



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

November 10, 2021

Ailis Gregory
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4110 136th St. Ct. NW
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Subject: Registration Review Label Amendments for ATRAZINE Incorporating Mitigation Measures from the Interim Decision and the Technical Registrants' Commitments for the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Biological Evaluation
Product Name: BANVEL + ATRAZINE
EPA Registration Number: 70506- 465 (Previously 66330-286)
Application Date: 12/9/2020
Decision Number: 568690

Dear Ailis Gregory:

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 Atrazine Interim Decision and with the technical registrants' commitments for the ESA Biological Evaluation. The Agency 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.

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

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labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 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 Ben Tweed at tweed.benjamin@epa.gov.

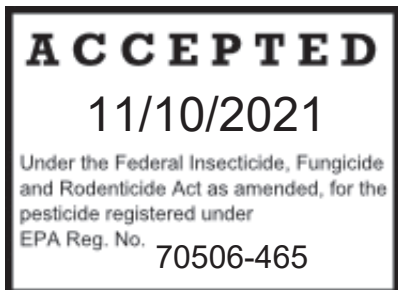
Sincerely,



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

Enclosure

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
 DUE TO GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS. FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.



ATRAZINE	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

BANVEL + ATRAZINE
HERBICIDE FOR WEED CONTROL
IN CORN, FALLOW SYSTEMS, AND GRAIN SORGHUM

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Potassium salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)*13.42%
 Atrazine**(2-chloro-etyhlamino-6-isopropyl/amino-s-triazine)22.23%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:64.35%
TOTAL100.00%

*This product contains 11.45% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba) which equals 1.1 pounds per gallon (132g/L) or .14 pound per pint

** This product contains 22.23% atrazine which equals 2.1 pounds per gallon (252 grams per liter), or 0.26 pounds per pint

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
If Swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on Skin or Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 Inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical treatment, call Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-6671 FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300</p>	

EPA Reg. No. 70506-465
EPA Est. No. _____

NET CONTENTS: _____

Manufactured For:
UPL NA Inc.
630 Freedom Bus. Ctr., Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406
1-800-438-6071

Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, and applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers)
- Protective eyewear

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use 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)]. Pilots must wear the PPE required on this labeling for applicators, however, they need not wear chemical-resistant gloves when using an enclosed cockpit.

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition on the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(5)] for dermal protection.

When applicators use enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], 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.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if the pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should 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

Banvel + Atrazine contains the active ingredient atrazine. Atrazine can travel (seep or leach) through the soil and can enter ground water which may be used as drinking water. Atrazine has been found in ground water. Users are advised not to apply atrazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where these soils are very permeable, i.e. well-drained. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

Product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Product must not be applied within 66 feet of points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 feet of natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66 foot buffer or setback from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

Product must not be mixed or loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide to the mixing/loading sites.

Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.

One of the following restrictions must be used in applying atrazine to tile-outletted terraced fields containing standpipes:

- Do not apply within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outletted terraced fields.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted terraced field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2-3 inches in the entire field.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted terraced field under a no-till practice only when a high crop residue management practice is practiced. High crop residue management is

described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether use of this product is prohibited in your watershed. AWIC can be accessed through www.atrazine-watershed.info, or 1-866-365-3014. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return this product to your point of purchase or contact UPL NA Inc. for a refund.

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. Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g. kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not for use in the states of Hawaii or Alaska, or in the U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the North Mariana Islands).

- Use on roadsides; Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land; conifers, including Christmas Tree plantings; timber; forestry; and Miscanthus and other perennial bioenergy crops is prohibited.
- Users must only apply to fallow land in the following states according to the prescribed rotation pattern in the table below:

Fallow Rotation Pattern	Fallow Use Authorized in These States Only
Wheat-Corn-Fallow	CO, KS, ND, NE, SD & WY
Wheat-Fallow-Wheat	CO, KS, ND, NE, SD & WY
Wheat-Sorghum-Fallow	AR, CO, GA, IL, KS, LA, MS, MO, NE, NM, NC, OK, SD & TX

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.

For minimum early entry PPE use the following:

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

- coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and made of any waterproof material,
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils,
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- and protective eyewear.

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

Product Information

Banvel + Atrazine herbicide is a water-dispersible formulation for use in corn, sorghum, or fallow to control annual broadleaf weeds and to suppress perennial broadleaf weeds (refer to General Weeds List Table).

Mode of Action

Banvel + Atrazine contains two active ingredients: dicamba and atrazine. Dicamba is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. Dicamba interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds. Atrazine is absorbed by roots and shoots and controls weeds by inhibiting photosynthesis.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Banvel + Atrazine contains both a Group 4 and a Group 5 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Banvel + Atrazine and other Group 4 and Group 5 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 and Group 5 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 and Group 5 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Banvel + Atrazine or other Group 4 and Group 5 herbicides. Users should scout before and after application.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Rotate the use of Banvel + Atrazine or other Group 4 and 5 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- 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.
- Scout prior to and 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, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your UPL NA Inc. representative. In addition to the guidance above, registrants are encouraged to incorporate the appropriate elements of Best Management Practices from HRAC and WSSA on the label.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes

ANNUALS	PERENNIALS
Buckwheat, wild	Alfalfa
Burcucumber	Artichoke, Jerusalem
Chickweed, Common	Bindweed, Field, Hedge
Clovers	Clover, Hop
Cocklebur, Common	Dandelion
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Dock, Broadleaf, Curly
Cucumber, Wild	Dogbane, Hemp
Jimsonweed	Horsenettle, Carolina
Kochia	Lespedeza
Ladysthumb	Milkweed, Common
Lambsquarters, Common	Ragweed, Western
Mallow, Common, Venice	Smartweed, Swamp
Marestail (Horseweed)	Sowthistle, Perennial
Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall	Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Mustard, Wild, Tansy, Yellowtops	Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)
Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf,	Vetch
Pigweed, Palmer, Redroot (Carelessweed),	
Smooth, Spiny, tumble	
Puncturevine	
Purslane, Common	
Ragweed, Common, Giant, Lance-Leaf	
Sicklepod	

Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania Spanish Needles Spurge, Prostrate Sunflower, Common (wild), Volunteer Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Waterhemp, Common, Tall	
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Application Instructions

Banvel + Atrazine herbicide can be applied pre-emergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is not recommended for use after crop emergence. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to the Crop-Specific Information section.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, **Banvel + Atrazine** should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph,

Avoid off-target movement, use extreme care when applying **Banvel + Atrazine** to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

Banvel + Atrazine may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **Banvel + Atrazine** during their development or growing stage.

1. Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan® Raindrops®, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift reducing nozzles.
2. Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use $\frac{1}{2}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use $\frac{3}{4}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- User must maintain a 150 foot (46 meter) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- User must maintain a 15 foot (4.6 meter) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
User must maintain a 15 foot (4.6 meter) in-field downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from the edge of streams and rivers, as well as high-tide line for all estuarine/marine environments.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential

for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Aerial Application

Water Volume: Use 2-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine 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 management 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 airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Mandatory Spray Drift Management section.

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. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

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: Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, 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.).

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Application (Banding)

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row Width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row Width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10-50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Additives

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to Table 2 Additive Rate.)

Nitrogen Source

Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN): Use 2-4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Ammonium sulfate (AMS): AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. UPL NA Inc. does not recommend applying 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 recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is recommended.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

1. be nonphytotoxic,
2. contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
3. provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
4. 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.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, pre-emergence, and all fallow system applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section **Crop-Specific Information** of this label.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, UPL NA Inc. recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 Pints per 100 gallons

AMS	2.5 pounds
UAN Solution	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

* See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, 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 recommended 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. The spray solution should 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.

Mixing Order

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

- 1) Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half 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 **Banvel + Atrazine** herbicide, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions).
- 5) Water-soluble products.
- 6) Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
- 7) Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
- 8) Remaining quantity of water.

General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

Banvel + Atrazine may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of the following active ingredients according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- 2,4-D
- Acetochlor
- Atrazine
- Bentazon
- Bromoxynil
- Butylate
- Chlorosulfuron
- Clomazone
- Clopyralid
- Dicamba
- Dimethenamid
- EPTC
- Flufenacet
- Flumetsulam
- Glufosinate
- Glyphosate
- Halosulfuron
- Metolachlor
- Metribuzin
- Metsulfuron-methyl
- Nicosulfuron
- Paraquat
- Pendimethalin
- Primisulfuron
- Primisulfuron-methyl
- Propachlor
- Prosulfuron
- Pyridate
- Quinclorac
- Simazine
- Sulfosate
- Thifensulfuron
- Tribenuron-methyl

See the “Crop Specific Information” section 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. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Banvel + Atrazine** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides) additives, or fertilizers. UPL NA Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on the labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than UPL NA Inc. recommended tank mixes.

Restrictions and Limitations – All Crops

- Maximum seasonal use rate: See Table below for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates for **Banvel + Atrazine** herbicide
- **Banvel + Atrazine** contains atrazine (0.26 pounds of active ingredient per pint). When tank mixing or making sequential applications with products that contain atrazine, do not exceed the following total combined rates of atrazine.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine to corn or sorghum, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 pounds active ingredient of atrazine per acre for any single application, and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs.ai/A) must not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per year.
- **Maximum single application rate: 1.0 lb ai/acre and no more than 2 applications per year**
- When tank-mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine to crops other than corn or sorghum, the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs. ai/A) must not exceed the specific seasonal rate limits as noted in the use directions.

- Postemergence application to corn and sorghum must be made before corn and sorghum reaches 12 inches in height.
- Maximum broadcast application rates for corn and sorghum must be as follows:
 - If no atrazine was applied prior to corn/sorghum emergence, apply a maximum of 2 lb ai/A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year.
 - Apply a maximum of 2.0 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on soils that are not highly erodible or on highly erodible soils if at least 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues; or
 - Apply a maximum of 1.6 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on highly erodible (As defined by the natural Resource Conservation Service) soils if < 30% of the surface is covered with plant residues; or 2.0 lb ai/A applied postemergence.
- Pre-Harvest Intervals (PHI):
 - Field corn forage uses: 60-day PHI
 - Preemergent sorghum forage uses: 60-day PHI
 - Postemergent sorghum forage uses: 45-day PHI.
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- Crop Rotation Restriction:

In some cases of treated crop failure, the area may be replanted to either corn or sorghum during the same cropping season. If corn is replanted, do not apply **Banvel + Atrazine**, or dicamba herbicides until after emergence. If sorghum is the replanted crop, either dicamba or **Banvel + Atrazine** can be used as a postemergence application.
- If applied after June 10, rotation with crops other than corn or sorghum the following spring may result in crop injury.
- In the high plains and Intermountain areas of the West, where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use only when corn or sorghum is to follow corn or sorghum, or when a crop of untreated corn or sorghum is to precede other rotational crops.
- For soils containing a calcareous surface layer, such as those found in eastern parts of the Dakotas, Kansas, western Minnesota, and Nebraska, injury may occur to soybeans or small grains planted the following year following application.
- Small grains may be planted 10 months following treatment. Do not plant sugarbeets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), or small-seeded legumes and grasses in the spring of the year following application or injury may occur.
- Rainfast Period: rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of **Banvel + Atrazine**.
- Stress: Do not apply to weeds under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperature, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply 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.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply atrazine and propazine products to the same sorghum acre.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Corn	3.5 pints	5.25 pints	Yes ¹	Yes
Fallow Ground	7.0 pints	7.0 pints	No	Yes
Sorghum	2 pints	3.5 pints	Yes ²	Yes

¹Crop may be harvested or grazed for feeding after ensilage stage (milking state or later in maturity).

²Crop May be grazed or fed to livestock at mature grain stage
 Maximum single application rate: 1.0 lb of dicamba ai/acre and no more than 2 applications per year.

Crop-Specific Information Corn (Field, Pop, Seed, and Silage)

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed after it has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity. Direct contact of **Banvel + Atrazine** herbicide with corn seed must be avoided in preplant or pre-emergence applications. If corn seeds are less than 1.5 inches below the surface, delay corn application until after corn has emerged.

A maximum of 2 applications of marksman may be made per season.

Do not apply **Banvel + Atrazine** to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of **Banvel + Atrazine** on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Banvel + Atrazine is not registered for use on sweet corn. Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5 inches tall and when applying **Banvel + Atrazine** alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

PREPLANT AND PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NO TILLAGE CORN

Apply 3.5 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** per acre on medium or fine textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 2 pints per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium and fine textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter. Avoid use of **Banvel + Atrazine** in well-drained loamy sand to sand soils, particularly in areas having high groundwater tables.

Banvel + Atrazine may be applied for the burndown of emerged weeds before, during, or after corn planting. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply **Banvel + Atrazine** after 4-6" of regrowth has occurred.

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN

Banvel + Atrazine may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence.

Apply 3.5 pints per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Early Post-emergence uses below).

Pre-emergence application of **Banvel + Atrazine** does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Apply 3.5 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils. Reduce the rate to 2 pints per treated acre for corn grown on coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam). Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first.

Corn Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with **Banvel + Atrazine**, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage, in addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply **Banvel + Atrazine** prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

- 2,4-D³
- Acetochlor²
- Atrazine¹
- Bentazon
- Butylate²
- Clopyralid¹
- Dicamba¹
- Dimethenamid¹
- EPTC²
- Flufenacet
- Flumetsulam¹
- Glufosinate⁴
- Glyphosate⁵
- Halosulfuron¹
- Metolachlor
- Metribuzin
- Nicosulfuron¹
- Paraquat
- Pendimethalin
- Primisulfuron¹
- Primisulfuron-methyl¹
- Prosulfuron¹
- Pyridate
- Simazine
- Sulfosate

¹See “Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Program” table for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products

²Sequential use only

³When using as a tank mixture, application may be made prior to corn emergence.

⁴Use only on Liberty Link® (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids

⁵Includes postemergence use on glyphosate tolerant corn hybrids.

Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Nicosulfuron or Primisulfuron-methyl	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures do not exceed 50 degrees F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
Atrazine, Dicamba, Dimethenamid, Nicosulfuron	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on a soil when corn is greater than 8" tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use.
Clopyralid, Flumetsulam, Halosulfuron, Primisulfuron, Prosulfuron	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix 0.25-0.5 ounce of Exceed, 0.5 ounce of Clopyralid, Primisulfuron, Prosulfuron or 0.17-0.33 ounce Halosulfuron per acre with Banvel + Atrazine . For improved control of Canada thistle, Clopyralid at 1.5-3 fluid ounces per acre or Clopyralid + Flumetsulam at 0.6-1.2 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with Banvel + Atrazine Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

Fallow Systems

Banvel + Atrazine may be applied to fallow ground through the summer and fall after wheat harvest in wheat/ fallow/wheat or wheat/corn or sorghum/fallow (Eco-fallow) rotations. For Eco-fallow systems, plant corn or sorghum in the spring after treatment with minimum soil disturbance. Use a surface planter or a planter leaving a shallow furrow. If weeds are present at planting, remove them with a sweep plow or other suitable implement before planting.

ROTATIONAL CROP PRECAUTIONS

The application rates and timings in this label pertain only to a cropping system of wheat/fallow/wheat (postharvest fallow) or wheat/corn or sorghum/fallow (Eco-fallow). If any

other crop is to be substituted for wheat, corn, sorghum, or the fallow period, refer to the “Crop Rotation Restrictions” under the section “Restrictions and Limitations”.

To avoid injury to crops planted after applying **Banvel + Atrazine**, specific restrictions for postharvest fallow or Eco-fallow application) are:

- Use only on silt loam or finer-textured soils.
- Do not treat erodible hillsides, caliche, and rocky outcroppings, or exposed calcareous subsoil.
- Do not treat soils of the Rosebud and Canyon series in Western Nebraska and adjoining counties in Colorado and Wyoming.
- Do not treat soils with calcareous surface layers. Avoid overlapping spray swaths during treatment application.

WHEAT/FALLOW/WHEAT

For use in: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. For pre-emergence or postemergence control or suppression of the weeds listed in this label. Apply 2-3.5 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** per treated acre as a broadcast treatment. For best performance, apply soon after wheat harvest, prior to or soon after weed emergence. A split application of **Banvel + Atrazine** may be used, but only in the summer to fall after wheat harvest, and may not exceed the maximum rate of 3.5 pints per treated acre.

WHEAT/CORN OR-SORGHUM/FALLOW (ECOFALLOW)

For use in: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. To control annual broadleaf or grass weeds following wheat and into the following corn or sorghum crop (when grown under minimum tillage). Apply 2-7.0 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** per acre. For best performance, apply **Banvel + Atrazine** within 10 days after harvesting the wheat. Use the higher rates listed for added grass control and longer residual weed control. A split application of **Banvel + Atrazine** may be used but only in summer to fall after wheat harvest and may not exceed the maximum labeled rate of 7.0 pints per acre (2.25 pounds of atrazine per acre),

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Maximum single application rate: 1.0 lb of dicamba ai/acre and no more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not plant any crop other than those listed in this label within 18 months following treatment.
- For soils in North and South Dakota with a pH of 7.5 or greater:
 - Do not apply more than 1.5 pounds active ingredient per acre for any application.
 - Do not apply more than one application per cycle.
- For soils in North and South Dakota with a pH of less than 7.5:
 - Do not apply more than 2.0 pounds active ingredient per acre for any application.
 - Do not apply more than one application per cycle.
- For all other locations:

Do not apply more than 2.25 pounds active ingredient per acre for any application.
Do not apply more than one application per cycle.

- Do not apply atrazine and propazine products to the same sorghum acre.

Fallow Systems Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with **Banvel + Atrazine**, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply **Banvel + Atrazine** prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

- 2,4-D
- Atrazine
- Bromoxynil
- Chlorosulfuron
- Clomazone
- Clopyralid
- Dicamba
- Glyphosate
- Nicosulfuron
- Paraquat
- Quinclorac
- Thifensulfuron
- Tribenuron-methyl

Sorghum

Banvel + Atrazine may be applied preplant or postemergence in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings.

- Do not apply to furrow planted sorghum until level (plowed in).
- Do not apply **Banvel + Atrazine** to sorghum grown for seed production.
- Do not graze, or feed forage from treated areas for 21 days or more following application.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas for 21 days or more following application.
- Do not harvest for ensilage or hay for 37 or more days following application.
- Do not add crop oil if application is made after sorghum emergence. Do not add surfactant unless possible crop injury is acceptable.

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Up to 2 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** may be used and must be applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Apply **Banvel + Atrazine** in sorghum between the 2-5 leaf stage (about 2-8" tall) of the sorghum. For best performance, apply when sorghum is in the 2-3 leaf stage. Applying **Banvel + Atrazine** to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 - 14 days.

On coarse soils, injury to sorghum may occur if heavy rain immediately follows application. Apply 1.5 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** per acre to control actively growing redroot pigweed less than 3" tall. Apply 2 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** per acre for all other listed broadleaf weeds.

SPLIT APPLICATIONS

Banvel + Atrazine may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence applications. Do not exceed a total of 3.5 pints of **Banvel + Atrazine** per acre, per season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with **Banvel + Atrazine**, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply **Banvel + Atrazine** prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

- 2,4-D
- Atrazine
- Bentazon
- Dicamba
- Dimethenamid
- Glyphosate
- Halosulfuron
- Metolachlor
- Paraquat
- Propachlor
- Prosulfuron
- Quinclorac

Pests listed in this label:	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convulvulus</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Clovers	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stratum</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>

Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza spp.</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva, neglecta</i>
, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Marestail (Horseweed)	<i>Hippurus vulgaris</i>
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea</i>
, tall	<i>Ipomea purpurea</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
, Yellowtops	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Pigweed, Palmer,	<i>Amaranthus Palmeri</i>
, Powell,	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
, Redroot,	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
(Carelessweed)	
, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
, Spiney	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Purshlane, Common	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
(Buffaloweed)	
, Lance-Leaf	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed, Green	<i>Polygonum scabrum</i>
, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
, Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spanish needles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>

Crops
This product can be used on the following crops
Corn
Fallow Systems

Sorghum

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited. 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. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Container Handling:

Plastic Containers equal to or less than 5 gallons: 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Plastic Containers greater than 5 gallons: 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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.

Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal,

empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When the container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; and return the container to the point of purchase, or to a designated location named at the time or purchase of product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact UPL NA Inc. at 1-800-438-6071.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (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.

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 UPL NA Inc., 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. UPL NA Inc. 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 UPL NA Inc. and is subject to the inherent risks described above.

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