66330-384 11/20/2008 1/25

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

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
66330-384	NOV 20 2008

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Arystra Baseline 75 WG Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Arysta LifeScience North America LLC
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
Cary, North Carolina 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 that you:

1. Submit the results of the one year storage stability (830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (830.6320) studies once they are available.

2. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

3. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
Vikki Kwalter for James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25) Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	11/20/08

EPA Form 8570-6

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a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 66330-384"

b. On page 9, under Additional Baseline 75WDG Herbicide Tank Mixes, the first paragraph, the first and second sentences, replace the word "recommendations" with the word "instructions".

c. On page 18, Bullet #4, revise the second sentence to read "The rinsate solution maybe applied back to the crop(s) **listed** on this label."

4. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed label before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6 (e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

Enclosure

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Baseline 75 WDG Herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Fallow 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	56.25%
Tribenuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	18.75%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25.00%
TOTAL	100.00 %

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• 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.
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

EPA EST. NO. _____

NET CONTENTS: _____

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
NOV 20 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 66330-384

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

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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 ≥ 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

Important: Read these entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and CONDITIONS OF SALE before using BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE

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.

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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 Protections Standard.

Do not allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks

GENERAL INFORMATION

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE is selective herbicide for control of many broadleaf weeds including common lambsquarters, mustard species, wild buckwheat, common sunflower, smartweeds and pigweeds in wheat, durum, barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow applications.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE is absorbed by foliage of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. Maximum weed control may not be seen for one to two weeks, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive. The use rate will depend on weed size and species present at the time of application. Warm temperatures and good soil moisture at the time of application will promote weed control, while cold temperatures and drought conditions may cause reduced control. When cereal crops are stressed due to extreme temperatures or abnormal soil conditions (excess moisture or drought), the addition of a 2,4-D containing herbicide as a tank mix with BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may reduce any potential crop damage.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other broadleaf herbicides listed on this label. See "TANK MIXES" section for recommended products.

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USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat, Barley and Triticale

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Apply BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE as follows:

Ultra-Low Rate[1]	0.133 ounce/A
Low Rate	0.4 ounce/A
High Rate	0.66 ounce/A

Do not use less than 0.133 ounce/A of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE. When using the 0.133 ounce/A rate, apply in a tank mix with other registered herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

[1]The Ultra-Low use rate of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides will provide control of selected broadleaf weeds including; Annual Smartweeds, Common Lambsquarters, Pigweeds (Redroot and others), Velvetleaf and Wild Mustard as well as suppress Cocklebur and Wild Sunflower. Use rates of 0.4 to 0.66 ounces/A are required to control the broad spectrum of weeds listed in "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Sequential treatments of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be made provided the total amount applied to the crop does not exceed 1.2 ounce/A.

Pre-Plant Burndown

Apply BASELINE 75WDG HERBICIDE as follows:

Low Rate	0.4 ounce/A
High Rate	0.66 ounce/A

For burndown of emerged weeds, BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be applied up through planting, but before emergence of wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants. Apply BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE as a burndown treatment to sugarbeets, winter rape, and canola fields at least 60 days prior to planting. Apply BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE as a burndown treatment before planting any other crop (such as soybeans and field corn, cotton, rice, or grain sorghum) at least 45 days prior to planting. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE should be applied in combination with other registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). Sequential treatments of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may also be made provided the total amount of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.2 ounce/A

Post Harvest and Fallow

Apply BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE as follows:

Low Rate	0.4 ounce/A
High Rate	0.66 ounce/A

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be used as a post harvest burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Apply BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE as a postemergence fallow treatment in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Apply in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). Sequential treatments of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be made provided the total amount of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE applied to the crop does not exceed 1.2 ounce/A.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of BASELINE 75WDG HERBICIDE. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise recommended. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001). When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Arysta recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (1 quart to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution).
- See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) - Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at least 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 LifeScience North America, LLC 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.

Other 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.

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Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED WITH BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE at 0.4 to 0.66 OUNCE/A	
Annual knawel	Marshelder
Annual sowthistle	Miners lettuce
Black mustard	Mouseear chickweed
Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard	Narrowleaf lambsquarters
Broadleaf dock	Nightflowering catchfly
Bur buttercup	Pennsylvania smartweed
Canada Thistle**	Pepperweed species
Carolina geranium	Pineappleweed
Catchweed bedstraw**	Prickly lettuce ‡
Coast fiddleneck	Prostrate knotweed
Common buckwheat	Prostrate pigweed
Common chickweed *	Puncturevine*
Common cocklebur*	Redmaids
Common groundsel	Redroot pigweed
Common lambsquarters	Russian thistle ‡
Common purselane	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Common radish	Shepherd's purse
Common ragweed*	Slimleaf lambsquarters
Common sunflower	Smallflower buttercup
Common tarweed*	Smallseed falseflax
Corn chamomile	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel ‡
Corn spurry	Swinecress
Cow cockle	Tansymustard
Cress (mouse ear)	Tarweed fiddleneck
Curly dock	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
False chamomile	Velvetleaf
Filaree (Texas redstem)	Volunteer canola
Flixweed	Volunteer lentils
Green smartweed	Volunteer peas
Henbit	Volunteer sunflower *
Kochia ‡	Wild buckwheat
Ladysthumb	Wild chamomile
Lanceleaf sage*	Wild garlic*
London rocket	Wild mustard
Mallow (little)	Wild radish

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* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

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

‡ 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.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Common chickweed: For improved control, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as Bronate or Bison at 1 1/2 pint per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE application. In addition, BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane at 0.5 pint per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE application.

Canada Thistle: For improved control, apply a tank mix of 0.66 oz/ac of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and 2,4-D at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 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. Make applications to 4 to 8 inch thistles in the spring.

Common cocklebur, Common ragweed, Common Tarweed, Lanceleaf sage and Puncturevine: For improved control, apply a tank mix of 0.66 oz/ac of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and 2,4-D at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 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. Make applications to small actively growing weeds.

Corn gromwell: For improved control, apply a tank mix of 0.66 oz/ac of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and 2,4-D at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 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. Make applications to small actively growing weeds.

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Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE are known to occur. For improved control, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as Bronate or Bison at 1 1/2 pints per acre) when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.
For best results, apply a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane at 1/2 pint per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 4 inches tall or across at the time of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE application.

Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE are known to occur. For best results, BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE tank mixed a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane at 1/2 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE are known to occur. For improved control, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as Bronate® or Bison® at 1 1/2 pints per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated. Weeds should be less than 2" tall or across at the time of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE application.

For best results, BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicides (equivalent to Starane +Saber® at 1 1/2 pints per acre, Starane +Sword® at 1 1/8 pints per acre or Starane +Salvo® at 1 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

For suppression, BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane® at 1/2 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

SU / Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers:
For best results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as Bronate® or Bison® at 1 1/2 pints per acre). Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

For improved control, BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane +Saber at 1 1/2 pints per acre, Starane +Sword at 1 1/8 pints per acre or Starane + Salvo at 1 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield tolerant volunteer sunflower are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

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For suppression, apply a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane® at 1/2 pint per acre).

Wild Garlic: For improved control, apply a tank mix of 0.66 oz/ac of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and 2,4-D at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 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. Make applications to less than 12 inch wild garlic. Stressed plants due to cold temperatures or drought are more difficult to control.

Vetch (common and hairy): For improved control, apply a tank mix of 0.66 oz/ac of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and 2,4-D at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 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. Make applications to less than 6 inch vetch. Stressed plants due to cold temperatures or drought are more difficult to control.

ADDITIONAL BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES

Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for any herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides tank mixed with BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any tank mix product. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

In cereals, BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed or resistant to BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCP (amine or ester)

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 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.

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With dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity)

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces of "Banvel" or 2-4 fluid ounces of 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 nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

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

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be applied in a 3-way tank mixture with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Banvel or 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Clarity) plus 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. 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 nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum), 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 Buctril®, Bison®, Bronate®, Bronate Advanced® or Rhino®)

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE 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 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 1/2 pt per acre). Tank mixes of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With a Fluroxypyr Containing Herbicide *(equivalent to* ***Starane®, Starane + Salvo®, Starane + Sword®)***

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre of Starane, 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo, 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre of Starane + Sword. 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE plus Starane. Consult local recommendations and the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

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With Maverick®

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Maverick" label for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of "Maverick" herbicide. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of nonionic surfactant (NIS) with this tankmix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

With Stinger®, Curtail®, Curtail® M or WideMatch®

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with Stinger, Curtail,Curtail M or WideMatch herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley. BASELINE 75WDG HERBICIDE and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with Stinger, Curtail or Curtail M herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may tank mixed with up to 2/3 pint per acre of WideMatch.

With Assert® Herbicide

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with Assert. When tank mixing BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE 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 BASELINE 75WDG HERBICIDE plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application. BASELINE 75WDG HERBICIDE and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as Starane, Starane +Sword or Starane +Salvo) may be tank mixed with Assert. Applications of fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as Starane, Starane +Saber, Starane +Sword or Starane +Salvo) may be tank mixed with Stinger or Curtail.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.
Refer to the Assert label for specific instructions and restrictions when using amine formulations or additional tank mix products.

With Discover®

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with Discover herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as Bronate or Bison at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of Discover herbicide or 16 fluid ounces per acre Discover NG, for control of wild oat in wheat - see the Discover label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use.

BASELINE 75WDG HERBICIDE and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane or Starane +Sword) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of Discover herbicide or 16 fluid ounces per acre of "Discover" NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. See the Discover label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With Axial XL®

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with *Axial XL* herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as Bronate or Bison at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 16.4 ounces per acre of *Axial XL* herbicide for control of wild oat in wheat. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane) may be tank mixed with 16.4 ounces per acre of *Axial XL* herbicide for control of wild oat in wheat. See the *Axial XL* label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With Everest®

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. When BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and Everest are tank mixed, the mix must include at least 1/4 pint 2,4-D.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as Bronate or Bison at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of

Everest for control of green foxtail, or 0.4 - 0.6 ounce per acre of Everest for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include Starane for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the Everest label for specific use directions and restrictions.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane, Starane +Saber, Starane +Sword or Starane +Salvo) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of Everest for control of green foxtail or 0.4 - 0.6 ounce per acre of Everest for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. See the Everest label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With Puma®

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with Puma 1EC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see Puma 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (equivalent to Starane) may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of Puma for annual grass control in wheat or barley. See the "Puma" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application -- such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

With Other Grass Control Products

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

With Fungicides

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

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With Insecticides

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

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 BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE with organophosphate insecticides (such as "Lorsban") may produce 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 BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE 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 BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE 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 BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE in fertilizer solution.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE 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 to 0.125% 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 LifeScience North America, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

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

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, such as glyphosate (such as Roundup), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as Banvel®/ Clarity®) alone. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (equivalent to Starane®, Starane® +Saber®, Starane +Sword® or Starane +Salvo®) may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (such as Roundup), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as Banvel®/ Clarity®) alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as Aim, glyphosate (such as Roundup), or dicamba (such as Banvel/ Clarity) alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (equivalent to Starane, Starane +Saber, Starane +Sword or Starane +Salvo) may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Aim, glyphosate (such as Roundup), or dicamba (such as Banvel / Clarity) alone, that are registered for use in post harvest cereal applications.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons/acre (or 50 to 100 liters/hectare) at 30 to 50 psi to ensure proper weed coverage. Flat fan nozzles of 80 or 110 degrees are recommended for optimum coverage. Do not use controlled droplet application

equipment. Nozzles may be oriented 45 degrees forward to enhance crop penetration and to give better weed coverage. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

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 BASELINE HERBICIDE applications, as weed control performance may be reduced. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons/acre (or 30 liters/hectare). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gallons/acre (or 50 liters/hectare) under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

See the "AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION" section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.
Do not apply BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE by air in the state of New York.

CROP ROTATION

Wheat, barley, and triticale may be replanted anytime after the application of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE.
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola can be planted 60 days after the application of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE.
Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE.

GRAZING

Do not graze, or feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw collected after grain harvest 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 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE. BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE **must be completely dissolved in clean water** before adding to spray

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tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines).

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE .
3. Continue agitation until the BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the other tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

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 nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the " **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION** " section of this label.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE 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 BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY OR TRITICALE

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

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines recommended on other product labels.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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

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

The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

When applying BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE in a tank mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonylurea herbicides) in eastern

Washington, observe all applicable Washington State Department of Agriculture herbicide rules.

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

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature And Humidity
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue in 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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to a herbicidal mode of action. Resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if herbicides with an identical mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field and weed control may fail. Where possible, rotate the use of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE with herbicides that have a different mode of action.

Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. The use of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your agricultural advisor for resistance management strategies and recommended pest management practices for your area.

PRECAUTIONS

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

• Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
• Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
• Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
• Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or triticale.
• Wheat, barley and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Arysta LifeScience North America , LLC 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 BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE to a small area.
• Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50 Deg. F.), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
• BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE should not be applied to wheat, barley or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when 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 or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
• Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

Also, observe the following:
• Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
• Do not harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of BASELINE 75 WDG HERBICIDE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. For help with any spill, leak,

fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC (703) 527-3887 or (800) 424-9300.

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

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

Warranty and Disclaimer Statement

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, LLC ("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.

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. 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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