soil conditions, cultural practices, or variations in crop variety. The expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in warm and moist conditions whereas they are delayed in cold and dry conditions. Also, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to **Picket™ Herbicide**. Several hours of dry weather are needed for **Picket™ Herbicide** to be absorbed sufficiently by weed foliage and not be affected by rainfall.

Crop Uses: **Picket™ Herbicide** is registered only for use on wheat (including durum), barley, oats and triticale. It should not be applied postemergence to any other crop or serious crop injury or crop may result. Different varieties of wheat, barley, oats and triticale may differ in their responses to various herbicides. Consult your crop consultant, Cooperative Extension Service or state university for information on the sensitivity to specific herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Picket™ Herbicide** to a small area. Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur after application of **Picket™ Herbicide** under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F) or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after application.

Picket™ Herbicide should not be applied to wheat, barley, oats, and triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2- to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Grazing: Do not graze livestock in areas treated with **Picket™ Herbicide**. In addition, do not feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

A spray adjuvant must always be included with each application of **Picket™ Herbicide**. In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult your local agricultural dealer, applicator, crop consultant, state Cooperative Extension Service, or MANA fact sheets or technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **Picket™ Herbicide** select adjuvants authorized for use with both products.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% v/v (0.5 to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12 (See the **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional information).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution), or under arid conditions apply 2% v/v.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality. Consult your local agricultural dealer, applicator, crop consultant, state Cooperative Extension Service, or MANA fact sheets or technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system not specified on this label.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt per acre UAN or 4 lb per acre AMS under arid conditions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Equipment: For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Air and ground equipment should be properly calibrated with clean water before making an application of **Picket™ Herbicide**. Thorough coverage is required for best weed control. The spray delivery system should provide a uniform spray pattern with a minimum of drift. When the crop canopy is dense, use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Avoid spray drift onto nontarget sites by using properly calibrated equipment, appropriate spray volumes for the crop and avoiding an application during inclement weather conditions that favor spray drift. For additional information on spray drift refer to the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label. Continuous agitation is not required for **Picket™ Herbicide**; however it may be required to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to specific labels of the tank-mix partners for additional information.

Mixing Instructions: Always start with a clean spray tank before mixing **Picket™ Herbicide**. Do not mix **Picket™ Herbicide** with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below 5.0 or above 9.0 because rapid product degradation can occur. Optimum stability of **Picket™ Herbicide** occurs when spray solutions are in the range of pH 6.0 to 8.0. Follow these steps when mixing a spray solution with **Picket™ Herbicide**:

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Picket™ Herbicide**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Picket™ Herbicide** is fully dispersed; this could take at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Picket™ Herbicide** is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling the tank with water. Avoid overfilling the spray tank.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank-mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add the spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank-mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Mix only enough product for the job at hand and apply the **Picket™ Herbicide** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **Picket™ Herbicide** and a tank-mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the **Picket™ Herbicide** in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

Equipment Cleanup: The spray equipment must be cleaned before **Picket™ Herbicide** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no clean-up directions are provided, follow the steps provided below for cleaning up after spraying **Picket™ Herbicide**. On spray days when multiple loads of **Picket™ Herbicide** are applied during a day, the interior of the spray tank should be cleaned at the end of the day to prevent buildup of dried pesticide deposits. Rinse the spray tank with fresh water and then when partially filled flush the boom and hoses.

To avoid injury to desirable crops (other than cereals), that may be sprayed with the same equipment used to apply **Picket™ Herbicide**, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following application as follows: (1) empty the tank and drain the sump completely; (2) spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume; (3) circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes; (4) flush the boom well and empty the sprayer by completely draining the sump; (5) repeat step 2; and (6) remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.

The rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Picket™ Herbicide may be applied by ground and aerial equipment. As discussed below, use 5 to 20 gal per acre (GPA) for ground application and 2 to 5 GPA for aerial application. Apply **Picket™ Herbicide** at a rate of 0.4 to 1.0 oz per acre. If applied at lower rates in the range of 0.4 to 0.6 oz per acre, **Picket™ Herbicide** must be used in a tank-mix combination with other registered herbicides (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information).

Since **Picket™ Herbicide** has very little or no soil activity, it controls only those weeds that have germinated. It is important, therefore, to delay application of **Picket™ Herbicide** until all or most of the weeds have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds should be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing, and less than 4" tall or wide. Rainfall immediately after treatment can

wash **Picket™ Herbicide** off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow it to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

Ground Application: Flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles are recommended for optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage. When using flat-fan nozzles, use a minimum spray volume of 5 GPA. If flood nozzles are used they should be no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent) and pressurized at least 30 psi. If the flood nozzles are on 30" spacings, the target spray volume should be at least 10 GPA. For flood nozzles on 40" spacing, the target spray volume should be at least 13 GPA whereas if on 60" spacing, it should be at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings. Raindrop RA® nozzles are not recommended for use with **Picket™ Herbicide** applications, as weed control performance may be reduced. Be sure to use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application: Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah. **Picket™ Herbicide** is limited to ground application only in New York State.

See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label for additional information on aerial application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED - ALL USES

Picket™ Herbicide provides control or partial control of the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Annual knawel	False chamomile	Redmaids
Annual sowthistle	Field chickweed	Redroot pigweed
Black mustard	Field pennycress	Russian thistle *
Blue/Purple mustard	Filaree (redstem, Texas)	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Broadleaf dock	Flixweed	Shepherd's-purse
Bur buttercup	Green smartweed	Slimleaf lambsquarters
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Henbit	Smallflower buttercup
Canada thistle *	Kochia *	Smallseed falseflax
Catchweed bedstraw **	Ladysthumb	Stinking chickweed
Clasping pepperweed	Lanceleaf sage *	Stinking mayweed/dogfennel
Coast fiddleneck	London rocket	Sunflower
Common buckwheat	Mallow (common, little) **	Swinecress
Common chickweed	Marestail **	Tansymustard
Common cocklebur *	Marshelder	Tarweed fiddleneck
Common groundsel	Mayweed chamomile	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common lambsquarters	Miners lettuce	Volunteer canola
Common ragweed *	Narrowleaf lambsquarters	Volunteer lentils
Common sunflower	Nightflowering catchfly	Volunteer peas
Corn chamomile	Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy) **	Wild buckwheat *
Corn gromwell *	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild chamomile
Corn spurry	Pineappleweed	Wild mustard
Cowcockle	Prickly lettuce *	
Cress (mouse-ear)	Prostrate knotweed	
Curly dock	Prostrate pigweed	

* See the SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS section below for more information.

** Partial control: a visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use the highest recommended rate of **Picket™ Herbicide** per acre and include a tank-mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, bromoxynil, or dicamba (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information).

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Canada thistle: For control in wheat and barley, apply **Picket™ Herbicide** in the spring at 0.8 oz per acre plus surfactant when all thistles are 4" to 8" tall with 2" to 6" of new growth. Control will be improved when **Picket™ Herbicide** is applied in combination with 2,4-D, dicamba, WideMatch®, or Colt® (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information).

Common cocklebur, Common ragweed, Lanceleaf sage: For control in wheat and barley, apply **Picket™ Herbicide** at 0.4 to 0.8 oz per acre in combination with 2,4-D at rates from 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre (ester formulations work best) when weeds are small and actively growing. When using 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D, be sure to add surfactant at the rate 0.5 to 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v). Use the higher rate when weeds are under stress conditions (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information).

Corn gromwell, Wild buckwheat: For control in wheat and barley, use 0.8 oz **Picket™ Herbicide** per acre plus surfactant.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **Picket™ Herbicide** in a tank mix with Starane®, Starane + Sword®, Starane + Salvo®, dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity) and 2,4-D; or Bromoxynil (such as Buctril) and 2,4-D (3/4 to 1 pt Buctril per acre + 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre 2,4-D ester). For improved broadleaf weed control including kochia, **Picket™ Herbicide** can also be tank-mixed with CleanWave®, WideMatch, Colt, or Starane NXT. **Picket™ Herbicide** should be applied in the spring when weeds are 2" to 4" tall or 2" to 4" across and are actively growing ((refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information).

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR PICKET™ HERBICIDE

CROP/USE	RATE (OZ/ACRE)	COMMENTS
Wheat (including Durum), Barley and Triticale	0.4 – 1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. - Do not exceed 1.0 oz per acre per crop season of Picket™ Herbicide.
Oat (Spring and Winter)	0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In winter oats, make application after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. - In spring oats, make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing. Do not use on Ogle®, Porter® or Premier® varieties as crop injury can occur. - In oats, Picket™ Herbicide must be used in a tank-mix combination with other herbicides registered for use in oats such as Harmony® SG. - Do not make more than one application of Picket™ Herbicide per crop season on oat and do not apply more than 0.1 oz of active ingredient per acre of tribenuron-methyl.
Fallow	0.4 – 1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring, summer or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. - Picket™ Herbicide should be applied in a tank-mix combination with other registered fallow herbicides such as glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best) or glyphosate plus dicamba. If Picket™ Herbicide is applied at a rate of 0.4 to 0.6 oz per acre, it must be used in a tank-mix combination with other registered fallow herbicides for satisfactory weed control. - Do not exceed 1.0 oz per acre per crop season of Picket™ Herbicide.
Pre-plant Burndown to Wheat (including durum) and Barley	0.4 – 1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Picket™ Herbicide as a burndown treatment to wheat (including durum) and barley to control emerged weeds prior to, or shortly after, planting (prior to emergence). Make applications when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. - Picket™ Herbicide can also be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops. See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for the time interval required before planting. - Do not exceed 1.0 oz of active ingredient per acre of Picket™ Herbicide.
Post Harvest	0.4 – 1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble after harvest when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for the time interval required between application and planting and for additional information on crops. - Use the maximum rate when environmental conditions are marginal, or when the weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consisting of those weeds listed as partial control under the WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED - ALL USES section of this label. - Picket™ Herbicide should be applied in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information). - Sequential applications of Picket™ Herbicide may be made provided the total amount of Picket™ Herbicide applied during one fallow/preplant cropland season does not exceed 1.0 oz per acre.

TANK MIXTURES

Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed with one or more suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to **Picket™ Herbicide** or weeds not listed under WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED - ALL USES. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank-mix the herbicide with **Picket™ Herbicide**.

Picket™ Herbicide can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, barley or fallow.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR TANK-MIXTURES WITH PICKET™ HERBICIDE

TANK-MIXTURES	COMMENTS
With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For use on wheat and barley, Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides. - For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of ND and MN, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at a rate of 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre (such as 3/4 pt of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture. - For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at rates of 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pt of a 4 lb/gal product or 1/3 to 1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. - Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.
With Dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity Herbicides)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed with dicamba at rates of 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient per acre (such as 2 to 4 fl oz Banvel or 2 to 4 fl oz Clarity). Higher rates should be used when the weed infestation is heavy. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. - Refer to the specific dicamba product label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of Picket™ Herbicide plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.
With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Banvel or Clarity Herbicides*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank-mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Make application of Picket™ Herbicide + 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient per acre dicamba (such as 2 to 4 fl oz Banvel or 2 to 4 fl oz Clarity) + 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D ester or amine per acre. Higher rates should be used when the weed infestation is heavy. - Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. - Consult the specific 2,4-D label, dicamba label, or local recommendations for more information and restrictions. - Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop starts tillering and prior to jointing (first node). - In Spring Wheat (including durum) apply this 3-way combination after the crop starts tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. - In Spring Barley, apply this 3-way combination after the crop starts tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.
With bromoxynil (such as Buctril or Bronate® Herbicide)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at rates of 3/16 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Buctril at 3/4 to 1 1/2 pt per acre). - Tank-mixes of Picket™ Herbicide plus Buctril may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.
With Starane®, Starane® + Salvo®, Starane® + Sword or Starane NXT*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or fallow. For improved control of Kochia (2" to 4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pt per acre of Starane, 2/3 to 2 2/3 pt per acre of Starane + Salvo, or 3/4 to 2 3/4 pt per acre of Starane + Sword. Additional 2,4-D and MCPA can be added based on local recommendations (refer to 2,4-D and MCPA labels for maximum amount that can be applied to the crop). - Picket™ Herbicide may be used in combination with Starane NXT at 10 to 14 fl oz per acre for improved control of kochia less than 2" tall or at 14 to 21 fl oz per acre for kochia 2" to 4" tall. Add 1 to 2 pt NIS per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v) in tank mixes of Starane NXT with Picket™ Herbicide.
With CleanWave® Herbicide*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For improved control of kochia and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed with CleanWave. Tank-mix CleanWave at 7 to 14 fl oz per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and at 14 fl oz per acre for kochia 2" to 8" tall. Add 1 to 2 pt NIS per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v) in tank-mixes of CleanWave with Picket™ Herbicide.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the states of CO, KS, MT, MN, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX and WY, Picket™ Herbicide can be tank mixed with 7 to 14 fl oz per acre of CleanWave for improved control of kochia and broadleaf weeds in wheat. Use 7 to 14 fl oz per acre of CleanWave for kochia less than 2" tall and 14 fl oz per acre for kochia 2" to 8" tall. Apply from the 3-leaf crop growth stage through early jointing (Zadoks scale 30). Add a NIS having at least 80% active ingredient, at 2 to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).
With WideMatch® or Colt® Herbicides*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For improved control of kochia, Canada thistle and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and oat, tank-mix Picket™ Herbicide with WideMatch or Colt. Tank-mix at 1/2 to 2/3 pt per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and 2/3 to 1 pt per acre for kochia 2" to 4" tall. Add 1 to 2 pt NIS per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v) in tank-mixes of WideMatch or Colt with Picket™ Herbicide.
With Axial®, Everest® or Rimfire® Herbicides*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For improved control of wild oats and other grasses, Picket™ Herbicide at 0.4 to 0.8 oz per acre may be tank-mixed with Axial, Everest, or Rimfire. Add 1 to 4 pt NIS per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.5% v/v) in tank-mixes of Everest or Rimfire with Picket™ Herbicide. - Refer to Axial label for specific adjuvant recommendations.
With Hoelon® Herbicide*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In winter wheat, Picket™ Herbicide may be used in combination with Hoelon 3EC and Buctril herbicides in accordance with the Hoelon 3EC label. For best results, use the three-way tank-mix of Picket™ Herbicide at 0.4 oz per acre plus Hoelon 3EC at 2 2/3 pt per acre plus Buctril at 1 1/2 pt per acre. This tank-mix should only be used under good soil conditions when wild oat is in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. If conditions are not ideal for the performance of Hoelon 3EC, wild oat control may be reduced.
With Assert® Herbicide*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide can be tank-mixed with Assert. When tank-mixing Picket™ Herbicide with Assert, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (i.e., 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, Buctril, or Bronate). Applications of Picket™ Herbicide plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.
With other grass control products*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tank mixtures of Picket™ Herbicide and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Consult your ag dealer, applicator, state cooperative extension service, or MANA representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Picket™ Herbicide and the grass control product to a small area. - Do not tank-mix Picket™ Herbicide with Achieve® herbicide.
With Insecticides or Fungicides*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picket™ Herbicide may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides (or fungicides) registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage), tank-mixes or sequential applications of Picket™ Herbicide with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Review all insecticide and fungicide labels for restrictions on tank-mixtures. - Do not apply Picket™ Herbicide plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.
With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier for Picket™ Herbicide in place of water. Run a tank-mix compatibility test before mixing Picket™ Herbicide in a liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution. - Do not add Picket™ Herbicide directly to liquid nitrogen fertilizer because the granules will not dissolve. Picket™ Herbicide must be thoroughly mixed with clean water before it can be added to liquid nitrogen fertilizer. If granules remain when the mixture is poured out, add more clean water and mix until all granules have disappeared. Ensure that the agitator is running when the Picket™ Herbicide premix is added to the tank. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. - If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary: Add surfactant at 0.5 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations. - When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or MANA representative for a specific recommendation, before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures. - If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Picket™ Herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturers' labels). Additional surfactant is not needed when using Picket™ Herbicide in tank-mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. - Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. - Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

In Fallow*	- Although Picket™ Herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment, it should be tank-mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow to achieve best weed control.
In Pre-Plant Burndown *	- Picket™ Herbicide may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank-mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best) or glyphosate plus dicamba.
In Post-Harvest Applications *	- Picket™ Herbicide may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank-mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

* Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for companion products including use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on any label will apply. If any of those recommendations conflict with this label, follow the most restrictive labeling, or do not tank-mix the herbicide with **Picket™ Herbicide**.

CROP ROTATION

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of **Picket™ Herbicide**. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

Time Interval before Planting*
(days after treatment with **Picket™ Herbicide**)

Crop	Days
Barley, Rice, Triticale and Wheat (including durum)	0
Soybeans	7**
Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain Sorghum	14**
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola	60
Any other crop	45

*Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.
 Where **Picket™ Herbicide is used on light textured soils, such as sands and loamy sands, extend time to planting by 7 additional days. Where **Picket™ Herbicide** is used on high pH soil (> 7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using **Picket™ Herbicide**, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oats, and triticale.

Wheat, barley, oats, and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your crop consultant, state experiment station, or Cooperative Extension Service as to the sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Picket™ Herbicide** to a small area.

Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Picket™ Herbicide** application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential for crop injury, tank-mix **Picket™ Herbicide** with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information).

Picket™ Herbicide should not be applied to wheat, barley, oats, and triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2- to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

Specific Use Restrictions

1. Do not apply **Picket™ Herbicide** to wheat, barley, oats, and triticale underseeded with another crop.
2. Do not graze fields treated with **Picket™ Herbicide** or feed treated forage or hay. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
3. Do not harvest wheat or barley sooner than 45 days after the last application of **Picket™ Herbicide**.
4. Do not apply **Picket™ Herbicide** through any type of irrigation system.
5. Do not apply **Picket™ Herbicide** by air in New York State.
6. Do not exceed the per acre limits for thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl when using **Picket™ Herbicide** in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing the same active ingredients.

Use	Active Ingredient	Maximum oz ai per Single Application	Maximum oz ai per Use Period
Wheat, barley, triticale	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25
Oat	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.3	0.3
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.1	0.1
Fallow, burndown, Post harvest	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Offer for recycling.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK, OR FIRE), CALL INFOTRAC AT 1-800-535-5053.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks 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 Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

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Picket™ Herbicide (66222-xxx) (to EPA 09-30-08)