



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

66222-304

Date of Issuance:

6/5/25

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
☐ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Temper

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27612

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

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

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

This product is 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.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Francisco Llerena-Arias for:
Heather McFarley, Product Manager 24
Fungicide & Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

6/5/25

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 66222-304."
3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

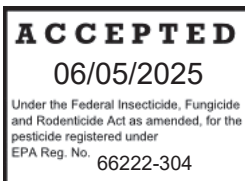
If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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

- Basic CSF dated 09/05/2023.

If you have any questions, please contact Francisco Llarena-Arias at llarena-arias.francisco@epa.gov.

Enclosure



Glufosinate-Ammonium	Group	10	Herbicide
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TEMPER

[Alternate Brand Names: Glufosinate 280SL]

A non-selective herbicide for post emergence broadcast use on canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, and soybean designated as glufosinate-resistant. Temper may be used for weed control in non glufosinate-resistant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. Temper may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional variety of canola, sweet corn, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. Temper may be used for post emergence weed control in listed tree, vine, and bushberry crops. Temper may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Glufosinate ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS	<u>75.5%</u>
TOTAL	100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

**Equivalent to 2.33 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

*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.)*

EPA Reg. No. 66222-xxx

EPA Est. No.

Net Contents: _____

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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 by a poison control center or doctor. 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 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For general information on product use, etc., call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378. For emergencies, call the poison control center 1-800-222-1222.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	

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

Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)
8601 Six Forks Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27615

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

[Optional text: For additional precautionary, handling and use statements, see inside of this booklet.
[See inside label booklet for [First Aid,] additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes and socks.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).
- Applicators using groundboom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear long -sleeve shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves.
- Mixer/loaders supporting groundboom applications to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, and olives must wear long-sleeve shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves.

User Safety Requirements

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

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved filtering face piece respirator with any N filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection. For more information, see www.epa.gov/pesticide-respirators.

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. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard s (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

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present. **DO NOT** apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Glufosinate-ammonium and its degradates have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing. These methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc., or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water run-off.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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 use this product until you have read the entire label. **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.

In the State of New York Only: DO NOT sell, use, or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours, with the following exceptions:

- The REI for workers engaged in scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans is 4 days.
- The REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

**IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

Temper may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of any conventional variety of canola, sweet corn, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

Post emergence row crop applications of Temper may be made only to glufosinate-resistant crops.

The basis of selectivity of Temper in LibertyLink® and glufosinate-resistant crops is the presence of a gene that causes the crop to be non-resistant to glufosinate. Crops not containing this gene will be resistant to Temper and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. **DO NOT** allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops resistant to the active ingredient in this product.

Temper may be applied to conventional cotton resistant to the active ingredient in Temper using a hooded sprayer.

Applications totrees, vines and bushberries must avoid contact of Temper solution, spray drift, or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, bushberries, and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature dark brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Temper with parts of trees, bushberries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For ground applications and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but **DO NOT** exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

POLLINATOR ADVISORY: This product contains an herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators. 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.

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.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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 – Ground Boom

- 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. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- 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 - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- 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.

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that **DO NOT** meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/EPA-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>.

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 APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Temper is a soluble liquid herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, and soybean designated as glufosinate-resistant and in trees, vines, and bushberries. Temper may be applied for potato vine desiccation. Temper may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional variety of canola, sweet corn, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

Temper is only foliar active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply Temper to actively growing weeds as described in the Weed Control Directions for Row Crops section to for optimal weed control. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- Temper is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species, therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- Application needs to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced Palmer amaranth, lambsquarters, and velvetleaf control.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or ADAMA representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Temper in your region.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions for example drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, **DO NOT** cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Temper are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Soybeans, and Sugar beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70 days
All Other Crops	180 Days

*See “**Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation**” for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after Temper applications to potatoes.

Weed Resistance Management

Glufosinate-ammonium, the active ingredient in TEMPER, is a Group 10 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 10 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 10 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 10 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those

species by Temper or other Group 10 herbicides. Users should scout before and after application.

Suspected herbicide resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide applied at specified application rates, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds.
- The spreading of a patch of a particular weed species that survives an herbicide application; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid the consecutive use of Temper or other target site of action Group 10 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern (an herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides).
- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Scout prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistant management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of TEMPER against a particular weed species to your ADAMA retailer or representative. 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. Also, for more information on weed resistance management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights are shown in the weed control tables in weed populations with mixed species; apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lb ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lb ai/A)
Amaranth, Palmer ²	NA	4	Morningglory, smallflower ²	4	6
Anoda, spurred	3	5	Morningglory, tall ²	6	8
Beggarweed, Florida	4	5	Mustard, wild	4	6
Black, medic	5	7	Nightshade, black	4	6
Blueweed, Texas	5	7	Nightshade, eastern black	6	8
Buckwheat, wild	6	7	Nightshade, hairy	6	8
Buffalobur	6	7	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4	6
Burcucumber	6	10	Pigweed, redroot ²	3	4
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2	4	Pigweed, prostrate ²	3	4
Carpetweed	4	6	Pigweed, spiny ²	3	4

Chickweed, common	6	8	Pigweed, smooth ²	3	4
Cocklebur, common	6	14	Pigweed, tumble ²	3	4
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	4	6	Puncturevine	4	6
Cotton, volunteer ¹	6	8	Purslane, common	2	4
Croton, tropic	3	5	Pusley, Florida	S	3
Croton, woolly	2	4	Ragweed, common	6	10
Eclipta	4	6	Ragweed, giant	6	12
Devil's claw	2	4	Senna, coffee	4	6
Fleabane, annual	6	8	Sesbania, hemp	6	8
Galinsoga, hairy	6	8	Shepherd's Purse	6	8
Galinsoga, small flower	6	7	Sicklepod (java bean)	4	6
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4	5	Sida, prickly	4	5
Geranium, cutleaf	4	6	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	14
Hempnettle	4	6	Smellmelon	4	6
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	2	4	Sowthistle, annual	6	8
Jimsonweed	6	10	Soybeans, volunteer ¹	6	8
Knotweed	3	5	Spurge, prostrate	2	4
Kochia ²	4	6	Spurge, spotted	2	4
Ladysthumb	6	14	Starbur, bristly	4	6
Lambsquarters, common ²	4	6	Sunflower, common	6	14
Mallow, common	4	6	Sunflower, prairie	3	5
Mallow, Venice	6	8	Sunflower, volunteer	6	10
Marestail	S	6-12	Thistle, Russian ²	S	6-12
Marshelder, annual	4	6	Velvetleaf ²	3	4
Morningglory, entireleaf ²	6	8	Waterhemp, common ²	NA	5
Morningglory, ivyleaf ²	6	8	Waterhemp, tall ²	NA	5
Morningglory, pitted ²	6	8			
Morningglory, sharppod ²	2	4			

^a in cotton, TEMPER may be applied at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai glufosinate/A), three times per acre per year.

^b **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.40 lb ai glufosinate/A) post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

S Indicates suppression

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

² For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

³ May require sequential applications for control.

NA Not advised.

GRASS WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lb ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lb ai/A)
Barley, volunteer ³	3	4	Millet, wild proso	6	7
Barnyardgrass	3	5	Millet, proso volunteer	6	7
Bluegrass, annual	3	5	Oat, wild ²	3	4
Corn, volunteer ¹	10	12	Panicum, fall	3	5

Crabgrass, large ²	3	5	Panicum, Texas	4	6
Crabgrass, smooth ²	3	5	Rice, red	4	6
Cupgrass, woolly	6	12	Rice, volunteer ¹	4	6
Foxtail, bristly	6	8	Sandbur, field ²	S	2
Foxtail, giant	6	12	Shattercane	6	8
Foxtail, green	6	12	Signalgrass, broadleaf	3	5
Foxtail, robust purple	6	8	Sprangletop	4	6
Foxtail, yellow ²	3	4	Sorghum, volunteer	6	8
Goosegrass ³	2	3	Stinkgrass	4	6
Johnsongrass, seedling	3	5	Wheat, volunteer ²	4	5
Junglerice	3	5	Witchgrass	4	6

^a In cotton, TEMPER may be applied at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A), three times per acre per year.

^b **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.40 lb ai glufosinate/A) post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

^S Indicates suppression

¹ Volunteer *LibertyLink* or glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation, 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment for 10-21 days after the first application is specified for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn.

² For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to initiation.

³ A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weeds**

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of TEMPER are specified (22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) followed by 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)).

Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow*
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp*	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Goldenrod, gray*	Quackgrass*
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Milkweed, common*	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine*	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woollyleaf	Muhly, wirestem	Timothy*
Chickweed, Mouse ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

*Suppression Only

**See the Application Directions for Use on Cotton section of this label for additional use rates.

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Restrictions

- DO NOT** use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air assisted spray equipment. Uniform thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.
- DO NOT** use raindrop nozzles.

Ground Application

Refer to the *Rate Tables* for proper application rates. **DO NOT** apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and ensure consistent weed control, apply TEMPER with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern. Apply TEMPER broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum

ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80 degree or 110 degree flat fan nozzles is strongly advised for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45 degree angle forward will result in better spray coverage. **Under dense weed/crop canopies a broadcast rate of 15-20 gallons of water per acre must be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT** use raindrop nozzles. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of TEMPER.

Aerial Application

Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of TEMPER.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If TEMPER is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1 quart jar.
2. For each pound of dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl oz of TEMPER to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and evaluate the solution uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, **DO NOT** use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the Storage and Disposal section of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mix Instructions

TEMPER may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. TEMPER cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and restrictions. *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.*

TEMPER must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. TEMPER is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding TEMPER to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see Cleaning Instructions).

Mix TEMPER with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner: Prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of TEMPER and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc., have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners specified on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before

spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using TEMPER, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using TEMPER, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

TEMPER may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of any conventional variety of canola, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. Apply a minimum of 29 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.53 lb ai/A) for burndown of existing weeds just prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beets. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of TEMPER. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.

- In cotton, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.79 lb ai/A).
Restriction: If more than 29 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.53 lb ai/A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A of TEMPER (1.32 lb ai), including all application timings.
- In soybean, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.66 lb ai/A). If 29-36 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.53 – 0.66 lb ai/A) are used in a single burndown application, one additional in season application may be made at up to 29 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.53 lb ai/A).
Restriction: The yearly total may not exceed 65 fl oz/A of TEMPER (1.19 lb ai/A), including all application timings.
- In canola, corn, and sugar beets, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.66 lb ai/A).
Restriction: No additional applications of TEMPER may be made post- emergence to the crop during the growing season.

	Burndown	In Season Applications (LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant only)	Yearly Max
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)	2 applications at 22 – 29 fl oz/A* (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lb ai/A)
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 – 43 fl oz/A (0.55 lb – 0.79 lb ai/A)	1 application at 22 – 29 fl oz/A* (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lb ai/A)
Soybean Use Pattern	29 – 36 fl oz/A (0.53 lb – 0.66 lb ai/A)	1 application at 22 – 29 fl oz/A** (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	65 fl oz/A (1.19 lb ai/A)
Canola, Corn, Sugar beets	29 – 36 fl oz/A (0.53 lb – 0.66 lb ai/A)	None	36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A)

*Cotton labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant OR with hooded sprayer for non LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant varieties (see Cotton use directions)

**Soybeans labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant only (see Soybean use directions)

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS

(Not for use in California)

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. TEMPER works best when weeds are actively growing. A cultivation may be made at least 5 days before a TEMPER application or 5 days after a TEMPER application.

APPLICATION TIMING

Applications of TEMPER on sugar beets may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the 10 leaf stage of the sugar beet. TEMPER is a foliar active material with no soil residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. TEMPER will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the advised leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. TEMPER is rainfast 4 hours after application, therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

For best weed control and sugar beet yield, TEMPER applications must begin when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter. Repeat applications must be made when newly germinated weeds again reach 1 inch in height or diameter. Refer to the Rate Tables for Weed Control in Sugar Beets for selection of the proper rate dependent upon the weed species present and size. A repeat application of TEMPER or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide selected from the tank mix partners listed on this label will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 30 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.55 lb ai/A) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 60 fl oz of TEMPER (1.10 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of TEMPER per year.
- **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
- **DO NOT** plant rotation crops in a field treated with TEMPER within 120 days after the last application of TEMPER with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of TEMPER. Corn, soybeans, canola, and sugar beets that are not sensitive to the active ingredient of TEMPER may be planted at any time.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** add surf actants. Antifoams or drift control agents may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER if sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.

RATE TABLES FOR WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR BEETS

The rate of TEMPER in fluid ounces (pints) of formulated product per acre to be used for the control of weeds at selected heights is shown in the following tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply the rate needed for all species present.

Grass Weeds Controlled with TEMPER

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/Application Timing/Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.9 pt./A) (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A (1.25 pts/A) (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Barley, volunteer	1 – 2 leaf (2)	3 leaf (3)	Multiple applications may be required
Barnyardgrass	1 – 3 leaf (2)	4 – 5 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller
Corn, volunteer	1 – 2 leaf (3)	3 – 4 leaf (6)	
Crabgrass, large	1 – 3 leaf (2)	4 – 5 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller
Crabgrass, smooth	1 – 3 leaf (2)	4 – 5 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller

Cupgrass, woolly	1 – 5 leaf (4)	(8)	
Foxtail, giant	1 – 4 leaf (3)	5 – 6 leaf (4)	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, green	1 – 4 leaf (3)	5 – 6 leaf (4)	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, yellow	1 – 3 leaf (1)	4 leaf (2)	Apply prior to tillering
Millet, volunteer proso	1 – 3 leaf (2)	4 – 5 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller
Millet, wild proso	1 – 3 leaf (2)	4 – 5 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller
Oat, wild	1 – 2 leaf (2)	3 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller
Panicum, fall	1 – 3 leaf (2)	4 – 5 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller
Panicum, Texas	1 – 3 leaf (2)	4 – 5 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller
Sandbur, field	-	1 – 4 leaf (2)	Apply prior to tillering
Wheat, volunteer	1 – 2 leaf (2)	3 leaf (3)	Maximum of 1 tiller

*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt./A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

For improved control of heavy populations or larger than advised volunteer wheat, volunteer barley, yellow foxtail, and wild oats, TEMPER can be tank mixed with – Quizalofop-p-ethyl; Sethoxydim; and Clethodim.

Perennial Weeds Controlled by TEMPER

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height/Diameter)		Comments on Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.9 pt./A) (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A (1.25 pt./A) (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Quackgrass	-	1 - 3 leaf (3")	Multiple applications required
Sowthistle, perennial	-	1 – 4 leaf (3")	Multiple applications required
Thistle, Canada	-	1 – 4 leaf (3")	Multiple applications required

*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt./A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by TEMPER

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height/Diameter)	
	15 fl oz/A (0.9 pt./A) (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A (1.25 pt./A) (0.37 lb ai/A)
Buckwheat, wild	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")
Buffalobur	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")
Carpetweed	-	1 – 4 leaf (2")
Chickweed, common	1- 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Cocklebur, common	1 – 6 leaf (3")	7 – 8 leaf (5")
Kochia	(1")	(2")
Ladysthumb	1 – 2 leaf (1")	3 – 4 leaf (3")
Lambsquarter, common	1 – 2 leaf (1")	4 – 5 leaf (3")
Mallow, Venice	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")
Marshelder	1 – 2 leaf (1")	3 – 4 leaf (2")
Mustard, wild	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")
Nightshade, eastern black	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")
Pigweed, prostrate	(1")	(3")
Pigweed, redroot	1 – 2 leaf (1")	3 – 4 leaf (3")
Pigweed, smooth	1 – 2 leaf (1")	3 – 4 leaf (3")
Pigweed, spiny	1 – 2 leaf (1")	3 – 4 leaf (3")
Purslane, common	(1")	(2")
Ragweed, common	1 – 6 leaf (3)	7 – 8 leaf (5")
Ragweed, giant	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")

Shepherd's purse	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 – 2 leaf (1")	3 – 4 leaf (3")
Sowthistle, annual	1 – 4 leaf (2")	5 – 6 leaf (3")
Sunflower, common	1 – 6 leaf (3")	7 – 8 leaf (5")
Thistle, Russian	(1")	(2")
Velvetleaf	1 – 2 leaf (1")	3 – 4 leaf (3")

*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt./A) if weeds exceed growth stage shown in the table.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

Apply TEMPER only to canola labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of TEMPER. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of TEMPER on canola may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage of the canola. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth maturity or yield.

Apply TEMPER at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) per application. A second application of TEMPER may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

- **DO NOT** use on canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications of TEMPER per year.
- **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 44 fl oz of TEMPER (0.80 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz (0.40 lb ai) per acre per application.
- If TEMPER was used in a burndown application, **DO NOT** make post emergence application to the crop.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the ***“Rotational Crop Restrictions”*** section under the ***“Information”*** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

TEMPER must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 pounds per acre. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

CANOLA TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

TEMPER at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) plus AMS may be used in tank mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. TEMPER may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the canola to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. TEMPER cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. The AMS rate may be reduced to 1.5 lb/A when TEMPER is tank mixed with a reduced rate of one of the grass herbicides specified below.

TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR TEMPER ON INVIGOR LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CANOLA

Tank Mix Partner	Rate (fl oz/A)
quizalofop-p-ethyl	Refer to product label for use rates.
sethoxydim	Refer to product label for use rates.
clethodim	Refer to product label for use rates.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR CANOLA FOR SEED PROPAGATION

TEMPER may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that **DO NOT** carry the LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.

Up to three applications of TEMPER at up to 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) per application may be made to canola for seed propagation. Applications may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18-30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR CANOLA FOR SEED PROPAGATION

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz (0.40 lb ai) of TEMPER per acre pre-application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than three applications of TEMPER per year.
- **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 66 fl oz of TEMPER (1.21 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- **DO NOT** use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN (Not for use in California)

Apply TEMPER only to LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant corn.

APPLICATION TIMING FOR SWEET CORN

Applications for TEMPER on sweet corn may be made from emergence until sweet corn is 24" tall or in the V-7 stage of growth (i.e., 7 developed collars), whichever comes first. Apply at a rate of 20 fl oz/A. TEMPER (0.37 lb ai/A) must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applications of TEMPER can be made to sweet corn in a year.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN

- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.37 lb ai/A) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 40 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.73 lb ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications of TEMPER per year.
- **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application.
- If TEMPER was used in a burndown application, **DO NOT** make post-emergence applications to the crop.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **“Rotational Crop Restrictions”** section under the **“Information”** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See **“Application Directions for Use on Field Corn and Silage Corn”** for Application Methods, Mixing Instructions, and Weed Control Tables.

Tank Mix Instructions for use on Sweet Corn

TEMPER may be tank mixed with tembotrione, mesotrione, atrazine, orhalosulfuron-methyl and thifensulfuron. When using TEMPER in tank mix combinations, carefully follow the “Directions for Use” labeling of the selected partner.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

Apply TEMPER only to corn labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of TEMPER. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of TEMPER on corn may be made with over the top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until corn is 24 inches tall or in the V-7 stage of growth (i.e., 7 developed collars), whichever comes first. For corn 24 inches to 36 inches tall only apply TEMPER using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of TEMPER following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Apply TEMPER at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) per application. A second application of TEMPER or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz (0.40 lb active ingredient) of TEMPER per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications of TEMPER per year.
- **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application..
- **DO NOT** apply more than 44 fl oz (0.80 lb ai) of TEMPER on corn per acre per year.
- If TEMPER was used in a burndown application, **DO NOT** make post-emergence applications to the crop.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **“Rotational Crop Restrictions”** section under the **“Information”** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

For corn and sweet corn, TEMPER must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lb per acre (17 lb/100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lb per acre (8.5 lb/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.

Use of additional surf actants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

CORN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of TEMPER. No additional surf actant is needed with any tank mix partner. TEMPER may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the corn to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. TEMPER cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR TEMPER ON CORN LABELED AS LIBERTY LINK OR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT

2,4-D	s-metolachlor, mesotrione and glyphosate	pendimethalin ¹
acetochlor	clopyralid potassium and flumetsulam	halosulfuron-methyl and thifensulfuron
carfentrazone-ethyl	s-metolachlor and mesotrione	flumetsulam
atrazine	tembtrione	s-metolachlor ²

¹ Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.

² It is advised that these products are tank mixed at half the use rate with TEMPER to reduce risk of crop response.

CORN INSECTICIDE TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR TEMPER

To provide weed and insect control in corn, TEMPER may be mixed with insecticides that contain the following active ingredients:

permethrin	cyfluthrin	lambda-cyhalothrin
esfenvalerate	chlorpyrifos	beta-cyfluthrin
dicamba and primisulfuron-methyl	atrazine, s-metolachlor and mesotrione	primisulfuron-methyl and prosulfuron
atrazine and dimethenamide-P	nicosulfuron	diflufenzopyr-sodium and dicamba
thiencarbazone-methyl and temotrione	metolachlor	dicamba and halosulfuron-methyl

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR CORN FOR SEED PROPAGATION

TEMPER may be applied to select out susceptible corn plants “segregates” that are sensitive to glufosinate-ammonium (**DO NOT** contain the LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant trait) during seed propagation

Inbred lines (plants not possessing the LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant trait) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of non-sensitive corn segregates, TEMPER may be applied at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb/A (17 lb/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth (i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars). A second treatment of 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb/A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24” tall. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lb/A (8.5 lb/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. TEMPER may be applied as a broadcast, over-the-top, post-emergence spray or as a directed spray only to LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant cotton. TEMPER may be applied post emergence to non-LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant cotton by using equipment designed to minimize contact of the spray with the cotton foliage. See the Application Methods on Non-LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant Cotton section for selection of shielding equipment. Severe injury or death may result if the TEMPER contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of TEMPER. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimum yield, early season weed removal is important.

Apply TEMPER to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A). If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.79 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. If more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lb ai/A), including all application timings. See Restrictions to the Directions for use on Cotton below for additional information.

Refer to the Weed Control Table for Row Crops section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. In weed populations with mixed species, select the highest rate required to control all the species. Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of TEMPER. A repeat application of TEMPER or tank mixes with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not emerged at the time of application. See the Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Cotton to select suitable tank mix partners.

Use Pattern	1 st Application	2 nd Application	3 rd Application	Yearly Maximum
Option 1	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lb ai/A)
Option 2	30-43 fl oz/A (0.55 lb – 0.79 lb ai/A)	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	None	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lb ai/A)

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER to cotton in Florida - South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the “**Rotational Crop Restrictions**” section under the “**Information**” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.
- **Restrictions for Cotton Option 1:**
 - Up to three applications of TEMPER may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A).
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz (1.59 lb ai) (including all application timings) to cotton per acre per year under this application scenario.
 - **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application.
- **Restrictions for Cotton Option 2:**
 - If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of TEMPER at up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz of TEMPER (0.79 lb ai) in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl oz (0.53 lb active ingredient) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz (0.53 lb ai) may be made to cotton.
 - **DO NOT** exceed 72 fl oz of TEMPER (1.32 lb active ingredient) per year under this scenario.
 - **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application.

APPLICATION METHODS TO COTTON LABELED AS LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT

Refer to the Weed Control Table for Row Crops to select the proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their size. Uniform and thorough spray coverage is required to achieve consistent weed control. For ground application, apply TEMPER to LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant cotton as an over-the- top foliar spray directed to the lower one-third of the cotton stand.

APPLICATION METHODS TO NON-LIBERTYLINK OR NON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT COTTON

Application of TEMPER to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant requires the use of

hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Amount of banded product needed per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre} = \text{Banded spray volume needed per acre}$$

POST HARVEST

TEMPER may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.73 lb ai/A) may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest.

If more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lb ai/A), including all application timings. Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON NON-LIBERTYLINK OR NON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT COTTON

- **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl ozs/A (0.73 lb ai/A) per application for burndown use.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application for burndown use for all crops.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl ozs/A (0.73 lb ai/A) per application for in-crop use.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl ozs/A (1.32 lb ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** apply Temper More herbicide within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days in-crop

COTTON TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of TEMPER. No additional surf actant is needed with any tank mix partner. TEMPER may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the cotton to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. TEMPER cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant **Cotton**- For cotton that is not sensitive to TEMPER, products containing s-metolachlor or pyriithiobac-sodium may be tank mixed with TEMPER and applied over the top post-emergence to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control.

All Cotton Types –Herbicides containing the following active ingredients may be tank mixed with TEMPER for hooded spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control.

POSTEMERGENCE OVER THE TOP TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR TEMPER ON LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT COTTON

quizalofop-p-ethyl	metolachlor	clethodim
sethoxydim	fluazifop-p-butyl	pyrithiobac-sodium
fluazifop-P-butyl and fenoxaprop-p-ethyl		

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

Apply TEMPER only to soybean designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of TEMPER. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Adding ammonium sulfate with TEMPER may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of TEMPER on soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage.

Apply TEMPER to LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant soybeans from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage at 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A). See weed chart to determine rate. If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 36 fl oz/A of TEMPER (0.66 lb ai/A) may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at maximum of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) with a yearly maximum of 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lb ai/A). TEMPER may be applied alone or in a tank mix application with a residual herbicide to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Although timely post applications of TEMPER can provide complete weed control, residual herbicides at burndown planting, or tank mixed with TEMPER help ensure optimal weed management, particularly if environmental conditions delay timely post applications. Residual herbicides can also reduce early season weed competition and are a key element of good weed resistance management practices.

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1 st Application	2 nd Application	Yearly Maximum
22 – 36 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.66 lb ai/A)	22 – 29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A)	65 fl oz/A (1.19 lb ai/A)

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 65 fl oz (1.19 lb ai) of TEMPER on soybeans per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of TEMPER per year.
- **DO NOT** make a second application before 10 days after the first application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) of TEMPER per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the “**Rotational Crop Restrictions**” section under the “**Information**” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals. Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart.

SOYBEAN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement TEMPER. No additional surf actant is needed with any tank mix partner. TEMPER may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the soybean to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. TEMPER cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR TEMPER IN LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SOYBEANS

quizalofop-p-ethyl	fluazifop-p-buyl and fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	imazamox
chlorimuron	thifensulfuron	sodium salt of fomesafen
clethodim	saflufenacil and imazethapyr	flumiclorac
lactofen	metolachlor	sodium salt of acifluorfen
pyroxasulfone and flumioxazin	s-metolachlor and sodium salt of fomesafen	saflufenacil
cloransulam-methyl	sethoxydim	thifensulfuron and chlorimuron
fluazifop-p-buyl	imazethapyr, ammonium salt	

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR SOYBEANS FOR SEED PROPAGATION

TEMPER may be applied to select out susceptible soybeans plants “segregates” that are sensitive to glufosinate-ammonium (**DO NOT** contain the LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant trait) during seed propagation.

For the selection of non-sensitive soybean (segregates), TEMPER may be applied at up to 22 to 36 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.66 lb ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliolate stage. A second treatment of 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN CITRUS (Crop Group 10-10), POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10), STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12-12), TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14-12), VINE, AND BUSHBERRY (Crop Subgroup 13-07B)

Apply TEMPER to the tree, vine, and bushberry crops listed below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

REGISTERED CROPS

- **Bushberry Crop Subgroup 13-07B**
 - Crop Subgroup 13B: Bushberry subgroup
 - Blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; currant; elderberry; gooseberry; huckleberry
 - Juneberry; lingonberry; salal
- **Citrus Crop Group 10-10**
 - Orange or tangerine/mandarin, calamondin; citron, citrus hybrids; Mediterranean mandarin; orange, sour; orange; sweet; satsuma darin; tachibana orange; tangerine (mandarine); tangelo; tangor, trifoliolate orange; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
 - Lemon or lime – Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; brown river finger lime; kumquat; lemon; lime; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russel River lime; sweet lime; Tahiti lime; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
 - Grapefruit – Grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; pummelo; tangelo; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.
- **Olives:** all olive varieties
- **Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10**
 - Crop Group 11. Pome Fruits Group
 - Apple; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; pear; pear, oriental; quince; azarole; hook; medlar; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

- **Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12**
 - Crop Group 12. Stone Fruits Group
 - Apricot; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine, peach; plum; plum, chicksaw; damson; plum, Japanese; plumcot; prune; capulin; jujube and sloe; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.
- **Tree Nuts Crop Group 14-12**
 - Almond; beech nut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut (bush nut); pecan; pistachios; walnut, black and English.
- **Grapes:** all grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins)

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of TEMPER. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with TEMPER until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply TEMPER as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine, and berries listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry crops. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of TEMPER may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of TEMPER solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, vines, and berries. **Only trunks with callused mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of TEMPER with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply TEMPER at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	TEMPER Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lb ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height, and or/grasses that have tillered	56 – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 lb – 1.50 lb ai/A)

Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount of Herbicide Needed for Treatment}$$

Application Methods for Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed), mix TEMPER at 1.7 fl oz of TEMPER (0.03 lb ai) per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

Weeds Controlled in CITRUS (Crop Group 10-10), POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10), STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12-12), TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14-12), VINE, AND BERRY CROPS BUSHBERRY (Crop Subgroup 13-07B)

Broadleaf Weeds			
Alkali sida	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Ammannia, purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, pitted	Sowthistle, annual
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, field	Mullein, turkey	Spurge, prostrate
Buckwheat, wild	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Starthistle, yellow
Buffalobur	Groundsel, common	Nettle	Sunflower, common
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, black	Sunflower, prairie
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, eastern black	Sunflower, volunteer
Chickweed, common	Knotweed	Nightshade, hairy	Swinecress
Chinese, thornapple	Kochia	Pennycress	Thistle, Russian
Cocklebur, common	Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot	Turnip, wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple weed	Velvetleaf
Cudweed	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Vervain
Cutleaf Eveningprimrose	London rocket	Purslane, common	Vetch
Dodder	Mallow, common	Radish, wild	Virginia copperleaf
Eclipta	Malva (little mallow)	Ragweed, common	Willowherb, panicle
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, giant	
Filaree	Mayweed	Redmaids	
Filaree, redstem	Morningglory, entireleaf	Shepherd's Purse	

Grass Weeds			
Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, annual	Cupgrass, woolly	Oat, wild	Sprangletop
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, giant	Panicum, fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, yellow	Rush, toad**	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual*	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

Biennial and Perennial Weeds			
Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, tansy	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Spurge, leaf y
Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, yellow	Thistle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	dogbank, hemp	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush*	Goldenrod, gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	plantain	woodsorrel
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common
Clover, alsike	Love grass	Quackgrass	
Clover, red	Mugwort	Rocket, yellow	
Clover, white	Mullein, common	Rose, wild	

*Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height.

**Indicates suppression.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CITRUS (Crop Group 10-10), POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10), STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12-12), TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14-12), VINE, AND BUSHBERRY (Crop Subgroup 13-07B)

Bushberry Crop Subgroup 13-07B

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply closer than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated Orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lb ai/A) per year.

Citrus Crop Group 10-10, Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10, Olives

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply closer than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated Orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lb ai/A) per year.

Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply closer than 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated Orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lb ai/A) per year.

Tree Nuts Crop Group 14-12

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply closer than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated Orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lb ai/A) per year.

Grapes

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lb ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lb ai/A) in a single application.

- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply closer than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lb ai/A) per year.

SUCKER CONTROL WITH TEMPER

TEMPER will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncalloused. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl oz of TEMPER/A (1.02 lb ai/A). Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers cannot exceed 12 inches in length.

TANK MIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

TEMPER does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of TEMPER or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surf actant is needed with any tank mix partner. TEMPER may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. TEMPER cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

flumioxazin	simazine	terbacil
oryzalin	diuron	norflurazon
oxyfluorfen		

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESSICATION

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Apply TEMPER at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21 fl oz/A (0.38 lb ai/A). Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply TEMPER with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO VINE DESICCATION

- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 fl oz of TEMPER (0.38 lb active ingredient) to potato vines per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 fl oz of TEMPER (0.38 lb active ingredient) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** split this application or apply more than one application per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of TEMPER.
- **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of TEMPER as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of TEMPER as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of TEMPER as a potato vine desiccant.

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

TEMPER may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, prior to planting or emergence of canola, sweet corn, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

Apply TEMPER at 22 or 29 fl oz/A (0.40 lb – 0.53 lb ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. TEMPER must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are specified with TEMPER to enhance total weed control. When using TEMPER in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions for use of the most restrictive label. See the **Application and Mixing Procedures** section of this label for additional information on how to apply TEMPER. See the **Information** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

- **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications sooner than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lb/A) per year.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Temper. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with Temper until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Apply Temper as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in farmsteads, recreational, and public areas listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading Weeds Controlled. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of Temper may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed. Apply Temper at the rates listed below for broad applications based on weed size and stage of growth for all weeds listed in Table for **Weeds Controlled**.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of TEMPER. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides.

Apply TEMPER as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation controls undesirable plant vegetation in noncrop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, and nonselective farmstead weed control in farmstead areas (barnyards, buildings, driveways, facilities, farmyards, machinery or implement yards, windbreaks, shelter belts)..

Apply as a broadcast or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Bushberry crops. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of TEMPER may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply TEMPER at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Storage	Temper Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lb ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height, and or/grasses that have tillered	56 - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 lb – 1.50 lb ai/A)

Application Methods for Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed), mix TEMPER at 1.7 fl oz (0.03 lb ai) per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL AND PUBLIC AREAS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 80 fl oz/A (1.46 lb ai/A) or 1.84 fl oz/1000 sq.ft (0.03 lb ai//1000 sq.ft)per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 240 fl oz/A (4.50 lb ai/A) or 5.5 fl oz/1000 sq.ft (0.1 lb ai//1000 sq.ft) per year.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications sooner than 14 days apart.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER]

Plastic containers: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer container for recycling if available, reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse as follows:

For containers with capacity equal to or less than 5 gallons: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Add water - at least 2% of the container volume, and up to 1/3 of the volume of water needed to make the proper slurry composition with a maximum of 1/4 of the container volume - and recap. Shake for 30 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. If used in application equipment, adjust the slurry volume application rate to account for any added rinsate water.

For containers with capacities greater than 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Add water - at least 2% of the container volume, and up to 1/3 of the volume of water needed to make the proper slurry composition with a maximum of 1/4 of the container volume. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 60 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. If used in application equipment, adjust the slurry volume application rate to account for any added rinsate water.

[REFILLABLE CONTAINER]

[All refillable plastic container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for INTERMOC herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

[Plastic bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final

disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer for container return, disposal, and recycling directions.

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. 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.

[All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.]

ADAMA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of ADAMA.

Temper (66222-GNU) - pending – 04-08-25

GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE
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TEMPER

[Alternate Brand Name: Glufosinate 280SL]

For Nonselective Weed Control of Emerged Weeds on Labeled Sites

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Glufosinate ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS	75.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

**Equivalent to 2.33 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

*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.)*

EPA Reg. No. 66222-x

EPA Est. No.

Net Contents: _____

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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 by a poison control center or doctor. 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 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For general information on product use, etc., call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378. For emergencies, call the poison control center 1-800-222-1222.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	

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

Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)
8601 Six Forks Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27615

[Optional text: For additional precautionary, handling and use statements, see inside of this booklet. [See inside label booklet for [First Aid,] additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]]

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

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

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.

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved filtering face piece respirator with any N filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection. For more information, see www.epa.gov/pesticide-respirators.

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. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present. **DO NOT** apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, including no till, limited till and contour plowing. These methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc., or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water run-off.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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 use this product until you have read the entire label. **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.

In the State of New York Only: DO NOT sell, use, or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton[®] \geq 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The application for trimming and edging, industrial, recreational and public areas, and farmsteads are not within the scope of the WPS.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

- When making applications via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When making applications via aerial application equipment, applicators must use $\frac{1}{2}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the target canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For ground applications and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but **DO NOT** exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or target canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or target canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4

feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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.

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product contains an herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off - target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators. 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.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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 – Ground Boom

- 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. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- 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 - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- 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.

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that **DO NOT** meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>.

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 APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a nonselective water-soluble herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds. This product will also control certain woody species. Plants that have not yet emerged at the time of application will not be controlled. **THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS IMPORTANT.** Visual effects and control from application of this product occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

This product is nonselective and will injure or kill all green vegetation contacted by the spray. Avoid all contact with foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation. Avoid direct spray contact with green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation or plant injury may result. If desirable vegetation is contacted, rinse the sprayed portion with water immediately.

This product works best when weeds are actively growing. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest rate specified. Refer to the **“How to Apply”** section of this label.

USE SITES AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

USE PRECAUTIONS

- TEMPER is rainfast in a minimum of one-half hour and an average of 4 hours after application depending upon weed species, environmental conditions, and herbicide application rate.
- Plants may be safely planted into areas treated with TEMPER after spray has dried.
- Contact with spray or spray drift of TEMPER may cause severe injury or destruction of certain desirable plants, especially herbaceous species including bedding plants or direct seeded annual and perennial flowers. The use of spray shields that limit the plant exposure to TEMPER is highly advised when applying TEMPER near desirable plants.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of

desirable vegetation.

- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with TEMPER.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and shade or Christmas trees.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum use rate of 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lb ai/A) for broadcast or boom applications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year for broadcast or boom applications but **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year on Dormant Bermudagrass.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum use rate of 2.0 fl oz/gal of spray solution (0.036 lb ai/gal of spray solution) for spot or directed applications and **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A of TEMPER (4.50 lb ai/A) per year to non-crop areas except on Dormant Bermudagrass **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz (1.5 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Minimum re-treatment interval is 5 days.

When applied as specified in this label, TEMPER controls undesirable vegetation in the areas listed below. Refer to the “**How to Apply**” section of this labeling for specific rates and a list of weeds controlled. Applications may be made on a broadcast, banded or spot treatment basis depending on the situation. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Applications may be made to: airfields, airports, alleys, lanes, paths, trails, access roads, around commercial or industrial structures or outbuildings, around farm and ranch structures and outbuildings, around ornamental gardens, around ornamental trees and shrubs (including Christmas trees), bare ground, beaches*, campgrounds, construction sites, ditch banks, drive-in theaters, driveways and ramps, dry ditches and canals, fences and fencerows, firebreaks, golf courses*, gravel yards, habitat restoration and management areas, highways and roadsides (including aprons, medians, guardrails and right of ways), industrial plant sites, industrial areas, lumber yards, landscapes and mulched areas, natural areas, parking areas, parks, paved areas, petroleum and other tank farms, pumping installations, pipeline, power, telephone and utility rights-of-way, power stations, preplant to turf and ornamental plants, railroad rights -of way, recreation areas, refineries, resorts, schools, sidewalks, sports areas, storage areas, substations, tennis courts, shelter belts, uncropped farmstead areas, vacant lots, walkways, wastelands, wildlife habitat areas.

***Not for use in CA**

WHEN TO APPLY

TEMPER is a foliar-active material. Best results are obtained when weeds are actively growing. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application of the highest rate listed. Refer to the “**How to Apply**” section of this label.

Apply TEMPER at the rate specified in the How to Apply section of this label. Repeat applications of TEMPER or tank mixes of TEMPER plus one or more appropriate residual herbicide(s) listed on this label will be needed to control weeds emerging from underground parts or seeds.

HOW TO MIX

TEMPER must be mixed with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank with the required amount of water.
2. Add the proper amount of TEMPER, then mix thoroughly.

PRECAUTIONS

- TEMPER is rainfast in a minimum of one-half hour and an average of 4 hours after application depending upon weed species, environmental conditions, and herbicide application rate.
- Plants may be safely planted into areas treated with TEMPER after spray has dried.

HOW TO APPLY

Spot or Directed Applications

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 fl oz (0.009 – 0.036 lb ai) per gallon of spray solution (24 to 82 fl oz/A (0.44 to 1.5 lb ai/A)) and apply 1 gallon of spray solution to 1,000 square feet to actively growing weeds. Determine proper use rate based on weed

size in Table 1. Larger weeds will require a higher use rate.

Table 1: USE RATES

Apply TEMPER at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	Rate of TEMPER (Per Gallon of Water)	Rate of TEMPER (Per Acre)
Easily Controlled Weeds < 3 in height*	0.5 fl oz (0.009 lb ai)	24 fl oz (0.44 lb ai)
Weeds < 3 in height	1.0 fl oz (0.018 lb ai)	48 fl oz (0.88 lb ai)
Weeds < 6 in height pre-tiller grasses	1.25 fl oz (0.023 lb ai)	56 fl oz (1.0 lb ai)
Weeds > 6 in height and/or grasses that have tillered	1.25 to 2.0 fl oz (0.023 to 0.036 lb ai)	56-82 fl oz (1.0 to 1.5 lb ai)

*See “**Weeds Controlled**” Table below for details.

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers, mix TEMPER at 0.5 to 2.0 fl oz of TEMPER (0.009 to 0.036 lb ai) per gallon of water. Larger and more difficult to control weeds require a higher use rate. When using the per gallon rate, calibrate sprayers to deliver 1 gallon of spray solution per 500 to 1,000 square feet. Thorough spray coverage of weeds is necessary to maximize weed control. Spray coverage needs to be uniform, but **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to desired plant foliage or stems as injury may occur.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
- **DO NOT** spray during windy conditions.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum use rate of 2.0 fl oz/gal of spray solution (0.036 lb ai/gal of spray solution) or 0.05 fl oz/1000 sq.ft. (0.001 lb/1000 sq.ft.) for spot or directed applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.50 lb ai/A) or 5.65 fl oz/1000 sq.ft. (0.103 lb/1000 sq.ft.) of TEMPER per acre per year to non-crop areas except on Dormant Bermudagrass
- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz (1.5 lb ai) or 1.88 fl oz/1000 sq.ft. (0.034 lb/1000 sq.ft.) per acre per year.

Broadcast or Boom Applications

Apply 24 to 82 fl oz/A (0.44 to 1.5 lb ai/A) depending upon the weed and stage of growth as shown in Table 1. Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre with a minimum of 30-psi spray pressure. Refer to the “**Weeds Controlled**” table.

Aerial Applications

Apply as a foliar treatment using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre to ensure thorough coverage.

Tank Mixtures

TEMPER is compatible in tank mixes with many other herbicides including non-selective herbicides including glyphosate. Follow the more restrictive label limitations and use precautions for each product. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. *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.*

Tank mix applications of TEMPER plus the following herbicides can be used for broad-spectrum postemergence and preemergence weed control.

Imazapyr	Pendimethalin
Prodiamine	Oryzalin
Isoxaben	Dicamba DGA salt
Oxadiazon	

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with TEMPER, except with any one of those listed above. Using a clear glass quart jar, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the jar three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide in the following order: a) dry flowable, b) wettable powder,
3. c) aqueous suspensions, d) flowables, e) liquids and f) solutions and emulsifiable or liquid concentrates. Shake or gently stir jar after each addition to thoroughly mix.
4. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oil film on the jar or other signs of incompatibility.
5. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, **DO NOT** tank mix the product tested with TEMPER.

Restrictions:

- No label dosage rates may be exceeded. 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.

Use Notes

1. Use higher rates within the specified rate range for plant sizes listed when vegetation cover is dense or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions for example drought or when average temperatures are below 50°F. The addition of 8.5 to 17 pounds of ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2% by weight) or 2 to 4 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre may improve the level of weed control.

Use on Woody Species

When applied as specified, TEMPER will provide control, partial control, or suppression of certain perennial woody weed species. Apply 27 to 82 fl oz/A (0.5 lb ai - 1.5 lb ai/A). Use the higher listed rates per acre of TEMPER when conditions are not optimum for spray penetration, for example when vegetation growth is heavy or dense. Lower rates may be used when the target species is a conifer and when vegetation growth conditions allow for uniform spray coverage.

blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
deer brush	<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
gallberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
hazel	<i>Corylus</i> spp.
honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.
maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.
multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
poison oak	<i>Toxicodendron toxicarium</i>
roundleaf greenbriar	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
sweet gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.
thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>
Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>

WHERE TO APPLY

Trimming and Edging

Use TEMPER for trimming and edging landscapes areas including: around individual trees and shrubs, buildings, landscape beds, foundations, fences, in dry ditches and canals, driveways, paths, sidewalks, roads, parking areas; also on golf courses[*] along cart paths, around sign and light posts, and around sand traps; around potted plants and other objects in a nursery setting. For control of weeds emerging from seed, use TEMPER in a tank mix with a preemergence herbicide. If spraying in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield made of cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Refer to the “**How to Apply**” section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds. Applications to residential lawns are limited to spot treatments only. The maximum application rate must not exceed 4 fl oz/gal of water/1000 sq. ft. (corresponding to a rate of 0.0312 lb ai/100 sq. ft.).

DO NOT broadcast apply to home/residential lawns use sites.

[*Not registered to use by California.]

Industrial, Recreational and Public Areas

When applied as a spot or directed spray application, TEMPER controls annual and perennial weeds listed on this label in areas including: airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, roadsides, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, and parks. TEMPER may be used to improve line-of-sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way, and wayside structures. Refer to the “**How to Apply**” section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Dormant Bermudagrass and/or Bahiagrass[*]

When applied to dormant Bermudagrass and/or Bahiagrass[*], TEMPER will provide control or suppression of many winter annual weeds. Treat with 56 to 82 fl oz/A (1.0-1.5 lb ai/A) only when residential lawns are fully dormant in late fall or winter and prior to spring green-up. Spot treatments or broadcast applications of TEMPER to non-dormant turfgrass may result in injury or delayed green-up. Avoid high volume and spot applications where spray volume exceeds 80 gallons per acre or injury or delayed green-up may occur. Applications to residential lawns are limited to spot treatments only. The maximum application rate must not exceed 4 fl oz/gal of water/1000 sq. ft. (corresponding to a rate of 0.0312 lb ai/100 sq. ft.). Applications for renovating Bermudagrass lawns must be conducted when the weather is cool and Bermudagrass is dormant.

[*Not registered to use by California.]

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** broadcast apply to home/residential lawns use sites.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz of TEMPER (1.5 lb ai) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl oz of TEMPER (1.5 lb ai) per acre per year for this use.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year if using a reduced rate.

Ornamentals and Christmas Trees

When applied as specified by this label, TEMPER may be used for the control of undesirable vegetation in site preparation prior to planting, around and within shade and greenhouses, and as a directed spray around containers and field -grown established ornamentals and Christmas trees.

Restrictions:

- Applications to residential lawns are limited to spot treatments only. The maximum application rate must not exceed 4 fl oz/gal of water/1000 sq. ft. (corresponding to a rate of 0.0312 lb ai/100 sq. ft.).
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation including Christmas trees or severe injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply TEMPER as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and shade or Christmas trees or severe injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** broadcast apply to home/residential use sites.

Directed spray application: Apply TEMPER as a directed spray to control in-row weeds in field-grown woody plants. Refer to the “**How to Apply**” section of this labeling for appropriate application rate to control specific weeds. TEMPER may also be used between and around containers and in site preparation for new planting.

Site preparation application: TEMPER may be used for pre-plant site preparation for the control of annual and perennial weeds listed on this label, in ornamental and Christmas tree plantings. Ornamentals and Christmas trees may be planted into the treated area after the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours has elapsed. Refer to the “**How to Apply**” section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Greenhouse and shade house applications: TEMPER may be used to control weeds in greenhouses and shade houses. **Apply as a directed spray, using large droplet and low-pressure type nozzles. Avoid drift and direct contact with desirable vegetation.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops.
- Air circulation fans must be turned off during application.
- **DO NOT** drift or directly contact desirable vegetation, especially edible crops.
- Applications to residential lawns are limited to spot treatments only. The maximum application rate must not exceed 4 fl oz/gal of water/1000 sq. ft. (corresponding to a rate of 0.0312 lb ai/100 sq. ft.).
- **DO NOT** broadcast apply to home/residential lawns use sites.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)*: TEMPER can be used to control undesirable vegetation when rotating out of CRP acres or to suppress competitive growth and seed production of undesirable vegetation in CRP acres. For selective applications with broadcast spray equipment, apply 48 to 56 fl oz/A (0.88 to 1.0 lb ai/A) of TEMPER in early spring before desirable CRP grasses, including crested and tall wheatgrass, break dormancy and initiate green growth. Late fall applications can be made after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy. Some stunting of CRP perennial grasses will occur if applications are made when plants are not dormant.

***Not for use in CA**

Wildlife Food Plots*: TEMPER may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying TEMPER, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after applying TEMPER before tilling.

***Not for use in CA**

FARMSTEADS

When applied as specified, TEMPER controls undesirable plant vegetation in noncrop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, and along fences. Refer to the “**How to Apply**” section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** allow grazing of treated vegetation.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alfalfa [†]	Gallinsoga, small flower [†]	Pokeweed [†]
Alkali sida	Geranium, cutleaf [†]	Puncturevine
Amaranth, Palmer [†]	Goosefoot	Purslane, common* ¹
Ammannia, purple	Goosegrass* ¹	Pusley, Florida [†]
Anoda, spurred* ¹	Goldenrod, gray	Quackgrass
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, field	Radish, wild
Artichoke, Jerusalem [†]	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Ragweed, common
Aster, white heath	Groundsell, common	Ragweed, giant
Barley, volunteer* ¹	Guineagrass	Redmaids
Barnyardgrass*	Hempnettle [†]	Rocket, yellow
Beggarweed, Florida [†]	Henbit	Rose, wild
Bermudagrass [†]	Horsenettle, Carolina* ¹	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bindweed, field	Horsetail	Rice, red [†]

Bindweed, hedge	Johnsongrass, rhizome [†]	Rice, volunteer [†]
Black medic [†]	Johnsongrass, seedling* ¹	Rush, toad***
Bluegrass, annual	Jimsonweed	Ryegrass, annual**
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Junglerice* ¹	Sandbur, field
Blueweed, Texas [†]	Knotweed* ¹	Senna coffee [†]
Brome, ripgut	Kochia	Shattercane
Bromegrass, downy	Ladysthumb [†]	Shepherd's Purse
Bromegrass, smooth	Lambsquarters, common	Sicklepod (java bean) [†]
Buckwheat, wild	Lettuce, miners	Sida, prickly [†]
Buffalobur	Lettuce, prickly	Signalgrass, broadleaf* ¹
Bulrush***	London rocket	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Burclover, California	Lovegrass	Smellmelon [†]
Burcucumber [†]	Mallow, common	Sowthistle, annual
Burdock	Mallow, Venice [†]	Sowthistle, perennial [†]
Bursage, woolyleaf [†]	Malva (little mallow)	Soybean, volunteer [†]
Canarygrass	Marestail	Sprangletop
Carpetweed	Marshelder, annual [†]	Spurge, prostrate* ¹
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)* ¹	Mayweed	Spurge, leafy
Chess, soft	Milkweed, common*** [†]	Spurge, spotted* ¹
Chickweed, common	Milkweed, honeyvine*** [†]	Starbur, bristly [†]
Chickweed, mouse-ear [†]	Millet, wild proso [†]	Starthistle, yellow
Chinese thornapple	Millet, proso volunteer [†]	Stinkgrass
Clover, Alsike	Morningglory, entireleaf	Sunflower, common
Clover, red	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Sunflower, prairie* ¹
Clover, white	Morningglory, pitted	Sunflower, volunteer
Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, sharppod* ¹	Swinecress
Copperleaf, hophornbeam [†]	Morningglory, smallflower [†]	Thistle, bull
Copperleaf, Virginia	Morningglory, tall [†]	Thistle, Canada
Corn, volunteer [†]	Muhly, wirestem*** [†]	Thistle, musk
Cotton, volunteer [†]	Mullein, common	Thistle, Russian
Crabgrass, large* ¹	Mullein, turkey	Timothy [†]
Crabgrass, smooth* ¹	Mustard, tansy	Torpedograss
Croton, tropic* ¹	Mustard, wild	Turnip, wild
Croton, woolly* ¹	Nettle	Vaseygrass
Cudweed	Nightshade, black	Velvetleaf* ¹
Cupgrass, woolly	Nightshade, eastern black	Vervain
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	Nightshade, hairy	Vetch
Dallisgrass	Nightshade, silverleaf [†]	Waterhemp, common [†]
Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Waterhemp, tall [†]
Devil's claw* ¹	Nutsedge, yellow	Wheat, volunteer
Dock, curly	Oat, wild* ¹	Willowherb, panicle
Dock, smooth [†]	Onion, wild	Windgrass
Dodder	Orchardgrass	Witchgrass
Dogbane (hemp)	Panicum, fall* ¹	Woodsorrel
Eclipta	Panicum, Texas	Wormwood, biennial [†]

Fescue	Paragrass	Yarrow, common
Fleabane, annual	Pennycress	
Fiddleneck	Pigweed, redroot* ¹	
Filaree	Pigweed, prostrate* ¹	
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, spiny* ¹	
Foxtail, bristly†	Pigweed, smooth* ¹	
Foxtail, giant	Pigweed, tumble* ¹	
Foxtail, green	Pineapple weed	
Foxtail, robust purple†	Plantain	
Foxtail, yellow* ¹	Pointsettia, wild†	
Gallinsoga, hairy†	Poison ivy/oak	

†Not for use in CA

¹Use rate in CA 24 fl oz/A (0.44 lb ai/A)

*Easily controlled species

**Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

***Indicates suppression only

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER]

Plastic containers: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer container for recycling if available, reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse as follows:

For containers with capacity equal to or less than 5 gallons: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Add water - at least 2% of the container volume, and up to 1/3 of the volume of water needed to make the proper slurry composition with a maximum of 1/4 of the container volume - and recap. Shake for 30 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. If used in application equipment, adjust the slurry volume application rate to account for any added rinsate water.

For containers with capacities greater than 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Add water - at least 2% of the container volume, and up to 1/3 of the volume of water needed to make the proper slurry composition with a maximum of 1/4 of the container volume. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 60 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. If used in application equipment, adjust the slurry volume application rate to account for any added rinsate water.

[REFILLABLE CONTAINER]

[All refillable plastic container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for INTERMOC herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

[Plastic bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer for container return, disposal, and recycling directions.

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. 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.

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