UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 27, 2023

Meshea J. Brodie
Sr. Regulatory Manager
UPL NA, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Sodium acifluorfen & Sodium bentazon
Product Name: STORM HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 70506-59
Application Dates: February 6, 2018
Decision Numbers: 594408 & 594409

Dear Meshea J. Brodie:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sodium acifluorfen and Sodium bentazon Interim Decisions, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently

approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Caleb Carr via email at carr.caleb@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

STORM®

HERBICIDE

Bentazon	GROUP	6	HERBICIDE
Acifluorfen	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

For use on peanuts, rice and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*:
Sodium salt of bentazon…….. 29.2%
Sodium salt of acifluorfen……. ……13.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS ……. 57.4%
TOTAL…….....…100.0%
* Equivalent to 2.67 pounds of bentazon and 1.33 pounds of sodium acifluorfen per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
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 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency medical assistance, contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE—No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300

UPL NA Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center
King of Prussia, PA 19406
1-800-438-6071

EPA Reg. No. 70506-59
EPA Est. No.
Net Contents: 2.5 gal

[See] [inside][leaflet][booklet] for [additional][complete] [Precautionary Statements][and][complete][Directions for Use].

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER
Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on and EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User 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

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

This product is a reducing agent and should not be mixed or stored in close proximity to strong oxidizing agents.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen and bentazon are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable

(sandy or sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

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 people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Pollinator Advisory Statement

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if it reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

Fish Advisory Statement

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Runoff Prevention

To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run-off to water bodies or drainage systems.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

The following PPE is 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,:

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Waterproof gloves,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure,
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, Storm is a Group 6 and 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Storm and other herbicides in these groups. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 6 and 14 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 6 and 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Storm or other Group 6 and 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted before application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action (MOA), if available. Treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes. To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for additional herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer or UPL NA INC. representative.

I. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read label for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

Storm herbicide is a soluble concentrate herbicide intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in peanuts, rice, and soybeans. In addition, **Storm** may provide partial control of some grasses.

Mode of Action

Storm contains two active ingredients. Bentazon is a Group 6 (WSSA) herbicide belonging to the benzothiadiazinone chemistry class. It inhibits photosynthesis at photosystem II site B resulting in symptoms of chlorosis that progresses to necrosis and control of emerged weeds.

Sodium acifluorfen is a Group 14 (WSSA) herbicide belonging to the PPO chemistry class. It works by inhibiting the protoporphyrinogen oxidase enzyme, a key enzyme in the production of precursor molecules needed for photosynthesis.

Crop Tolerance
Soybeans and peanuts are tolerant to **Storm** at the stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling, yellowing, bronzing, or burning may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition with 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.
Storm has no adverse effect on rice when used according to directions and may be used on first and second (ratoon) crops.

Rainfast Period:
Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of Storm.

II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply 1.0-1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre as follows unless instructed differently in **Section VI. Crop-Specific Information**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Storm** early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Spray Coverage
Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Requirements for ground applications:

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10-20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Increase water volume up to 50 gallons if crop or weed foliage is dense.
Spray Pressure: Use a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).
Note: When using the lower water volume (i.e. 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.
Application Equipment
Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20” apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

SPRAY DRIFT

This product can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of bentazon in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wetlands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

Do not apply **Storm** by air if ornamentals or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.

Mandatory Spray Drift Management
Ground boom applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft
Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.
Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

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

WIND
Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

Application Methods and Equipment		
Water Volume	**Spray Pressure**	**Nozzle Type***
5-10 gallons of water per acre	Up to 40 psi	Flat Fan
	40-60 psi	Hollow Cone

*** Application Equipment:** Use only diaphragm-type nozzles to produce cone or fan-spray spray patterns. Nozzles must be oriented to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20º downward. Nozzles must be positioned 6-10 feet above crop.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not adequately controlled.

Cultivation
Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Storm**. Cultivating 7 days after treatment may help provide season-long control.

Cleaning Spray Equipment
Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

III. ADDITIVES

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives is needed: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. See **Table 1 - Additive Rate Per Acre** for additive rates and **Table 2 - Additive Options for Storm Tank Mixes**.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)
AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. Do not apply AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant
The standard label rate is 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Oil Concentrate
The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**. Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)
Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects
The following standard will help determine the optimum additive rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g. temperature of 85ºF plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower additive rates.

Table 1 – Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
AMS Oil Concentrate UAN Solution	2.5 pounds 1-2 pints 4-8 pints	2.5 pounds 1 pint 4 pints
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons

Table 2 – Additive Options for Storm Tank Mixes

Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)	AMS (2.5 pounds) or UAN (4-8 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1-2 pints per acre)	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)
Option A	●				
Option B		●			
Option C			●		
Option D				●	
Option E					●

IV. MIXING INFORMATION

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Storm** herbicide to small actively growing weeds.

Mixing Order

When mixing Storm with additives and/or other pesticides in a spray tank, add the products to be used in the following sequence.

1. **Water**. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as **Storm** herbicide). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water**. Maintain constant agitation during application.

See Crop-Specific Information for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions** and **Limitations and Directions for Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive

labeling applies to tank mixes. Make separate applications if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Storm** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Use only those tank mixes specified on UPL NA Inc. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than UPL NA Inc. recommended tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components
Before mixing additives and/or other pesticides, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Ensure that the spray solution does not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

V. RESTRICTIONS

Table 3

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints	3 pints
Rice	50 days	1.5 pints	1.5 pints
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints	3 pints

- Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre, per calendar year.
- Do not allow livestock to graze on treated forage for soybeans or peanuts. Do not feed treated vines.
- Do not apply **sequentia**l applications of **Ultra Blazer** or **Storm** within **15 days** following the initial application of **Storm**.
- **Crop Rotation Restriction**: Small grains must not be planted in fields treated with Storm for 40 days following treatment. All other rotated crops must not be planted in fields treated with Storm for 100 days following treatment. In case of crop failure, only peanuts, rice, or soybeans may be immediately replanted. Do not reapply **Storm** if the application will exceed the maximum rate allowed per acre per season.
- **Stress**: Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply **Storm** to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged. In the Southeast, in-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematicides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Storm**.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION

SOYBEANS
Apply 1.0-1.5 pints of **Storm** herbicide per acre to soybeans preemergence at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before soybean emergence from the soil), or postemergence to soybeans to control susceptible weeds observing the labeled pre-harvest interval.

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Storm** herbicide to small actively growing weeds. Refer to **Section II. Application Instructions** and **Table 4** for more information.

Sequential application information: An additional 2 pints (1.0 lb ai) of a bentazon-containing herbicide may be applied following applications totaling 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but do not apply additional **Ultra Blazer** herbicide. An additional 3 pints of a bentazon-containing product or 1 pint of **Ultra Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints **Storm** Herbicide (0.5 lb. ai bentazon + 0.25 lb. ai sodium acifluorfen) per application; do not apply more than 3 pints of **Storm** per season.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre per calendar year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season of any bentazon-containing product.
- If two applications of **Storm** are made, do not make the second sooner than 15 days after the first.
- Do not allow livestock to graze on treated forage for soybeans. Do not feed treated vines.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 50 days.

Soybean Tank Mixes
Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Assure® II[1]	D or E
Basagran®	A, B, or C
Classic®	D
Concert® SP (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
FirstRate®	D
Frontier® 6.0	A, B, or C
Fusilade® DX[1]	D or E
Fusion®[1]	D or E
Matador®[1]	D or E
Pinnacle® (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Poast®[1]	E
Poast® HC[1]	E
Pursuit®	D
Raptor®	D
Reliance® STS SP[2] (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Resource®	C
Glyphosate	8.5-17 pounds of AMS per 100 gallons
Scepter®	D
Select® 2 EC	E
Skirmish®	D
Synchrony® STS[2] (up to 0.5 ounce)	E

[1] For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with **Storm**, follow these guidelines:
- If the partner is applied prior to the **Storm** application, wait 24 hours before applying **Storm**.
- If the partner is applied following the **Storm** application, wait 7 days before applying.

[2] When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as STS, do not add oil concentrate.

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Glyphosate Tolerant Soybean Tank Mixtures
Postemergent applications of **Storm** herbicide can be applied in a tank mixture with glyphosate containing herbicides for control of glyphosate resistant weeds. Targeted weeds must be listed on the **Storm** label. Refer to the **Storm** label for weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. Follow the directions on the glyphosate product label for the use of spray additives in this tank mixture. It is important to follow the **Storm** directions for weed growth stages and application rates for effective broadleaf weed control. Apply **Storm** and glyphosate containing herbicides only to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

PEANUTS

Apply 1.0-1.5 pints of **Storm** herbicide per acre to peanuts preemergence at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or postemergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds observing the labeled pre-harvest interval.

Sequential application information: An additional 2 pints (1.0 lb ai) of a bentazon-containing product may be applied per acre following an application of 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but do not apply additional **Ultra Blazer herbicide**. An additional 3 pints of a bentazon-containing product or 1 pint of **Ultra Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre per season.

Limitations
In-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Storm**.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints Storm Herbicide (0.5 lb. ai bentazon + 0.25 lb. ai sodium acifluorfen) per application; do not apply more than 3 pints of Storm per season.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre per calendar year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season of any bentazon-containing product.
- If two applications of **Storm** are made, do not make the second sooner than 15 days after the first.
- Do not allow livestock to graze on treated forage for peanuts. Do not feed treated vines.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 75 days.

Peanut Tank Mixes
Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	**Additive Option**
Frontier® 6.0	A or C
Starfire®	A
2,4-DB	A

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Table 4

Weeds Controlled in Peanuts and Soybeans (including glyphosate, triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	1.0 pint per acre		1.5 pints per acre	
		Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	Maximum Height
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	4	2”	6	<4”
, Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	-	-	2	<2”
Anoda, Spurred[c]	*Anoda cristata*			4	2"
Balloonvine	*Cardiospemum halicacaburm*	-	-	2	2”
Beggarweed, Florida[d]	*Desmodium tortuosum*	-	-	2	1-1/2”
Buckwheat, Wild[e]	*Polygonum convolvulus*	-	-	2	2”[b]
Buffalobur[e]	*Solanum rostratum*	-	-	2	2”[b]
Burgherkin[f]	*Cucumis anguria*	-	-	2	2”[b]
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	-	-	Multi 6” dia.	2”
Citron (Wild Watermelon)[f]	*Citrullus lanatus*	-	-	2	2”[b]
Cocklebur[g]	*Xanthium strumarium*	-	-	6	6"
Copperleaf, Hophorn beam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*	2	2”	4	4”
,Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*	-	-	2	2”
Crotolaria, Showy[h]	*Crotalaria spectabillis*	6	6”[b]	6	6”
Croton, Tropic	*Croton glandulosus* var. *septentrionalis*	1-2	<2”	2	2”
,Wooly	*Croton capitatus*	1-2	<2”	2	2”
Crownbeard, Golden	*Verbesina encelioides*	-	-	2	<2”
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*	-	-	6	<2”
Galinsoga, Hairy	*Galinsoga quadriradiata*	-	-	4	<2”
, Smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	-	-	4	<2”
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	-	-	2	1”
, Lanceleaf	*Physalis lanceifolia*	-	-	2	1”
Indigo, Hairy	*Indigofera hirsuta*	-	-	3	<2”
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	-	-	6	6”
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	4	4”	6	6”
Lambsquarters, Common[i]	*Chenopodium album*	-	-	6	2”
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	-	-	6	2"
Morningglory, Cypressvine[j]	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	-	-	4	2”
, Entireleaf[j]	*Ipomoea hederacea*	-	-	4	2”
, Ivyleaf[j]	*Ipomoea hederacea*	-	-	4	2”
, Palmleaf (Willowleaf)[j]	*Ipomoea wrightii*			4	2”
, Purple Moonflower[j]	*Ipomoea turbinata*	-	-	4	2”

, Scarlet [j]	*Ipomoea coccinea*	-	-	4	2”
, Smallflower [j]	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	-	-	4	2”
, Small White (pitted) [j]	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	-	-	4	2”
, Tall (common) [j]	*Ipomoea purpurea*	-	-	4	2”
		-	-	2	2”
Mustard, Wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	2	2"	6	4”
Nightshade, Eastern Black	*Solanum ptycanthum*	-	-	6	2”
,Black	*Solanum nigrum*	-	-	6	2”
Pigweed, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	4	2”	6	<4”
, Redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	4	<2"	6	2"
, Smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	4	<2"	6	3”
, Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	-	-	2	<2”
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	-	-	2	2”
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	-	-	6	3”
, Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	-	-	4	6”
Sesbania, Hemp [h]	*Sesbania herbacea*	-	-	4	6”
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*	-	-	4	2"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	-	-	6	6”
Starbur, Bristly [l]	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	-	-	6	3”
Velvetleaf [m]	*Abutilon theophrasti*	-	-	4	2”
Waterhemp, Common	*Amaranthus rudis*	4	2"	6	<4”
,Tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	4	2"	6	<4”
Annual Grasses [n]	**Scientific Name**	**1.0 pint per acre**		**1.5 pints per acre**	
		Leaf Stage[a] (up to)	**Maximum Height**	**Leaf Stage[a] (up to)**	**Maximum Height [b]**
Foxtail, Giant [n]	*Setaria faberi*	-	-	2	1”
, Green [n]	*Setaria viridis*	-	-		
,Yellow [n]	*Setaria pumilia*	-	-		
Johnsongrass, Seedling [n]	*Sorghum halepense*	-	-		
Panicum, Fall [n]	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	-	-		
Shattercane [n]	*Sorghum bicolor*	-	-		
Volunteer Small Grains [n]		-	-		
Barley [n]	*Hordeum vulgare*				
Corn [n]	*Zea mays*				
Oats [n]	*Avena sativa*				

Rye [n]	*Secale cereal*				
Wheat [n]	*Triticum aestivum*				

[a] Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not spray weeds in the cotyledon growth stage.

[b] A second application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre can be made for controlling subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed. Refer to Table 3 for the maximum application rate per year

[c] For regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of Basagran herbicide may be necessary (refer to Basagran label)

[d] Controlling Florida beggarweed is difficult because of the weed's long germination season. Apply **Storm** herbicide when beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 young expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more than 1.5" high. It is important to obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Time the cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. **Storm** will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity. Use 1.5 pints of **Storm** herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

[e] Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have fewer than 2 true leaves. Use **Storm** in 30 gallons of water per acre plus surfactant. Use 1.5 pints of **Storm** herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

[f] Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Therefore, control is difficult to obtain with a single spray. For **Storm** to be effective, make the initial application to weeds no later than the 2-leaf growth stage. Use 1.5 pints of **Storm** herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

[g] Use 1.5 pints of **Storm** herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

[h] Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to **Storm**. Apply 1 pint of **Storm** per acre. Effective control can be obtained at just about all plant heights; however, it is important that **Storm** be applied prior to bloom. Applications after bloom are usually not effective. To control these weeds, time the application to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crop canopies do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable to control late season infestations. Use 1.5 pints of **Storm** herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

[i] Suppression or partial control.

[j] More consistent control of morningglories can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of **Storm**.

[k] The labeled rate of **Storm** will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply before the third true leaf has formed. This treatment will usually cause a height differential between soybeans and surviving wild poinsettia which will allow directed applications and even greater control. Use 1.5 pints of Storm herbicide per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

[l] The labeled rate of **Storm** will kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2-leaf stage are usually ineffective.

[m] Use AMS (or UAN) as the additive when velvetleaf is a target weed.

[n] **Storm** must not be the basic component of a grassy weed or volunteer small grains management program. **Storm** will kill or stunt many emerging volunteer small grains or grassy weeds in the 1-2 leaf stage. **Storm** can be used for additional control of escaped grasses and volunteer grains following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide.

RICE

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage.

Crop-Specific Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints (0.75 lb ai) of a bentazon-containing product following an application of **Storm**.
- Do not apply **Ultra Blazer** to rice treated with **Storm**.
- Do not make more than one application of **Storm** per acre, per season.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre per calendar year.
- Do not apply **Storm** to rice with ground equipment when field is flooded because splashing will wash **Storm** off weed leaf surfaces and result in ineffective control.
- Do not use **Storm** on rice fields where the commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.
- When applying to rice paddies, do not release paddy water from treated fields for at least 4 days after the last application to flooded paddies.
- Do not use water containing residues of **Storm** from rice cultivation to irrigate crops other than soybeans or peanuts.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 50 days.

Rice Tank Mixes

Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Basagran®	A
Facet® 75 DF	A
Propanil*	A

* Do not apply this tank mix if **Ultra Blazer** has been previously applied.
Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Storm herbicide – Rice Application Rate and Timing Table for Drained or Flooded Fields

Weeds Controlled[p]	1.5 Pints of **Storm** Per Acre		
	Leaf Stage	**Maximum Weed Height in Drained Fields**	**Maximum Weed Height Above Water Level**
Cocklebur	2-10	10”	6”
Dayflower	2-10	6”	5”
Ducksalad	2-4	2”	--
Gooseweed	4-6	4”	--
Sesbania, Hemp	q	**	4”
Morningglory species	up to 4	2”	1”
Redstem	up to 6	4”	3”
Redweed	4-6	6”	--
Smartweed	2-10	6”	5”
Spikerush	2-6	6”	--
Nutsedge, Yellow[r]	4-6	6”	5”

p Add a nonionic surfactant at a rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).
q Effective control can be obtained at practically all heights provided **Storm** plus a nonionic surfactant is applied before the bloom (flowering).

r Add oil concentrate at a rate (concentration) of 1.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) instead of a nonionic surfactant. Partial control can be expected.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 40ºF or above 100ºF. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Dike and contain the spill with inert materials (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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