



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

66222-289

Date of Issuance:

2/16/21

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

ADM.07000.H.2.A

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

ADAMA Agan, Ltd.
c/o Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)
3120 Highwoods Blvd, Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604

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

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

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. This registration will automatically expire on February 15, 2026, unless the Agency amends this condition otherwise.
3. You must develop and follow an Herbicide Resistance Management Plan as described in Appendix A.

Signature of Approving Official:

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

2/16/21

4. You must submit annual reports to the Agency by January 15th of each year beginning in 2022, as outlined in Appendix A Section D, "Reporting Component," until the Agency amends this condition otherwise.
5. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 66222-289."
6. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 12/18/2019

If you have any questions, please contact Lydia Crawford by phone at 703-347-0622, or via email at Crawford.Lydia@epa.gov.

Enclosure

APPENDIX A

Herbicide Resistance Management Plan for MaxAce Rice

ADAMA and RiceTec must:

A. Grower Agreements, Field Detection and Remediation Components

1. Require that any person who purchases MaxAce Rice seed sign an enforceable binding contract (similar to the sample agreement provided to the EPA), herein referred to as a “grower agreement.” In such grower agreement, ADAMA and RiceTec will reinforce with users of this product the critical importance of following resistance-management practices. This includes stressing the need for pre- and post-application field scouting and that a lack of herbicide efficacy should be reported promptly to ADAMA, RiceTec, or its representatives;
2. Provide a copy of the grower agreement to EPA;
3. Retain copies of all executed grower agreements for a minimum of three years from the date of execution, and make such copies available to EPA upon request;
4. If any grower informs ADAMA, RiceTec, or its representatives of a lack of herbicide efficacy in a weed species listed on product labeling, then ADAMA, RiceTec, or its representatives must make any effort to evaluate the field for likely-resistance to this product by applying the criteria below, as set forth in Norsworthy, et al., “Reducing the Risks of Herbicide Resistance: Best Management Practices and Recommendations” Weed Science 2012 Special Issue: 31-62 (“Norsworthy criteria”)

Norsworthy et al. Criteria for Determining Possible (Likely) Herbicide Resistance

- a) *Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; and/or*
 - b) *A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and/or*
 - c) *Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.*
5. Keep records of all field evaluations for likely-resistance for a minimum of three years, and make such copies available to EPA upon request; and
 6. If on or more of the Norsworthy criteria are met, then:
 - a) Provide the grower with specific information and recommendations to control and contain likely-resistant weeds, including retreatment and/or other non-chemical controls, as appropriate. If requested by the grower, ADAMA or RiceTec will become actively involved in implementation of weed control measures;
 - b) Request, at the time of the initial determination that one or more of the Norsworthy criteria are met and prior to any application of alternative control practices, that the grower provide access to the relevant field(s) to collect specimens of the likely-resistant weeds (potted specimens or seeds) for potential further evaluation in the greenhouse or laboratory, and to collect such specimens if possible (or, alternatively, request that the grower provide such specimens to ADAMA or RiceTec at ADAMA’s or RiceTec’s expense);
 - c) Conduct greenhouse or laboratory studies to confirm resistance as soon as practicable following sample collection, if technically feasible;

- d) To the extent possible, contact or visit the grower in an appropriate timeframe after implementation of the additional weed control measures in order to evaluate success of such measures; and
- e) If the additional weed control measures were not successful in controlling the likely-resistant weeds, then:
 - 1. Work with the grower to determine the reason(s) why the additional control measures were unsuccessful;
 - 2. Report annually the inability to control the likely-resistant weeds to relevant stakeholders; and
 - 3. Offer to further assist the grower with technical expertise on how to control and contain the likely-resistant weeds, including retreatment and/or other non-chemical controls, as appropriate.

B. Educational/Informational Component

- 1. Develop and implement an education program for growers that includes the following elements:
 - a) The education program shall identify appropriate best management practices (BMPs), set forth under “Best Management Practices (BMPs) Component,” below, to avoid and control weed resistance, and shall convey to growers the importance of complying with BMPs;
 - b) The education program shall include at least one written communication regarding herbicide-resistance management each year to purchasers of MaxAce Rice seed (separate and apart from the grower agreement); and
 - c) The education program shall be made available to ADAMA or RiceTec sales representatives for distribution to growers.
- 2. Provide a copy of the education program to EPA.

C. Evaluation Component

- 1. Annually conduct a survey of users of MaxAce Rice seed. This survey must be based on a statistically representative sample of users of MaxAce Rice seed. The sample size and geographical resolution should be adequate to allow analysis of responses within regions, between regions, and across the United States. This survey shall evaluate, at a minimum, the following:
 - a) Growers’ adherence to the terms of the grower agreements; and
 - b) Whether growers have encountered any perceived issue with non-performance or lack of efficacy of this product, and if so, how growers have responded.
- 2. Utilize the results from the survey described in paragraph 1 of this section to annually review, and modify as appropriate for the upcoming growing season, the following:
 - a) Efforts aimed at achieving compliance with the grower agreement;
 - b) Responses to incidents of likely weed resistance and confirmed weed resistance; and
 - c) The education program. At the initiative of either EPA, ADAMA, or RiceTec, all parties shall consult about possible modification to the education program.

D. Reporting Component

1. Submit annual reports to EPA by January 15th of each year beginning with the first year of sales. The reports shall include:
 - a) Annual sales of MaxAce Rice seed and its associated herbicide products by state;
 - b) The current grower agreement;
 - c) The first annual report shall include the current education program and associated materials, and subsequent annual reports shall include updates of any aspect of the education program and associated materials that have materially changed since submission of the previous annual report;
 - d) Summary of efforts aimed at achieving compliance with the grower agreement;
 - e) Summary of determinations as to whether any reported lack of herbicide efficacy was due to likely-resistance, any follow-up actions taken, and if available, the final outcome (e.g., evaluation of success of additional weed control measures) regarding each case of likely-resistance. The annual report shall list the cases of likely-resistance by county and state;
 - f) The results of the annual survey described in section 1 of the Evaluation Component, including whether growers are implementing herbicide resistance BMPs, and a summary of ADAMA and RiceTec's annual review and possible modification, based on the survey, of the education program, grower agreement compliance efforts, and response to reports of likely-resistance, described in section 2 of the Evaluation Component; and
 - g) Summary of the status of any laboratory and greenhouse testing performed by or at the direction of ADAMA and RiceTec, in response to incidents of likely-resistance, performed in the previous year. Data pertaining to such testing need not be included in the annual reports, but such data must be made available to EPA upon request.
2. Following submission of the annual report, ADAMA and RiceTec shall meet with EPA at EPA's request in order to evaluate and consider the information contained in the report.

E. Best Management Practices Component

Identify best management practices (BMPs) in the education program. The grower agreement shall advise growers to follow BMPs. The following are examples of BMPs:

Regarding crop selection and cultural practices:

- Understand the biology of the weeds present.
- Use a diversified approach towards weed management focused on preventing weed-seed production and reducing the number of weed seeds in the soil seed-bank.
- Emphasize cultural practices that suppress weeds by using crop competitiveness.
- Plant into weed-free fields, keep fields as weed-free as possible, and note areas where weeds were a problem in prior season.
- Incorporate additional weed-control practices whenever possible, such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, crop rotation, and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed-control program.

- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Manage weed seed at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Fields should be scouted before application to ensure herbicide and application rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Fields should be scouted after application to confirm herbicide effectiveness and to detect weed escapes.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an alternate mode-of-action herbicide or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your ADAMA retailer, representative or call 1-866-406-6262. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

Regarding Herbicide Selection:

Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed control program.

- A broad-spectrum weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present in the field. Weeds should be identified through scouting and field history.
- Difficult-to-control weeds may provide sequential applications of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.
- Apply full rates of this herbicide for the most difficult to control weeds in the field. Applications should be made when weeds are at the correct size to minimize weed escapes.
- Two to three applications should be used to ensure complete weed control in a rice system; scout fields carefully and hand rogue any escapes. Repeated application of the same mechanism of action is generally discouraged; however, in rice, complete control of weed rice is essential to prevent outcrossing. Rotate away from ACCase-resistant rice systems in the subsequent year. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to ADAMA, RiceTec, or their representative.

ACCEPTED

2/16/2021

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 66222-289

QUIZALOFOP-P-ETHYL	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE
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ADM.07000.H.2.A

Herbicide

**For Use Only on Max-Ace Cropping Solution Rice (Quizalofop-resistant rice)
(ABN: Highcard™)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Quizalofop-P-ethyl: Ethyl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)- phenoxy]propionate	10.02%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>89.98%</u>
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 0.88 lb active ingredient per gallon
Contains petroleum-based distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

How can we help? 1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604

EPA Reg. No. 66222-x

EPA Est. No. _____

NET CONTENTS: _____

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-250-9291 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for emergency medical treatment information. - For general information about this product, call 1-866-406-6262, or contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu. <p>Physician Note: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</p>	

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accidents call 1-800-535-5053.

Note to Reviewer: Bracketed text indicates optional or alternate language options
[For additional precautionary, handling and use statements, see inside of this booklet.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye and skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton \geq mils.
- Shoes plus socks

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

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with Oxidizing agents. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

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 in your State 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 including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Product Information

ADM.07000.H.2.A is a systemic herbicide that is rapidly absorbed by treated foliage and translocated to the roots and other growing points of the plant. When affected, younger plant tissues become chlorotic/necrotic and eventually die, leaving treated plants stunted and noncompetitive. In general, these symptoms are first observed within 7 to 14 days after application depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.

The degree of control and duration of the effect of ADM.07000.H.2.A depend upon the rate used, weed spectrum, weed size and variability, growing conditions at and following treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, tank mixtures, and spray adjuvant used.

Conditions conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize the performance of ADM.07000.H.2.A. Unacceptable control may occur if ADM.07000.H.2.A is applied to grasses stressed from:

- Abnormal weather (excessive heat or cold, or widely fluctuating temperatures),
- Hail damage,
- Drought,
- Water saturated soils,
- Mechanical injury, or
- Prior herbicide injury.

Grasses under these conditions are often less sensitive to herbicide activity. Delay application until the stress passes and weeds and crop resume growth.

Before making application of ADM.07000.H.2.A to crops previously under stress, or injured from other pesticide applications, the crop needs to be fully recovered and growing vigorously.

ADM.07000.H.2.A is rainfast 1 hour after application.

Precautions

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

- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants (refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label).

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all or direct contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to ADM.07000.H.2.A.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than those included in the crop rotation section.

Max-Ace™ Cropping Solution Rice

ADM.07000.H.2.A is a selective post emergence herbicide that controls emerged annual and perennial grasses in Max-Ace Rice (Quizalofop-resistant rice). ADM.07000.H.2.A does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at specified rates and timings, ADM.07000.H.2.A controls the grasses listed in the “Max-Ace Rice – Weeds controlled and Rate Selection” chart.

Use only in Max-Ace Rice for the control of red rice, volunteer rice types (conventional, FullPage, or hybrid volunteer rice), annual and perennial grasses in rice production.

- Apply ADM.07000.H.2.A at 13-15.5 fl. oz. per acre (0.09 – 0.11 lb ai/A) by ground or by air to Max-Ace Rice from the 2- to 3-leaf stage (BBCH 12-13) followed by a second application at 13 – 15.5 fl oz. per acre prior to Panicle Initiation (BBCH 29-30).
- A sequential application program is necessary for complete control of red and volunteer rice due to extended emergence. Separate sequential applications by at least 10 days.
- Do not apply more than a total of 31 fluid ounces per acre (0.21 lb ai/A) per year.
- Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution), by ground or aerial application. DO NOT use less than 1 pt/A crop oil concentrate with low volume (less than 12.5 gal/A) aerial or ground application.

Important Restrictions for Max-Ace Rice

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of ADM.07000.H.2.A per acre (0.11 lb ai/A) per application to Max-Ace Rice.
- Do not apply ADM.07000.H.2.A through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Do not apply to any body of water except Max-Ace Rice fields.
- Do not apply more than a total of 31 fluid ounces of ADM.07000.H.2.A per acre (0.21 lb ai/A) per year to Max-Ace Rice.
- Do not make more than two applications of ADM.07000.H.2.A to Max-Ace Rice per year, with at least 10 days between applications.
- Do not apply ADM.07000.H.2.A to rice fields that will be used for mollusk production during the treatment year.
- Do not apply ADM.07000.H.2.A to Max-Ace Rice earlier than 2- to 3-leaf stage (BBCH 12-13).
- Do not make second rice application once Panicle Initiation begins (BBCH 30).
- Do not release flood water from treated fields for 7 days after the second ADM.07000.H.2.A application.
- Do not use flood water from treated fields for irrigation purposes for any other food/feed crops.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice (conventional and FullPage, hybrids), and corn are sensitive to ADM.07000.H.2.A.
- Do not apply ADM.07000.H.2.A or any other herbicide that contains the active ingredient quizalofop-P-ethyl as a preplant burndown treatment prior to planting Max-Ace Rice.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, ADM.07000.H.2.A is a **Group 1** herbicide. While weed resistance to **Group 1** herbicides is common in a number of weed species, these herbicides remain an important component of successful weed control programs. Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, mechanical, and biological control tactics. Cultural control tactics include agronomic practices that improve the competitive ability of the crop via rotation, variety/cultivar selection, precision fertilizer placement and optimum crop plant density. Agronomic practices should also limit the development and spread of weeds by using clean crop seed (e.g. certified seed), prevent crop trait-out crossing, control weed influx from field borders, and manage weed seed at harvest/post-harvest to minimize the carryover seed-bank into the following crop. Mechanical control tactics include timely tillage where practical, equipment cleaning to avoid weed spread, and minimization of harvest crop seed losses in the field through close attention to timeliness of harvesting, correct setup of harvest equipment, and covering

crop seed loads during harvest and transport to avoid dispersing seed. An example of a biological control tactic is field grazing during or after cropping to manage weeds and reduce weed seed production.

Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.

Chemical Control

- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- Apply preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds to reduce early season weed competition and allow for timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.
- Use tank mixes and sequential applications with other herbicides possessing different modes of action (MOAs) that are also effective on the target weeds.
- Follow labeled application rate and weed growth stage specifications.
- DO NOT rely on a single herbicide mode of action for weed control during the growing season.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same mode of action more than twice per growing season.
- Use recommended adjuvant, adequate spray volume, proper nozzle and pressure (see label) to ensure effective weed coverage for applications.
- Control weeds in field borders to prevent weeds from influx into field.

Scouting and Containment

- Scout fields before application to ensure optimum herbicide selection, rates and timing for effective control of target weeds.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective. Consider application and environmental factors that may have led to incomplete control.
- Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different mode of action or use a mechanical control measure. Do not allow weed escapes to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving to a different field to avoid spread of resistant weeds (especially harvest and tillage equipment).
- Contact your state cooperative extension service, land grant university weed scientist, professional consultants, your herbicide supplier and/or your local sales representative if resistance is suspected.
- Prevent crop trait out-crossing to weeds and weed influx from border to field.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your ADAMA retailer, representative or call 1-866-406-6262. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

APPLICATION TIMING

ADM.07000.H.2.A will control emerged grasses when applied at specific rates and timings. Apply ADM.07000.H.2.A to young, actively growing grasses according to the rate chart that follows. Grasses that emerge following the first ADM.07000.H.2.A application will require additional treatment. Applications made to grasses that are larger than the sizes listed in the rate charts or to grasses under stress may result in unsatisfactory control. In the event of a grass emergence after the first ADM.07000.H.2.A application, or regrowth of previously treated grass occurs, a sequential application of ADM.07000.H.2.A may be applied.

TANK MIXES

Do not use tank mixtures of ADM.07000.H.2.A with any pesticide or spray adjuvant except as directed on this label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Refer to the labels of all tank mix products for information regarding use information (including rates, timing, application information, and sprayer cleanup) and product precautions and restrictions (especially adjuvants – ADM.07000.H.2.A requires the use of an adjuvant). The most restrictive provisions apply. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with ADM.07000.H.2.A.

ADAMA also advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer or ADAMA representative as to the potential for any adverse interactions (resulting in unacceptable grass control and/or crop injury) before using new herbicide, insecticide and fungicide mixtures. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ADM.07000.H.2.A and the new herbicide, insecticide or fungicide product to a small area.

Always conduct a jar test to evaluate physical compatibility before applying a particular mixture to crops for the first time.

Tank mixes of ADM.07000.H.2.A with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of ADM.07000.H.2.A may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

Broadleaf Weed Control:

For optimum control ADM.07000.H.2.A should be applied separately from broadleaf herbicides. However, with tankmix applications of ADM.07000.H.2.A and broadleaf herbicides, use the higher rate of ADM.07000.H.2.A and follow the restrictions of the most restrictive herbicide. Potential tankmix partner contains herbicides including: Quinclorac, pendimethalin, saflufenacil, bentazon, clomazone, penoxsulam, imazosulfuron, propanil, bispyribac-sodium, and halosulfuron-methyl.

Application with Broadleaf Herbicides:

For best results, apply ADM.07000.H.2.A alone or in sequence with a broadleaf herbicide(s). Under arid or stressful environmental conditions, tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides may show a small reduction in control of some grass species. Activity of the postemergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mixture is not affected.

Split Applications with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides:

Applying ADM.07000.H.2.A immediately prior to or following an application of a postemergence broadleaf herbicide may reduce control of some grasses. For best results, follow these instructions when making split applications:

- Apply postemergence broadleaf herbicides at least 24 hours after applying ADM.07000.H.2.A.
- Apply ADM.07000.H.2.A when grass begins to develop new leaves (generally 7 days after the postemergence broadleaf herbicide application) in fields treated with a postemergence broadleaf herbicide.

CROP ROTATION

- Do not rotate to crops other than Barley, Canola, Cotton, Crambe, Dry Beans, Flax, Lentils, Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint, Peas (Dry and Succulent Peas), Snap Beans, Soybeans, Sugarbeets, Sunflowers, or Wheat within 120 days after application.
- Rotate to FullPage Rice or another crop including [glyphosate][ready][resistant] soybeans or corn and use alternate herbicide mode of action for red rice control.
- DO NOT plant Max-Ace Rice in consecutive years in the same field except in the case of crop failure. In the case of crop failure, Max-Ace Rice may be replanted in the same year; but the 31 fl oz per acre annual maximum still applies even if an application was made prior to crop failure.
- If rotating to FullPage Rice follow the FullPage stewardship guide for control of volunteer rice types (conventional, Max-Ace or hybrid volunteer rice) to help prevent weed resistance.
- In other rotational crops use a residual herbicide for red rice and grass control, containing active ingredients including dimethenamid-P, saflufenacil, and s-metolachlor.
- If late germinating red rice is present in a [glyphosate] crop prior to canopy closure, an application of glyphosate is recommended. Use non-ALS and non-ACCCase herbicides to control red rice and other grasses just prior to canopy closure.
- If late germinating red rice is present in a Liberty Link® crop prior to canopy closure, an application of glufosinate is recommended. Use non-ALS and non-ACCCase herbicides to control red rice and other grasses just prior to canopy closure.
- DO NOT fallow fields following Max-Ace Rice without repeated field tillage or glyphosate treatments to control volunteer red rice.
- DO NOT allow any Max-Ace Rice to go to seed in a non-rice year. This includes any fallow or crawfish production fields.
- When practical, cultivate all rotational crops regardless of herbicide program.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of ADM.07000.H.2.A must include either a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant. For optimal performance, always mix ADM.07000.H.2.A with a high quality Crop Oil Concentrate. If another herbicide is tank mixed with ADM.07000.H.2.A to increase the weed spectrum, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients. Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution), by ground or aerial application.

MAX-ACE RICE – WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION			
	Size at Application (leaf)	ADM.07000.H.2.A Applied Alone (fl oz product/A)	ADM.07000.H.2.A* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide (fl oz product/A)
Annual Grasses**			
Corn, Volunteer (<i>Zea mays</i>)***	6-10	13 – 15.5 fl oz	Sequential: The maximum use rate of ADM.07000.H.2.A is 31 fluid ounces per crop per year
Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	2-8		
Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	6-10		
Fall Panicum (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	2-6		
Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	2-6†		
Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>)	2-6		
Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>)	2-6		
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	2-6		
Crabgrass, Large (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>)	2-6†		
Crabgrass, Smooth (<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>)	2-6†		
Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>)	2-6		
Texas Panicum (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)	2-6		
Red Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	1-4		
Volunteer Rice (Conventional, FullPage, hybrids)	1-4		
Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>)	2-6		
Perennial Grasses**			
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)	13 – 15.5 fl oz	Sequential: The maximum use rate of ADM.07000.H.2.A is 31 fluid ounces per crop per year
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	10-24		

- | |
|---|
| * Sequential application applied 10 – 21 days apart to allow for late emerging red rice or other annual grasses. Do not exceed a total of 31 fl oz/A per crop per year. |
| ** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 13 – 18 fl oz/A may be applied, based upon local experience. Under arid conditions use the higher rate. |
| *** Control includes (glyphosate resistant), (glufosinate resistant), and (imidazolinone resistant). |
| † Length of lateral growth. |

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

- See SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for additional information and precautions.

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre in non-arid areas.
- Use a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre in arid areas.
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.

Band Application

- Because band application equipment sprays a narrower area than broadcast application equipment, calibrate equipment to use proportionately less spray solution.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator not to exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type, nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure.
- For additional information on row banders see ADAMA informational bulletin.

Aerial Application

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre in arid areas.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank ¼ to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of ADM.07000.H.2.A. If ADM.07000.H.2.A and a tank mix partner are to be applied together, consult the tank mix partner label for information on which should be added first (normally granules and powders are added first).
3. Continue agitation until the ADM.07000.H.2.A is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the ADM.07000.H.2.A is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required volume of spray additives, always add these to the spray tank last.
6. Apply ADM.07000.H.2.A spray mixture within a reasonable period of time of mixing to avoid product degradation (24 to 48 hrs). If the spray mixture stands for any period of time, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before ADM.07000.H.2.A is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying ADM.07000.H.2.A. It is very important that any buildup of dried pesticide deposits which have accumulated in the application equipment be removed prior to spraying ADM.07000.H.2.A. Steam-cleaning spray tanks to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits of previously applied products will help prevent accidental crop injury.

At the End of the Day

During periods when multiple loads of ADM.07000.H.2.A herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, rinse and partly fill the interior of the tank with fresh water, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spray ADM.07000.H.2.A and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Those Listed in the Crop Rotation Section

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of ADM.07000.H.2.A as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other 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.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or ADAMA approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, or applicator or ADAMA representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes

1. CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-clean spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When ADM.07000.H.2.A is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of ADM.07000.H.2.A and applications of other pesticides to ADM.07000.H.2.A-sensitive crops during the same spray season, dedicate a sprayer to ADM.07000.H.2.A to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply coarse or larger spray droplets as defined by the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). 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

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. 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** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles, including solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (including disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types, including solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of 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 labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, keep the boom level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

Apply when wind speeds are less than 15 mph. The wind speed range for optimum performance is between 3 and 10 mph. At wind speeds less than 3 mph temperature inversions may exist, and at wind speeds above 10 mph spray patterns may be compromised. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

Temperature and Humidity

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Do not apply during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. 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 minimizing drift potential 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 potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

Sensitive Areas

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

Upwind Swath Displacement

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

Spray Drift Control Restrictions

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

Aerial Applications

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.

Ground Applications

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If product is allowed to freeze, warm to 50°F and agitate before using. Do not stack containers more than three (3) containers high. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Damaged or leaking containers that contain product that cannot be used immediately should be transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Any spilled materials should be thoroughly absorbed with a suitable absorbent, swept up and transferred to a new or waste container for disposal as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal."

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticide should be stored in locked facilities. To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification.

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container. Keep containers closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticides or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA region office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Nonrefillable Container (Equal to or Less than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake container 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 container for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Container (Greater than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip the container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer container for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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 ADAMA. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA 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 ADAMA is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA 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 ADAMA's election, the replacement of product.

**Optional Text for Import Labels: [Shipped for further Labeling and Packaging. NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY CONSUMER]
{Reviewer Note: Import Label will not contain directions for use}**

ADM.07000.H.2.A – EPA Reg. No. Pending – master