

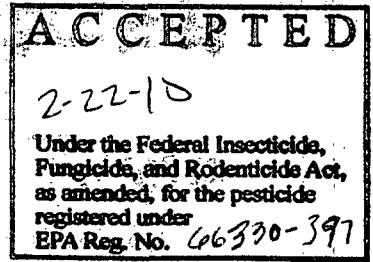


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|  <p>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505P) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> | EPA Reg. Number: 66330-397 | Date of Issuance: 2-22-10 |
| | Term of Issuance: Unconditional | |
| <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p> | <p>Name of Pesticide Product: Supremacy Herbicide Tank Mix Granulated Herbicide</p> | |
| <p>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC 15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150 Cary, NC 27513</p> | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1. This product is registered in accordance with FIFRA</p> | | |
| <p>Signature of Approving Official:</p>  <p>James Tompkins, Product Manager (25) Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)</p> | <p>Date: 2-22-10</p> | |

EPA Form 8570-6

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions please contact Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or kraft.erik@epa.gov.



**SUPREMACY Herbicide Tank Mix
GRANULATED HERBICIDE**

For Use on Wheat, Barley, and Triticale
Use the Entire Content of this Package.

**COMPONENT A
(HERBICIDE A)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Thifensulfuron-Methyl:

Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl) amino] carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate

50.00%

Tribenuron methyl:

Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate

25.00%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

25.00%

TOTAL

100%

**COMPONENT B
(HERBICIDE B)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester:

((4-amino-3, 5-dichloro-6fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester

BY WT.

40.00%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

60.00%

TOTAL

100%

Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl) oxy)acetic acid – 27.78%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO**

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

| FIRST AID | |
|--|--|
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF IN EYES: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. | |

Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
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-GOT EPA EST. NO. _____
AD
NET CONTENTS: _____

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

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SUPREMACY Herbicide GRANULATED HERBICIDE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, AND TRITICALE

SUPREMACY Tank Mix is contained in a single jug which has two chambers and one neck opening. After opening the container, the user must dispense the entire jug completely into the spray tank. One jug of SUPREMACY will treat 25 acres. The total weight of product in the jug is 125 oz: 10 oz of Component A and 115 oz of Component B.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical Resistant Gloves, Category G (such as Barrier Laminate or Viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statement: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR Part 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. 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 or runoff from treated areas as this product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Important: Read these entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and CONDITIONS OF SALE before using SUPREMACY HERBICIDE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

IMPORTANT: REFER TO PRODUCT INFORMATION FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THIS PRODUCT PACKAGE FOR USE DIRECTIONS AND USE PRECAUTIONS.

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 Protections Standard.

Do not allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical Resistant Gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SUPREMACY Herbicide is a selective herbicide for control of many broadleaf weeds including kochia (including ALS resistant kochia), wild buckwheat, common lambsquarters, mustard species, Russian thistle, pigweeds, bedstraw (cleavers), and other weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and triticale.

SUPREMACY 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.

SUPREMACY may be tank mixed with other broadleaf and grass herbicides listed on this label. See "TANK MIXES" section for recommended products.

Applications of SUPREMACY are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat (including Durum), Barley and Triticale

Apply SUPREMACY after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Apply 5 oz/A (total mixture of Component A and B) when weeds are actively growing. 5 oz/A contains a ratio of 0.4 oz/A of component A and 4.6 oz/A of component B. When mixing into the spray tank, empty both components of the container completely to maintain this ratio. See rate chart for further information on weed species and herbicide rate.

Do not apply more than 7.5 oz/A (total mixture of Component A and B) in a single application. Do not use more than 12.5 oz (total mixture of Component A and B) per growing season.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of SUPREMACY. 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 approved for use with all products used in a tankmix with SUPREMACY. 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. See the "TANK MIXES" section of this label for additional information.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (1 quart to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution).

OR

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

- Apply at least 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution). MSO adjuvants may be used at 1% 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.

OR

BASIC BLEND Adjuvant Types

- Apply at least .5%-1% v/v of a basic blend adjuvant

AND

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- When using NIS, COC or MSO an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer maybe added.
- Use 1-2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 1-2 lb/acre or 8.5-17 lbs/100 gallon of spray solution of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

| WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED WITH SUPREMACY HERBICIDE | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| At 5 OZ/A (total mixture of Component A and B)¹ | |
| WEED SPECIES | Control (C) Suppression (S) |
| Annual knawel | C |
| Annual sowthistle | C |
| Black mustard | C |
| Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard | C |
| Broadleaf dock | C |
| Bur buttercup | C |
| Canada Thistle | C* |
| Carolina geranium | C |
| Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers) | C* |
| Coast fiddleneck | C |
| Coffee weed | C |
| Common buckwheat | C* |
| Common chickweed | S |
| Common cocklebur | C |
| Common groundsel | C |
| Common lambsquarters | C |
| Common purslane | C |
| Common radish | C |
| Common ragweed | C |
| Common sunflower | C |

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| WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED WITH SUPREMACY HERBICIDE At 5 OZ/A (total mixture of Component A and B) ¹ | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| WEED SPECIES | Control (C) Suppression (S) |
| Common tarweed | C |
| Corn chamomile | C |
| Corn spurry | C |
| Cow cockle | C |
| Cress (mouse ear) | C |
| Curly dock | C |
| Devilsclaw | S |
| False chamomile | C |
| Field Bindweed | S |
| Field Horsetail | S |
| Filaree (Texas redstem) | C |
| Flixweed | C |
| Giant Ragweed | C |
| Grape Species | C |
| Green smartweed | C |
| Horseweed | S |
| Hedge bindweed | S |
| Hemp dogbane | C |
| Henbit | C |
| Jimsonweed | C |
| Knotweed | C |
| Kochia+ | C* |
| Ladysthumb | C |
| Lanceleaf sage | C |
| London rocket | C |
| Mallow, Common | C* |
| Mallow, little | C |
| Mallow, venice | C |
| Marestail | S |
| Marshelder | C |
| Miners lettuce | C |
| Morningglory | S |
| Mouseear chickweed | C |
| Narrowleaf lambsquarters | C |
| Nightflowering catchfly | C |
| Nightshade species | C |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | C |
| Pepperweed species | C |
| Pineappleweed | C |
| Prickly lettuce + | C* |
| Prostrate knotweed | C |
| Prostrate pigweed | C |

**WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED WITH SUPREMACY HERBICIDE
At 5 OZ/A (total mixture of Component A and B)**

| WEED SPECIES | Control (C) Suppression (S) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Puncturevine | C |
| Redmaids | C |
| Redroot pigweed | C |
| Russian thistle + | C* |
| Scentless chamomile/mayweed | C |
| Shepherd's purse | C |
| Slimleaf lambsquarters | C |
| Smallflower buttercup | C |
| Smallseed falseflax | C |
| Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel + | C* |
| Swinecress | C |
| Tansymustard | C |
| Tarweed fiddleneck | C |
| Tumble/Jim Hill mustard | C |
| Velvetleaf | C |
| Volunteer canola | C |
| Volunteer flax | C* |
| Volunteer lentils | C |
| Volunteer peas | C |
| Volunteer sunflower+ | C* |
| Wild buckwheat | C |
| Wild chamomile | C |
| Wild garlic | C* |
| Wild mustard | C |
| Wild radish | C |

¹ CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION REFERS TO weeds less than 4 inches in height, unless specified otherwise in the specific weed problems section. For weeds sizes greater than 4 inches, heavy infestations, or under droughty conditions use, a tankmix with a phenoxy herbicide (2,4-D or MCPA) is recommended to improve performance. Do not use more than 7.5 oz/ac of Supremacy in a single application.
 * Refer to specific weed problems
 + ALS, phenoxy or dicamba resistant biotypes may not be completely controlled by SUPREMACY HERBICIDE. See specific weed problems for further recommendations.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Catchweed Bedstraw (cleavers): Apply 5 oz/a to 2-3 inch catchweed bedstraw. For catchweed bedstraw greater than 2-3 inches, use a higher rate of SUPREMACY HERBICIDE or a tank mix of 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).

Canada Thistle: Apply 5 oz/a to 2-4 inch seedling Canada thistle. For Canada thistle emerging from roots in-season, control can be achieved by applying 5 oz/a of SUPREMACY HERBICIDE and a tank mix of 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).

Common cocklebur, Common ragweed, Common Tarweed, Lanceleaf sage and Puncturevine: For improved control, apply a tank mix of 5 oz/A of SUPREMACY 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). Make applications to small actively growing weeds.

Common Mallow: Apply 5 oz/a to 2 inch common mallow. For common mallow greater than 2 inches use a tank mix of 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).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to ALS inhibitors, phenoxy and dicamba herbicide are known to occur. For control of 2-4 inch kochia, use 5 oz/a. For improved performance on drought stressed or resistant kochia use a tankmix with 2,4-D Ester 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).

Prickly lettuce and Russian thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to ALS inhibitors are known to occur. To control these biotypes use 5 oz/a for 3 inch resistant prickly lettuce. For ALS resistant prickly lettuce greater than 3 inches use in a tankmix with MCP Ester or 2,4-D Ester 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) or apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide.

Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to ALS inhibitors are known to occur. To control these biotypes tankmix SUPREMACY with a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide and a with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester herbicides 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).

SU / Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers:

Volunteer sunflowers from SU and Clearfield resistant hybrids are also resistant to ALS inhibitors. For best results, tankmix SUPREMACY with a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide or with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester herbicides 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).

Wild Garlic: For improved control, apply 5 oz/a of SUPREMACY tank mixed with 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). Make applications to less than 12 inch wild garlic. Stressed plants due to cold temperatures or drought are more difficult to control.

Volunteer flax: For control of 2-3 inch volunteer flax use 5 oz/a. For control of volunteer flax 4 inches or greater use in a tankmix with 2,4-D Ester 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)

SUPREMACY HERBICIDE TANK MIXES

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

TANK MIXING PRECAUTIONS:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed labeled application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product containing the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- Follow the use directions for adjuvants on the tank mix partner label. Nonionic surfactant may be added to a phenoxy tank mix 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. Oil adjuvants may be restricted from use with certain tank mix partners, follow the tank mix partners label for guidance on adjuvant use.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply products containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned.
- Always perform a jar test to insure the compatibility of products to be tank mixed.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of SUPREMACY and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients (including water) in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge's, gels or forms oily films, layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

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

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE TANKMIXES

- 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCP (amine or ester) dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity)**
- 2,4-D or MCP (amine or ester) and Banvel/Clarity**

Bromoxynil
Bromoxynil with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCP (amine or ester)
Clopyralid containing products (such as Stinger®, Curtail®, Curtail® M)
Huskie™

GRASS HERBICIDE TANKMIXES

EVEREST® (tankmixes of SUPREMACY with Everest require the addition of 2,4-D Amine or ester, do not add additional surfactant when mixing with 2,4-D ester.)
Assert® Herbicide
Axial® XL
Discover® NG
Maverick®
Olympus™
Olympus™ Flex
Osprey™
Powerflex®
Puma®
Rimfire™

FUNGICIDE TANKMIXES

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

INSECTICIDE TANKMIXES

SUPREMACY 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 SUPREMACY with organophosphate insecticides (such as "chlorpyrifos") 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 SUPREMACY 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 SUPREMACY plus Malathion because crop injury will result.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of greater than 8 gallons/acre (or greater than 80 liters/hectare) at 30 to 50 psi to ensure proper weed coverage. Use nozzles that deliver a medium droplet size near 300 microns. Flat fan nozzles of 80 or 110 degrees are recommended for optimum coverage. 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. Do not use flood nozzles, "Raindrop RA®" nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray pattern. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all the use directions and precautions on the product label.

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 SUPREMACY should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 30 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.

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

CROP ROTATION

Wheat, barley, and triticale may be replanted anytime after the application of SUPREMACY. Oats (not under seeded to with a legume), field corn, sweet corn, or grain sorghum can be planted 45 days after the application of SUPREMACY. Any other crop may be planted 120 days after the application of SUPREMACY.

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 SUPREMACY. SUPREMACY **must be completely dissolved in clean water** before adding to spray 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 SUPREMACY.
3. Continue agitation until the SUPREMACY is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the SUPREMACY 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 SUPREMACY spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If SUPREMACY and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the SUPREMACY in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be re-suspended before spraying is resumed. Settled material may be more difficult to re-suspend than when originally mixed. Agitate spray tank every 12 hours to re-suspend any settled materials. Repeat until spraying can resume and the spray tank is empty.

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 **SUPREMACY** 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 SUPREMACY section of this label.

AT THE END OF DAY

When multiple loads of **SUPREMACY** are applied, it is recommended that 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 SUPREMACY AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom and hoses with clean water. 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 min. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) 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. Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
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 **SUPREMACY** 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. When routine spraying practices included shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of SUPREMACY and applications of other pesticides to SUPREMACY sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to SUPREMACY to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

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 3/4 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 SUPREMACY in a tank mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonyleurea herbicides) in eastern Washington, observe all applicable Washington State Department of Agriculture herbicide rules.

The applicator must 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*** sections).

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications must 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 must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature And Humidity

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 must 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

SUPREMACY contains an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide and a synthetic auxin (carboxylic acid) herbicide. Using 2 unique modes of action herbicides has proven to be the best way to control resistant weed populations. However, any weed population may contain

or develop plants naturally resistant to multiple herbicidal modes 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 SUPREMACY 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 SUPREMACY 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.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply SUPREMACY when furrow irrigation is running. Treated fields should be managed to avoid water runoff for at least 6 hours after application.
- 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 SUPREMACY.
- Do not harvest millet for hay from treated areas within 14 days of application or millet grain and straw within 40 days of application.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- If re-planting is required, plant only those crops listed in this label or federally approved labeling for SUPREMACY within 120 days following application.

PRECAUTIONS

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

- Do not apply SUPREMACY during bloom.
- Do not apply directly to, or otherwise come in contact with susceptible crops or desirable plants including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, grapes, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes or tobacco.
- 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 SUPREMACY 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 SUPREMACY application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix SUPREMACY with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- SUPREMACY should not be applied to wheat, barley or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, frost, 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.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.
- Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

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 (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887 if calling from outside of the U.S.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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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