

66330-375

2/21/2008

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

66330-375

Date of Issuance:

2-21-08

Term of Issuance: **Conditional**

Name of Pesticide Product:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Arysta LifeScience North America Corporation
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
Cary, NC 27513

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

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

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided you agree in writing to:

1. Change the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals statements to "Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing."
2. Add "exists" after "washables" on page 2 of the label.
3. To the Environmental Hazards add "or rinseate" after "washwaters".
4. Place directly under the heading storage and disposal "Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal".
5. On page 4 (last paragraph), change "recommend for use" to "to be used".

- 6. On page 6, 7, 9, and 18 change "Use Recommendations" to "Use Rates".
- 7. You must submit the following studies within 3 years of the date of this letter or you must provide proof that you have provided data compensation to the company who submitted these studies:

Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism data (164-4) required for use on rice.

Aquatic Field Dissipation data (164-2) required for use on rice.


Acute Estuarine/Marine Toxicity Testing in fish (72-3a), mollusk (72-3b), and shrimp (72-3c).

Fish Early Life Stage (72-4a) and Life Cycle Aquatic Invertebrates (72-4b) is required for at least freshwater invertebrates, freshwater fish, and estuarine shrimp because potential use patterns and persistence in soil may result to estuarine and freshwater aquatic environments and other sulfonylureas exhibit reproductive effects in the ppb range even though the acute mortality is in the ppm range.

Life Cycle Aquatic Invertebrate (72-4a) required for same reason as above.

Tier II Seed Germination/Seedling Emergence (123-1a).

- 6. You must submit the results of the one year storage stability and corrosion characteristics studies within 1 1/2 year of the date of this registration.

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
	2-21-08
James Tompkins, Product Manager (25) Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	

EPA Form 8570-6

You will submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions please contact Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358.

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THIFENSULFURON 75 WDG GRANULATED HERBICIDE

**FOR USE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, FALLOW,
CORN AND SOYBEANS
AND AS A PRE-PLANT OR POST-HARVEST BURNDOWN
HERBICIDE**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WT.
Thifensulfuron-Methyl:	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino] carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate.....	75%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25%
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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

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 five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE: Call PROSAR at 1-866-303-6952 or 1-651-632-8946 if calling from outside the U.S.	
FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC at 1-800-434-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 if calling from outside of the U.S.	

EPA REG. No. 66330-PENDING
AD XXXXXX
NET CONTENTS: _____

EPA EST. NO. _____

Manufactured for:
ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
Cary, NC 27513

ACCEPTED
With COMMENTS
In EPA Letter dated
2-21-08
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
66330-375

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, and shoes and waterproof gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical Resistant Gloves, Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all \geq 14 mls
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot at the field/grove or mixing/loading station
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is a selective herbicide for post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, fallow, corn and soybeans and for pre-plant and post-harvest burndown.

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is a dry flowable granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and will not freeze.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application.

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG rapidly stops growth of susceptible broadleaf weeds. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds, such as discoloration, may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

In addition, weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or under stress may not be controlled adequately. Weed control may also be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops.

To reduce the potential of crop injury in cereals, tank mix Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see the TANK MIXTURES section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical Resistant Gloves, Category A, (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber), all \geq 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Thifensulfuron 75 WDG should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published Arysta recommendations. Arysta will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Arysta.

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is recommended for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, fallow, corn, soybeans and as a pre-plant and/or post-harvest burndown herbicide in most states. When an adjuvant or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent, is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

CEREALS, FALLOW AND PRE-PLANT & AT-PLANT BURNDOWN

WEEDS CONTROLLED	
Annual knawel	Miners lettuce
Annual sowthistle	Mouse-ear chickweed
Black mustard	Pennsylvania smartweed
Bushy wallflower	Prostrate knotweed
Treacle mustard	Redmaids
Carolina geranium	Redroot pigweed
Coast fiddleneck	Russian Thistle ±*
Common buckwheat	Scentless
Common chickweed *	Chamomile/mayweed
Common groundsel	Shepherdspurse
Common lambsquarters	Smallflower buttercup
Corn chamomile	Stinking mayweed
Corn spurry	Dogfennel
Cress (mouse-ear)	Swinecress
Curly dock	Tarweed fiddleneck
False chamomile	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Field pennycress	Volunteer lentils
Flixweed	Volunteer peas
Green smartweed	Volunteer sunflower *
Kochia ±	Wild buckwheat *
Ladysthumb	Wild chamomile
London Rocket	Wild garlic *
Mallow (little)	Wild mustard
Marshelder	

SUPPRESSION **	
Common cocklebur	Mallow (common)
Common sunflower	Prickly lettuce *
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	Tansymustard *
Henbit	Wild radish *

* See SPECIFIC WEEDS PROBLEMS in the Cereals section below for more information.

** SUPPRESSION: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weeds plants. For better results, use 0.5% or 0.6 ounce Arysta Thifensulfuron 75 WDG per acre and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCP, bromoxynil (such as Buctril®, Bison®, Bronate®, Bronate Advanced®, or dicamba (such as Banvel®/Clarity®), refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label.

± Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the TANK MIXTURES and SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS sections of this label for additional details.

FALLOW

USE RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	USE RATE	APPLICATION AND TIMING
FALLOW	Apply 0.3 to 0.6 ounce per acre to fallow for control or suppression of the weeds listed.	<p>Apply Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in the spring, summer or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (see the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information.)</p> <p>Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be used as a fallow treatment for burndown of emerged weeds, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides. (see TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information)</p> <p>Sequential treatments may be made provided the total amount of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG applied does not exceed 1.0 ounce per acre.</p>

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG when used as a fallow treatment should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

Fallow Tank Mix Partners
Glyphosate (such as Roundup®)
Landmaster II®
Fallow Master®
RT Master®
Glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best)
Glyphosate plus Dicamba (such as Banvel®/Clarity®)
2,4-D (ester formulation work best) - alone
Dicamba (such as Banvel®/Clarity®) - alone

PREPLANT OR AT-PLANTING BURNDOWN

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be used as part of a pre-plant or at-planting burndown treatment, in combination with other suitable registered herbicides. Read and follow all manufacturers label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.

Include a nonionic surfactant, petroleum based crop oil concentrate, or vegetable-seed oil based product (methylated seed oils are considered a vegetable seed-based oil).

If another herbicide is tank mixed with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to increase the broadleaf weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide. Read and follow all manufacturers label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.

PREPLANT OR AT-PLANTING BURNDOWN USE RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	USE RATES	APPLICATION AND TIMING
Barley Field Corn Grain Sorghum Oat Triticale Soybeans Rice Wheat (including durum)	<p>Apply at 0.3 to 0.6 ounce per acre for control or suppression of the weeds listed on this label.</p> <p>Use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds under the WEEDS SUPPRESSED section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal.</p>	<p>Broadcast application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be used as a pre-plant or at-planting burndown treatment.</p> <p>Application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be used as a burn-down treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, soybeans, and field corn.</p>

<p>Cotton</p>	<p>Apply at 0.2 to 0.33 ounce per acre.</p> <p>Apply Thifensulfuron 75 WDG as a burndown treatment in cotton when a majority of weeds have emerged.</p> <p>Allow at least 7 days after application before planting cotton.</p> <p>Allow at least 5 months between application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG and cotton harvest.</p>	<p>Wheat, barley, oat, triticale, soybeans and field corn may be planted anytime after the application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG .</p> <p>Rice, Grain Sorghum, and any other crop may be planted 45 days after application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.</p> <p>Sequential treatments of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may also be made provided the total amount of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG applied during one season does not exceed 1.0 ounce per acre.</p> <p>Thifensulfuron-Methyl should be applied in combination with other suitable registered pre-plant burndown herbicides (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information).</p>
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IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS: Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2”), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, and/or drought may weaken cotton seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury. Cotton resumes normal growth once favorable growing conditions return.

For other crops (such as sugarbeets or canola) apply Thifensulfuron 75 WDG at least 45 days prior to planting. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information.)

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)
 Apply at a rate (concentration) of 0.25-0.5% v/v (1-2qt per 100 gal spray solution). Use the higher rate in hot and dry conditions to enhance control.

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE

Under dry conditions or during cool weather, a petroleum based crop oil concentrate, or vegetable-seed oil-based product may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant at 1-2 gallon/100 gal of spray solution (1-2% v/v) to enhance weed control. Use a petroleum-based crop oil concentrate with at least 14% emulsifiers/surfactant and 80% oil.

		<p>mix with Starane®, Starane + Salvo®, Starane + Sword®, dicamba (such as Banvel®/Clarity®) and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril®, Bison®, Bronate®, Bronate Advanced®, or Widematch®).</p> <p>Thifensulfuron 75 WDG should be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).</p>
Tansymustard	For best results use 0.5 to 0.6 ounce per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA	Refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information.
Prickly lettuce Russian thistle		<p>Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to Thifensulfuron 75 WDG on these weeds are known to occur. For best results use in a tank mix with dicamba (such as Banvel®/Clarity®) and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products such as (Buctril®, Bison®, Bronate®, Bronate Advanced®, or Rhino®) and 2,4-D (3/4 -1 pint Buctril® + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester).</p> <p>Thifensulfuron 75 WDG should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions)</p>
Wild garlic	<p>For best results, apply 0.5 to 0.6 ounce per acre plus surfactant.</p> <p>For severe infestations, use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate</p>	<p>Apply when wild garlic plants are less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth.</p> <p>Control may be reduced when plants are hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress.</p> <p>Control is enhanced when applications are made during warm temperatures to actively growing wild garlic plants. Typical symptoms of dying wild garlic plant (discoloration and</p>

		collapse) may not be noticeable for 2-5 weeks. Thorough coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Tank mixes of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.
Wild radish	For best results, apply 0.5 to 0.6 ounce Thifensulfuron 75 WDG per acre plus surfactant.	Apply in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in suppression. Fall applications should be made prior to hardening-off of plants.
SU/IMI Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers		Control may not be adequate to varieties resistant to SU and IMI products (like Beyond®, Pursuit®, and Raptor®). For best results, use Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in a tank mix with Starane®, Starane® + Salvo®, Starane® + Sword®, dicamba (such as Banvel®/Clarity®) and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine) or bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril®, Bison®, Bronate®, or Bronate Advanced®).

TANK MIXTURES

Read and follow all manufacturer’s label recommendations for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG. Read and flow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester):

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale or fallow.

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture. For best results, in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank mix at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 – 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 – 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray

solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

With dicamba (such as Banvel®/Clarity®):

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces Banvel®/Clarity®). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding non-ionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Banvel®/Clarity®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces Banvel/Clarity) plus 1/4 - 3/8 lb active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactants may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply this three-way combination to Winter Wheat and Winter Oat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In Spring Wheat (including Durum) and Spring Oat, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With Bromoxynil containing products (such as Bucril®, Bison®, Bronate®, Bronate Advanced®, or Rhino®):

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3/16 - 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Bison at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre). Note that tank mixes of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With Starane®, Starane® + Salvo®, Starane® + Sword®:

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane, 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo, 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of Starane + Sword

2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus Starane. Consult local recommendations and the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.

With Maverick®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. Refer to the Maverick label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Maverick label conflict with the recommendations on the Arysta label.

With Aim®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Aim herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley. Refer to the Aim label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Aim label conflict with the recommendations on the Arysta label.

With Stinger® or Curtail® or Curtail M® or Widematch®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Stinger or Curtail or Curtail M or Widematch herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley. Refer to the Stinger or Curtail or Curtail M or Widematch labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Stinger, Curtail, Curtail M, or Widematch labels conflict with the recommendations on the Arysta label.

With DuPont Express® or Express® XP Herbicide:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with Express or Express XP based on local recommendations.

With Arysta Metsulfuron, DuPont Ally® or Ally® XP Herbicide:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with Ally or Ally XP based on local recommendations.

With Assert® Herbicide or Avenge® Herbicide:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with Avenge or Assert. When tank mixing Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with Assert, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil (such as Buctril®, Bison®, Bronate® or Bronate® Advanced). Applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus Assert® may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With Everest®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring and winter wheat. Refer to the Everest label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use

precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Everest label conflict with the recommendations on the Arysta label.

With Discover® NG:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Discover NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the Discover NG label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Discover NG label conflict with the recommendations on the Arysta label.

With Hoelon®:

A tank mix of Hoelon 3 EC herbicide + Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The Hoelon 3 EC Herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with up to 0.5 ounce per acre Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in spring and winter wheat.

A three-way tank mix of Hoelon 3 EC herbicide + Buctril + Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The Hoelon 3 EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with up to 0.5 ounce per acre Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in winter wheat (up to 0.4 ounce per acre in spring wheat and spring barley). Buctril herbicide should be used at 1 pint per acre.

This tank mixture should only be used under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing Hoelon with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, DO NOT tank mix Hoelon 3 EC herbicide + Thifensulfuron 75 WDG – use sequential treatments. Be sure to follow all use directions, warnings, and cautions on the EPA approved Hoelon 3 EC and Buctril labels.

With Achieve®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Achieve for wild oat control. This tank mix may also include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see Achieve label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

To minimize the reduction in wild oat control, use the higher rates of Achieve when using rates of Thifensulfuron-Methyl greater than 0.3 ounce per acre.

Note: Green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian darnel and other grass weeds will not be controlled by this tank mix. Read and follow all label instructions on tank mixes, application timing, precautions, and warnings on the Achieve label.

With Achieve® and Starane® :

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Achieve and Starane for wild oat control in wheat and barley. Do not use less than 0.5 ounce of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG for optimum results. This tank mix should include Thifensulfuron 75 WDG at 0.62 ounce per acre (0.24 pounds a.i./acre) with Achieve. Starane should be added to this tank mix at 1/20.5 pints per acre for enhanced broadleaf weed control.

Note: Green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian dandelion and other grass weeds will not be controlled by this tank mix. Read and follow all label instructions on tank mixes, application timing, precautions, and warnings on the Achieve and Starane labels.

With Puma®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Puma 1 EC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCPA ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see Puma 1 EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Read and follow all label instructions on the EPA approved Puma 1 EC label for tank mixes, application timing, precautions, and restrictions. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.

With Tiller®:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with Tiller for green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn control. Refer to the Tiller label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Tiller label conflict with the recommendations on the Arysta label.

With Other Grass Control Products:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, Arysta recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or Arysta representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG and the grass product to a small area.

With Fungicides:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

With Insecticides:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with organophosphate insecticides (such as Lorsban®) may product temporary crop yellowing, or in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Do not apply Thifensulfuron 75 WDG within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus malathion because crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer:

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in fertilizer solution. Thifensulfuron 75 WDG must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (WG; 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint – 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 – 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or Arysta representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG and the fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Arysta representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Arysta representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

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Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.
 Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
 Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0

SOYBEANS

USE RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	USE RATES	APPLICATION AND TIMING
Soybeans	0.083 (1/12 ounce) per acre	<p>Make a single application for selective postemergence broadleaf weed control on conventional soybean varieties.</p> <p>Apply at up to 1/3 ounce per acre for soybeans designated "STS". Severe injury or death of soybeans will result if any soybeans not designated as "STS" are treated with more than 1/12 ounce of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.</p> <p>Multiple applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be applied to "STS" soybeans provided not more than a total of 1/3 ounce is applied per season.</p>

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in soybeans must include a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. See SPRAY ADJUVANTS.

Weeds Controlled	Maximum Size (inches) at Application
Annual Smartweeds	6
Lambsquarters	4
Pigweed	
Rough (red root)	12
Other species	8
Velvetleaf	6
Wild mustard	Up to 4" diameter

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Suppression *	Maximum Size (inches) at Application
Cocklebur	6
Jimsonweed	4
Wild Sunflower	6

* **Suppression:** A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.

SEE WEEDS CONTROLLED in the CEREALS, FALLOW, AND PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN section for a listing of weeds controlled using applications of 1/3 oz. of this product in "STS" soybeans.

TANK MIXTURES IN SOYBEANS

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other products registered for use in soybeans. However, Arysta will not warrant crop safety or weed control of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG TANK mixtures with any other pesticide or spray adjuvant except as specified in this label or other Arysta supplemental labeling or technical bulletins.

Do not tank mix Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with organophosphate insecticides, or apply Thifensulfuron-Methyl within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.

With Postemergence Grass Herbicides:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as DuPont Assure® II herbicide.

With postemergence grass herbicides, surfactant rate (concentration) should be 1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125%-0.25% v/v concentration). Use of a higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may result in temporary crop injury. Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with postemergence grass herbicides unless specified on other Arysta supplemental labeling. Include a nonionic surfactant with the tank mix of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG and post grass herbicides such as Assure® II herbicide.

With Glyphosate:

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be tank mixed with glyphosate for control of certain broadleaf weeds in Roundup Ready or Roundup Ready X "STS stacked trait" soybeans. For tank mixtures of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus glyphosate herbicide, always read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA approved labels. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.

Adjuvants

When tank mixing Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with glyphosate, it is recommended to add ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 4.25 – 17 lb per 100 gal of spray mixture. See the glyphosate

manufacturer's label for specific ammonium nitrogen recommendations. When velvetleaf is present, ammonium sulfate is required at a minimum rate of 2 lb per acre.

The addition of surfactant at 0.125 – 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gal spray mixture) to some Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus glyphosate tank mixes will improve weed control when glyphosate products are used that do not contain built-in adjuvant systems. Glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents. Glyphosate products such as Glyphomax or Roundup Original allow for addition of surfactants. See the manufacturer's specific surfactant recommendations.

With Pursuit DG Herbicide (Only in the state of North Dakota):

Apply after the first trifoliolate of the soybean has expanded and before the soybeans have begun to flower. There should be 85 days between application and harvest. The soybeans should be actively growing and free from stress (hot or cold weather, drought or water-saturated soil, disease, lack of soil nutrients or injury from nematodes, insects or prior herbicide applications) at the time of application. Application may shorten stem internodal length and cause temporary crop injury.

This tank mix is labeled for the control of the following weeds only:

WEEDS CONTROLLED	SIZE (Height in Inches)
Cocklebur	2-4
Lambsquarters	2-4
Nightshade	
Black	1-3
Eastern Black	1-3
Hairy	1-3
Pigweed	
Rough (redroot)	2-12
Other pigweed species	2-8
Waterhemp species	2-8
Smartweeds, Annual	2-6
Velvetleaf	2-6
Wild mustard	up to 4 (diameter)

A tank mix of 1/12 ounce of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus 1.08 ounce per acre of Pursuit DG is recommended for postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds listed above. Apply when weeds are young, after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weed reaches the maximum size listed above, and are actively growing. Applications made to weeds in the cotyledon stage, larger than the sizes listed above, or weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Adjuvants: Postemergence applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in a tank mix with Pursuit DG must include the addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of solution (0.125% v/v concentration) and a high quality ammonium nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 at a rate of 4-8 pints per acre or a 10-34-0 at a rate of 2-4 pints per

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acre. Use the lower rates for spray volumes less than 15 gallons per acre. A high quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2-4 pounds per acre. Do not use DASH or SUNIT-II.

Broadcast Application: Use flat fan nozzles at 25 – 60 psi. Use 10-25 gallons of water per acre. Do not use flood, hollow cone, rain drop, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as crop injury, excessive spray drift, or poor weed control may result. Consult nozzle manufacturer's specifications for optimum spray coverage.

Band Application: For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture. To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type (flat fans), orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

Aerial Application: Use nozzles and arrangements that will provide optimum spray coverage at 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Do not apply during temperature inversions, windy or gusty conditions, or when other conditions favor poor application coverage and/or drift from the target area. Use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Consult the respective labels for additional aerial application directions and precautions.

Rotational Crop Guidelines: Any crop may be planted 45 days after an application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG. Refer to the Pursuit DG label for rotation guidelines following its use. Follow the most restrictive time interval listed on the respective label.

Restrictions:

Sequential applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG following postemergence applications of Pursuit DG are not recommended due to the following:

- Crop injury from sequential applications is greater than from the use of either product alone. The first application interferes with the soybean plant's ability to metabolize the second herbicide application. Sequential applications may result in severe crop injury.
- Any weeds not controlled by the application of Pursuit DG will be stressed at the time of the sequential application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG, thereby resulting in unsatisfactory weed control, particularly for stress sensitive weeds such as lambsquarters.
- Weeds that have recovered from the Pursuit DG application may be larger than the sizes listed above at time of the sequential application of the Thifensulfuron 75 WDG, resulting in unsatisfactory weed control.

Do not apply this tank mix within one (1) hour of rain as weed control may be reduced.

Cultivation before, during or within 7 days after application may stress weeds by pruning roots. Wait 14 days after application to cultivate soybeans.

Do not tank mix with or apply within 14 days before or after an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble. Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG and Pursuit DG may tank mixed with Assure II Herbicide to control volunteer corn and shattercane. Pursuit DG will reduce the activity of Assure II Herbicide on all other grasses. To increase control of grasses, apply Assure II Herbicide 1 day before or 7 days after applications of Pursuit DG.

With Reduced Rates of Pursuit DG Herbicide (Only in the States of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin):

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG at ½ oz/acre or Thifensulfuron 75 WDG at ½ oz/acre plus Classic® at ¼ - ½ oz/acre may be tank mixed with 0.72 oz/acre Pursuit DG for the postemergence control of eastern black nightshade less than 2 inches tall and the other weeds listed on the Classic and Thifensulfuron 75 WDG labels.

When the tank mix is applied to young (after the first true leaves have expanded and before the weeds exceed 2 inches) and actively growing weeds, optimum results are obtained. Generally this is 21 – 30 days after planting of soybeans.

Applications made to weeds in the cotyledon stage, larger than the sizes listed above, or weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Adjuvants: Postemergence applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in a tank mix with Classic and Pursuit DG must include the addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of solution (0.125% v/v concentration) and a high quality ammonium nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 at a rate of 4-8 pints per acre or a 10-34-0 at a rate of 2-4 pints per acre. Use the lower rates for spray volumes less than 15 gallons per acre. A high quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2-4 pounds per acre. Do not use DASH, DASH HC, crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oil products such as SUNIT-II.

Broadcast Application: Use flat fan nozzles at 25 – 60 psi. Use 10-25 gallons of water per acre. Do not use flood, hollow cone, rain drop, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as crop injury, excessive spray drift, or poor weed control may result. Consult nozzle manufacturer's specifications for optimum spray coverage.

Band Application: For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture. To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type (flat fans), orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

Aerial Application: Use nozzles and arrangements that will provide optimum spray coverage at 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Do not apply during temperature inversions, windy or gusty conditions, or when other conditions favor poor application coverage and/or drift

from the target area. Use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Consult the respective labels for additional aerial application directions and precautions.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS IN SOYBEANS

Before making applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to soybeans treated with other herbicides, ensure that the soybeans are free from stress (herbicide or environmental) and actively growing.

FIELD CORN

Do not apply to sweet corn, popcorn or field corn grown for seed.
Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
Do not graze or feed forage or grain from treated field corn to livestock within 30 days of application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be applied to 2-6 leaf field corn (1-5 collars, up to 16 inches tall) at a rate of 0.083 (1/12) ounce per acre. Do not apply to field corn taller than 16 inches or 5 collars, whichever is more restrictive.

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be applied as a tank mixture with labeled rates of atrazine and glyphosate. Do not tank mix with other corn herbicides unless specified on the Thifensulfuron 75 WDG label or technical bulletins.

Apply Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to field corn hybrids with a Relative Maturity (RM) of 88 days or more, including "food grade" (yellow dent, hard endosperm); waxy and high-oil corn. Not all field corn hybrids of less than 88 days RM, not all white corn hybrids or Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does Arysta have access to all seed company data. Consequently, injury arising from the use of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG on these types of corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before applying Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to any of these corn types.

Do not make more than one application per season.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Apply to weeds whose first true leaves are expanded but before weeds exceed the sizes listed below.

WEED	MAXIMUM SIZE (Inches)
Velvetleaf	6
Pigweed species	12
Lambsquarters	4
Annual smartweeds	6
Wild mustard	Up to 4" in diameter

ADJUVANTS

Always add either nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal) or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal) plus either ammonium nitrogen solution such as 28% UAN (2-4 qt/acre) of ammonium sulfate (2-4 lb/acre).

When tank mixing Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with glyphosate, it is recommended to add ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 4.25 – 17 lb per 100 gal of spray mixture. See the glyphosate manufacturer’s label for specific ammonium nitrogen recommendations. When velvetleaf is present, ammonium sulfate is required at a minimum rate of 2 lb per acre.

The addition of surfactant at 0.125 – 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gals spray mixture) to some Thifensulfuron 75 WDG plus glyphosate tank mixes will improve weed control when glyphosate products are used that do not contain built-in adjuvant systems. Glyphosate products are used that do not contain built-in adjuvant systems. Glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents. Glyphosate products such as Glyphomax or Roundup Original allow for addition of surfactants. See the manufacturer’s specific surfactant recommendations.

SOIL INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type.

Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be applied to corn previously treated with Fortress®, Aztec®, Force®, or non-organophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.

-DO NOT APPLY THIFENSULFURON 75 WDG to corn previously treated with Counter 15G.

-Applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to corn previously treated with Counter 20CR®, Lorsban®, or Thimet® may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.

-Applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to corn previously treated with Lorsban® or other organophosphate insecticides not listed above, may result in temporary crop injury.

POST HARVEST

USE RECOMMENDATIONS

APPLICATION TIMING	USE RATES	TANK MIXTURES
<p>Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information).</p> <p>Use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the WEEDS SUPPRESSED section of this label or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. (See the APPLICATION TIMING section of this label for restriction on planting intervals).</p>	<p>0.3 to 0.6 ounce per acre to crop stubble after harvest.</p>	<p>Thifensulfuron 75 WDG may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.</p> <p>Thifensulfuron 75 WDG should be applied in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides. (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information).</p>

GENERAL USE AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS – ALL CROPS AND USES

GROUND APPLICATION

For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimum product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in the manufacturer's specifications.

Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

**WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, POST-HARVEST BURN DOWN,
PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW:**

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Raindrop RA nozzles are not recommended for Thifensulfuron 75 WDG applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

CORN AND SOYBEANS:**Broadcast Application**

- Use 10-25 gallons of water per acre. Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase the minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal per acre.

Band Application

For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture. To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type (flat fans), orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

Aerial Application

Note: DO NOT apply by air in New York. This product is limited only to ground application in the state of New York.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

In wheat, barley, oats, triticale, fallow, post-harvest burndown and pre-plant burn-down use 2 to 5 gallons per acre; use at least 3 gallons per acre in Idaho, Oregon, and Utah.

In corn and soybeans, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. When applying Thifensulfuron 75 WDG by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label.

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SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Always include a spray adjuvant with applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG. In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local Arysta fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Thifensulfuron 75 WDG, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

When an adjuvant or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent, is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) great than 12. See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.

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

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local Arysta product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Arysta product management. Consult separate Arysta technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

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

CROP ROTATION

Wheat, barley, oat, triticale, soybeans and field corn may be replanted anytime after the application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.

Cotton may be planted 7 days after application.

Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.

GRAZING

Do not graze or feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0, as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 – 8.0 allow for optimum stability of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.
3. Continue agitation until the Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Thifensulfuron 75 WDG should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Thifensulfuron 75 WDG spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Thifensulfuron 75 WDG and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Thifensulfuron-Methyl in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Thifensulfuron 75 WDG.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop. Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto non-target sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label. Continuous agitation is required to keep Thifensulfuron 75 WDG in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the AFTER SPRAYING THIFENSULFURON 75 WDG section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING THIFENSULFURON 75 WDG AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, FIELD CORN AND SOYBEANS

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crops recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

NOTES

1. **CAUTION:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because dangerous gases will form
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.

3. When Thifensulfuron 75 WDG is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual product labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG and applications of other pesticides to Thifensulfuron 75 WDG sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential of spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.** See WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, AND TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS section of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows product larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)

FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the SPRAY EQUIPMENT section of this label to determine if use of an air assist sprayer is recommended.

RESISTANCE

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

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

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

PRECAUTIONS

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

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

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

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oat, triticale, corn, or soybeans.
- Wheat, barley, oat, triticale, corn and soybeans varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Arysta recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Thifensulfuron 75 WDG to a small area.
- For wheat, barley, oat and triticale, under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50 ° F.), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Thifensulfuron 75 WDG application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix Thifensulfuron 75 WDG with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see the TANK MIXTURES section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- Thifensulfuron 75 WDG should not be applied to corn, oat, wheat, barley, triticale or soybeans that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when the cereal crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley, oat or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Sacks: Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal.): This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than Thifensulfuron 75 WDG. Reseal and return the container to any authorized Arysta refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or

equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc. follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

Container Disposal for Bulk Containers:

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Arysta at 1-866-761-9397. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations. For minor spills, leaks, etc. follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

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1. 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. Such risks may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Arysta LifeScience North America Corporation ("Arysta"), and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

2. Arysta warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

3. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Arysta, and is subject to the inherent risks described above.

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