



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

70905-7

Date of Issuance:

3/16/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Dicamba 70 SG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Matthew Brooks
Regulatory Consultant for Sulphur Mills, LTD.
c/o Ag-Chem Consulting
1823 Shaw Avenue, Suite 103
Clovis, CA 93611

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

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

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Emily Schmid

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

3/16/20

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI or EDSP Order identified below:

a. Dicamba GDCI-029801-1659

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI or EDSP Order listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division:

<http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

- Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 70905-7.”

4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

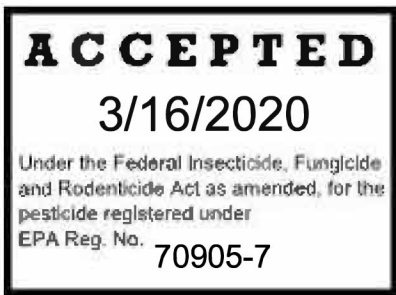
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded 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.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 3/10/2020
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 3/10/2020
- Alternate CSF 2 dated 3/10/2020
- Alternate CSF 3 dated 3/10/2020
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If you have any questions, please contact Julia Kerr by phone at 703-347-0386, or via email at kerr.julia@epa.gov.

Enclosure



DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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DICAMBA 70 SG

Herbicide

For weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, farmstead (noncropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, small grains, soybean, sugarcane, and turf.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium Salt of Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid).....	77.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS.....	23.0%
Total	100.0%

* Contains 70% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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 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 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 by a poison control center or doctor. DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-(866)-359-5660 for emergency medical treatment information.	

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

Manufactured by:
SULPHUR MILLS LIMITED
604/605, 349 Business Point
Western Express Highway
Andheri (E), Mumbai 400 069, India

EPA Reg. No. 70905-
EPA Est. No. 70905-IND-01

Net Contents:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof (chemical-resistant, if a petroleum or vegetable oil solvent is used) gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing (dust vapor or spray mist).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Waterproof gloves are acceptable when the solvent is water. If petroleum or vegetable oil solvent is used, wear gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

See engineering controls for additional requirements and exceptions.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse 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 separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.607(e), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.607(e).

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point Source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, **DO NOT** mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills, or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsate. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rates as affected by soil type in the Product Information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: **DO NOT** apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tail water for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Engineered Species Concern: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are **NOT** within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.

Before applying DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE, read all directions and precautions appearing on the container label and in this booklet. Failure to follow all directions and precautions may result in unsatisfactory weed control, crop injury, or illegal residues.

Product Information

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE is formulated as water dispersible granule intended for use in a spray to control and suppression of many annual, biennials, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, pros' millet, pasture, rangeland, farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sorghum, sugarcane, and turf.

Resistance Management:

For resistance management, Dicamba is Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Dicamba and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these 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 Dicamba or other Group 4 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 different groups 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) extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrate 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 weed), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- 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, 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.

Mixing and Application

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL USE HEADINGS OF THIS LABEL, THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS APPLY TO ALL CROP AND NONCROP USES OF DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE. REFER TO INDIVIDUAL USE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS.

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE is a water dispersible formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (see COMPATIBILITY TEST) should be made prior to tank mixing.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used.

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE or tank mixes of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE.

Step 1: 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.

Step 2: Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.

Step 3: Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step 4: Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water.

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment used to apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP) emulsifiable concentrates (EC), or other types of water-dispersible formulations. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE tank mixes with water-dispersible formulations require the use of a water/detergent rinse.

1. Complete Step 1 (Above).
2. Fill tank with water while adding 2 lbs of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom. Repeat step 1 and follow with Steps 2, 3, and 4 (Above).

Table 1. Weed List

Species Controlled or Suppressed by DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE, including ALS resistant and Triazine-resistant Biotypes, when used according to label directions:

ANNUALS		
Alkanet	Goosefoot, nettleleaf	Pusley, Florida
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, spiny	Hempnettle	Radish, wild
Aster, slender	Henbit	Ragweed, common, giant (buffaloweed), lance-leaf
Bedstraw, catchweed	Jacob's Ladder	Rocket, London, yellow
Beggarweed, Florida	Jimsonweed	Rubberweed, bitter (bitterweed)
Broomweed, common	Knawel (German Moss)	Salsify
Buckwheat, tartary, wild	Knotweed, prostrate	Senna, coffee
Buffalobur	Kochia	Sesbania, hemp
Burclover, California	Ladysthumb	Shepherd's purse
Burcucumber	Lambsquarters, common	Sicklepod
Buttercup, com, creeping,	Lettuce, miner's, prickly	Sida, prickly (teaweed)
roughseed, Western field Carpet-	Mallow, common, Venice	Smartweed, green,
weed	Marestail (horseweed)	Pennsylvania
Catchfly, nightflowering Chamomile, corn	Mayweed	Sneezeweed, bitter
Chervil, Bur	Morningglory, ivyleaf, tall	Sowthistle, annual, spiny
Chickweed, common	Mustard, black, blue, tansy, treacle, tumble, wild, yellowtops	Spanish needles
Clovers	Nightshade, black, cutleaf	Spikeweed, common
Cockle, corn, cow, white	Pennycress, field (fanweed), Frenchweed, stinkweed)	Spurge, prostrate, leafy

Cocklebur, common Copperleaf, hophombeam Cornflower (Bachelor button) Croton, tropic, woolly Daisy, English Dragonhead, American Eveningprimrose, cutleaf Falseflax, smallseed Fleabane, annual Flixweed Fumitory	Pepperweed, Virginia (peppergrass) Pigweed, prostrate, redroot, (carelessweed), rough, smooth, tumble Pineappleweed Poorjoe Poppy, red-horned Puncturevine Purslane, common	Spurry, corn Starbur, bristly Starwort, little Sumpweed, rough Sunflower, common (wild), volunteer Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Waterhemp Waterprimrose, winged Wormwood
BIENNIALS		
Burdock, common Carrot, wild (Queen Anne's lace) Cockle, white Eveningprimrose, common	Geranium, Carolina Gromwell Knapweed, diffuse, spotted Mallow, dwarf Plantain, bracted	Ragwort, tansy Starthistle, yellow Sweetclover Teasel Thistle, bull, milk, musk, plumeless
PERENNIALS		
Alfalfa ¹ Artichoke, Jerusalem Aster, spiny, white heath Bedstraw, smooth Bindweed, field, hedge Bluewood, Texas Bursage, woollyleaf ¹ (Bur, ragweed, povertyweed) Buttercup, tall Campion, bladder Chickweed, field, mouseear Chicorr ¹ Clover, hop Dandelion ¹ Dock, broadleaf (bitterdock), curly Dogbane, hemp Dogfennel ¹ (Cypressweed)	Fern, bracken Garlic, wild Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri Goldenweed, common Hawkweed Henbane, black Horsenettle, Carolina Ironweed Knapweed, black, diffuse, Russian ¹ spotted Milkweed, common, honeyvine, Western whorled Nettle, stinging Nightshade, silverleaf (White horsenettle) Onion, wild Plantain, broadleaf, buckhorn Pokeweed Ragweed, Western Redvine	Sericia, lespedeza Smartweed, swamp Snakeweed, broom Sorrel ¹ red (sheep sorrel) Sowthistle ¹ , perennial Spurge, leafy Sundrop Thistle, Canada, Scotch Toadflex, dalmatian Tropical soda apple Trumpetcreeper (buckvine) Vetch Waterhemlock, spotted Waterprimrose, creeping Woodsorrel ¹ creeping, yellow Wormwood, Louisiana Yankeeweed Yarrow common ¹
WOODY SPECIES		

Alder	Hawthorn (Thornapple) ²	Plum, sand (Wild plum) ²
Ash	Hemlock	Poplar
Aspen	Hickory	Rabbitbrush
Basswood	Honeylocust	Redcedar, Eastern
Beech	Honeysuckle	Rose ² , McCartney, multiflora
Birch	Hornbeam	Sagebrush, fringed ²
Blackberry	Huckleberry	Sassafras
Blackgum ²	Huisache	Serviceberry
Cedar"	Ivy, Poison	Spicebush
Cherry	Kudzu	Spruce
Chinquapin	Locust, black	Sumac
Cottonwood	Maple	Sweetgum ²
Creosotebush ²	Mesquite Oak	Sycamore
Cucumbertree	Oak, poison	Tarbrush Willow
Oewberry ²	Olive, Russian	Witchhazel
Dogwood ²	Persimmon, Eastern	Yaupon ²
Elm Grape	Pine	Yucca

1. Noted perennials may be controlled using DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE at rates lower than those specified for other listed perennial weeds; see *Rates and Timings* for specific use.
2. Growth suppression.

Application Instructions

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see Table 2. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to Crop-specific Information. To avoid uneven spray coverage, DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE must 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 DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

DO NOT treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE should be thoroughly cleaned (see *PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT*) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, **DO NOT** follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied

Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix directions are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

Cultivation:

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE.

Sensitive Crop Precautions:

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flow-

ers, 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 DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE during their development or growing stage.

Directions to Avoid Herbicide Drift:

- **DO NOT** make applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. **DO NOT** spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and only sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) 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 (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- **DO NOT** apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85° F as drift is more likely to occur.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

Aerial Application and Equipment:

DO NOT USE AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IF SPRAY PARTICLES CAN BE CARRIED BY WIND INTO AREAS WHERE SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE GROWING.

Use coarse sprays: DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

Water Volume: Use 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray 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 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.

Ground Application and Equipment:

- Ground Application (Banding)
 - $\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per treated acre} = \text{Band RATE per treated acre.}$
 - $\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast VOLUME per treated acre} = \text{Band VOLUME per treated acre.}$
- Ground Application (Broadcast)
 - Water Volume
Use 3 to 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.
 - Application Equipment
Use coarse sprays. 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. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

- **Ground Applications (Wipers)**
DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 90 ounces DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per 1 gallon water. **DO NOT** contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

Table 2. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage, (Use rate limitations are given in Restrictions and Limitations and Crop-specific Information Sections.)

Weed Type and Stage	Rate per Acre (ounces)	Weed Type and Stage	Rate per Acre (ounces)
Annual ¹		Perennial	
Small, actively growing	6 to 12	Top growth suppression	6 to 12
Established weed growth	12 to 17	Top growth control and root suppression	12 to 24
		Noted perennials (footnote 1 in WEEDS LIST)	24
		Other perennials ³	24
Biennial		Woody Brush & Vines ⁴	
Rosette diameter 1" to 3"	6 to 12	Top growth suppression	11.5 to 24
Rosette diameter 3" or more	12 to 24	Top growth control ^{2,3}	24
Bolting	24	Stems and stem suppression ³	24

¹ Rates below 6 ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

² Species noted with footnote 2 in Table 2 require tank mixes for adequate control.

³ **DO NOT** broadcast apply more than 24 ounces per acre per application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well-established root growth.

⁴ Retreatment or tank mixtures may be necessary for best control. However, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 48 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre per year.

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 3. Additive Rate per Acre.)

Nitrogen Source:

- Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN): Use 2 to 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. Sulphur Mills, Ltd. 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 Surfactants

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:

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

If using a crop oil concentrate, user must wear chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils or Viton \geq 14 mils. 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, preemergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in *Crop-specific Information* section of this label.

Table 3. Additive Rate per Acre

Additive	Rate per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 pounds
UAN Solution	2 to 4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*
*See manufacturer's label for specific rates.	

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 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. 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

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. *Inductor* - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. *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.
5. *Water-dispersible products* - (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspension-emulsions).
6. *Water-soluble products* - (such as, DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE).

8. *Emulsifiable concentrates* - (such as, oil concentrate when applicable).
9. *Water-soluble additives* - (such as, AMS or UAN when applicable).
10. Remaining quantity of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The herbicide products listed may be applied with DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may also be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides.

See section *Crop-specific Information for more details*. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Permethrin, Esfenvalerate, and Lambda-Cyhalothrin or with the Carbamate insecticide Carbofuran. **DO NOT** apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE in tank mixtures with Chlorpyrifos insecticide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Sulphur Mills, Ltd. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those specifically listed on Sulphur Mills, Ltd. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Sulphur Mills, Ltd. recommended tank mixes.

- Nicosulfuron
- Glyphosate
- Metsulfuron methyl
- Triasulfuron
- Asulam
- Atrazine
- Flufenacet + metribuzin
- Bentazon
- Primisulfuron-methyl
- S-metolachlor + atrazine
- Bromoxynil + MCPA
- Alachlor + glyphosate
- Bromoxynil
- Alachlor + atrazine
- Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron +Metsulfuron
- Prometon
- 2,4-D + triclopyr
- Clopyralid + 2, 4-D
- Paraquat
- Fenoxaprop + MCPA
- Acetochlor
- Acetochlor + atrazine
- Acetochlor+EPTC
- S-metolachlor
- EPTC
- Ametryn
- Primisulfuron + prosulfuron
- Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl
- Glyphosate + Dicamba
- Acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate
- Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl
- Triclopyr
- Chlorsulfuron
- Dimethenamid-P + atrazine
- Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl
- Flumetsulam + clopyralid
- Diuron
- Pronamide
- Bentazon + atrazine
- Glyphosate + 2,4-D
- Metribuzin
- Glufosinate
- Imazethapyr + imazapyr
- Dicamba + atrazine
- MCPA
- Dimethenamid-P
- Quinclorac
- Alachlor
- Prosulfuron
- Halosulfuron
- Simazine
- Pendimethalin
- Flumetsalam
- Propachlor
- Metribuzin
- Primisulfuron + glyphosate
- Clopyralid
- Butylate
- Fenoxaprop ethyl +MCPA + 2,4-D
- Picloram
- Sulfosate
- 2,4-D

Restrictions

- Maximum seasonal use rate: *Refer to Table 4 for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.*
- **DO NOT** exceed 48 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE (2 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- Maximum single application rate: 1.lb a.e./acre.
- Maximum yearly application rate: 2lb a.e./acre/per year.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): *Refer to Crop-specific Information for preharvest intervals.*
- Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): **24 hours.**

Crop Rotational Restrictions

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

- *Planting/replanting restrictions for DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE applications of 17 ounces per acre or less.* No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in crop-specific Information. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 6 ounces per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 6 ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River.
- *Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 17 ounces and up to 48 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre.* Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 12 ounces per acre (east of the Mississippi River) and 45 days per 12 ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.
- *Rainfast Period.* Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE.
- *Stress.* **DO NOT** apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Table 4. Crop-specific Maximum Use Rates¹

Crop	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (ounces)	Maximum In-Crop Rate per Acre per Season (ounces)
Asparagus	12	12
Barley, Fall	6	8.5
Spring	6	8
Corn	12	17
Cotton	6	6
Fallow Ground	24	24

Grass Grown for seed	24	48
Proso Millet	3	3
Pastureland	24	24
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	24	48
Oats	3	3
Sorghum	6	12
Soybeans	24	48
Sugarcane	24	48
Turf	24	24
Triticale	3	3
Wheat	6	12
<i>Refer to Crop-specific Information section for more details.</i>		

ASPARAGUS

Crop Specific Information

Apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 to 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 6 to 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed (carelessweed).

Apply 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to control common chick-weed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish.

Multiple applications may be made per growing season. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre, per crop year.

DO NOT harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 6 to 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with glyphosate or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See Crop Rotational Restrictions in the Restrictions and Limitations section for the required interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings

Apply 3 to 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre. Refer to **Table 2** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4" to 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Do not disturb treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE, *refer to the small grain section for details.*

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides, including one or more of the following herbicides, apply 3 to 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre for control of annual weeds, or 12 to 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- Glyphosate
- Metsulfuron methyl
- Triasulfuron
- Atrazine
- Clopyralid + 2,4-D
- Paraquat
- Glyphosate + Dicamba
- Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl

- Paraquat
- Pronamide
- Glyphosate + 2,4-D
- Quinclorac
- Metribuzin
- Picloram
- Sulfosate
- 2,4-D

CORN (Field, Pop, Seed, and Silage)

Do not make direct contact of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with corn seed. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

Up to 2 applications of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 17 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre per crop year.

DO NOT apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use of crop oil concentrates is recommended only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5" tall and when applying DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE made after corn emergence.

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Preplant and Preemergence Application in No-Tillage Corn

Rates: Apply 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE after 4" to 6" of regrowth has occurred.

Preemergence Application in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn

Rates: Apply 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE 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 Postemergence uses below).

Timing: DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Preemergence application of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrates treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

Early Postemergence Application in all Tillage Systems

Rates: Apply 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to Late Postemergence Application if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8" tall

Late Postemergence Application

Rate: Apply 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre.

Timing: Apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE from 8" to 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D.

DO NOT apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24" tall
- soybeans are more than 10" tall
- soybeans have begun to bloom

Corn Tank Mixes and Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage.

Apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE prior to, in tank mix with, or after other suitable registered herbicides, including one or more of the following herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Nicosulfuron¹
 Glyphosate
 Atrazine
 Flufenacet + metribuzin
 Dicamba + Atrazine¹
 Dicamba + 2,4-D¹
 Primisulfuron-methyl¹
 Atrazine + S-metolachlor
 Alachlor + atrazine
 Dicamba¹
 Acetochlor
 Acetochlor + atrazine
 Acetochlor + EPTC²
 S-metolachlor
 EPTC
 Primisulfuron + prosulfuron¹
 Acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate
 Acetochlor + atrazine
 Paraquat
 Dimethenamid-P + atrazine
 Flumetsulam + clopyralid¹
 Bentazon + atrazine
 Alachlor
 Glufosinate³
 Imazethapyr + imazapyr⁵
 Dimethenamid-P
 Halosulfuron¹
 Simazine
 Pendimethalin
 Flumetsulam
 Glyphosate⁴
 Primisulfuron + glyphosate
 Clopyralid¹
 Butylate²
 Sulfosate
 2,4-D¹

¹ See Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.

² Sequential use only.

³ Use only on glufosinate- resistant corn hybrids.

⁴ Includes postemergence use on glyphosate- resistant corn hybrids.

⁵ Use only imidazolinone - resistant corn hybrids.

COTTON

Preplant Applications

Apply up to 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems. For best performance, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Following application of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 6 ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

DO NOT make DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments must not exceed 48 ounces per acre.

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with prometryn, paraquat, and glyphosate herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 6 to 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 to 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and rigput), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

DO NOT apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- Bromoxynil
- Clopyralid + 2,4-D
- Thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl
- Diuron
- MCPA amine
- Metribuzin
- Clopyralid
- 2,4-D amine or ester

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

PROSO MILLET

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broad-leaf weeds listed in WEED TABLE 1.

DO NOT apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead section of this label.

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be used on pasture, hay, rangeland, and farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditch banks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in WEED TABLE 1.

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture use only.

Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE or DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE plus 2,4-D (refer to Table 2). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Rates and Timing

Refer to Table 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

DO NOT broadcast apply more than 24 ounces per acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre during a growing season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply more than 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalo-grass, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals. Table 6. lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields.

Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE Rate per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 12 ounces	7 days	37 days
Up to 24 ounces	21 days	51 days
Up to 48 ounces	40 days	70 days

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (*refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components*).

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application

- Spray Volume. Use 2 to 40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application

- Spray Volume. Use 3 to 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- Spot Treatments. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 30 to 90 ounces DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with 1 gallon water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- For Frill or Girdle Treatments: Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- For Stump Treatments: Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

NOTE: For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL OF DORMANT MULTIFLORA ROSE

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be applied when plants are dormant as a spot treatment to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- Spot treatments. Spot treatment applications of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6" to 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to the uphill side of the crown. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE directly to the soil. The use rate of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Examples: Use 0.18, 0.72, or 1.7 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

- Lo-Oil basal bark treatments. For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12" to 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE when plants are dormant. **DO NOT** apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

DO NOT exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides, including one or more of the following herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Glyphosate

Metsulfuron methyl

Triasulfuron

2,4-D + triclopyr

Clopyralid + triclopyr

Triclopyr

Paraquat

Clopyralid

Picloram

2,4-D

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be used on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Newly Seeded Areas

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains including, barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE greater than 12 ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 12 ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

Established Grass Stands

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass) may be injured when treated with more than 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre. When applied at specified rates, DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings: Apply 3 to 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre. *Refer to Table 3. for rates based on target weed species.* DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed or applied sequen-

tially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, indole-3-butyric acid, glyphosate, Paraquat, glyphosate or 2,4-D.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 48 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre.

SMALL GRAINS

Not under seeded to legumes (fall- and spring-seeded barley, oat, triticale and wheat)

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with one or more of the herbicides listed. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific section crop for DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 2 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 2 to 3 ounces DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre.

Timings:

Apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 to 3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 7. in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead section of this label.

SMALL GRAINS: Barley (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 1.5 to 2 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

NOTE: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

DO NOT tank mix DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the node (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

DO NOT use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Barley Tank Mixes

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides, including one or more of the following herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Metsulfuron methyl¹

Triasulfuron¹

Bromoxynil +MCPA

Bromoxynil

Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron¹

Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl¹

Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl¹

Chlorsulfuron¹

Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl¹

MCPA amine or ester²

Metribuzin

2,4-D amine or ester^{2,3}

¹ **DO NOT** use low rates of sulfonylureas (Metsulfuron methyl, Triasulfuron, Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron, Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl, Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl, Chlorsulfuron and Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.)

² When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

³ This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only.

SMALL GRAINS: OAT (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 1.5 to 3 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

PHI Restriction

Oats 7-day PHI.

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides, such as MCPA amine or ester, for applications in oat.

DO NOT tank mix DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with 2,4-D in oat.

SMALL GRAINS: TRITICALE (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to triticale. Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil herbicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below.

PHI Restriction

Wheat 7-day PHI

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides such as one of the following herbicides: Metsulfuron methyl, Triasulfuron, Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + metsulfuron, Thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl, Chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl, Chlorsulfuron, Thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl, Prosulfuron. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be used at 4 ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, **DO NOT** use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest Applications

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 6 ounces DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the node joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

DO NOT use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Metsulfuron methyl, Glyphosate, and 2,4-D.

DO NOT make pre-harvest applications in California.

WHEAT TANK MIXES

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides, including one or more of the following herbicides below. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure

that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Metsulfuron methyl
Triasulfuron
Bromoxynil +MCPA²
Bromoxynil
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron
Clopyralid + 2,4-D
Fenoxaprop + MCPA
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl
Chlorsulfuron
Glyphosate⁴
Diuron³
MCPA amine or ester
Metribuzin³
Prosulfuron¹
Clopyralid
2,4-D Amine or Ester⁵
Fenoxaprop ethyl + MCPA +2,4-D²

¹ **DO NOT** use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Metsulfuron methyl, Triasulfuron, Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron, Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl, Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl, Chlorsulfuron, Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl, and Prosulfuron on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

² **DO NOT** use Dicamba as a tank mix treatment with (fenoxaprop + MCPA) or (Fenoxaprop ethyl + MCPA +2,4-D) on Durum wheat. **DO NOT** tank mix with Fenoxaprop ethyl + MCPA +2,4-D if wild oat is the target weed.

³ Tank mixes with Diuron and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

⁴ A tank mix of up to 3 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE with any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

⁵ Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 pound a.i.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon, use the pounds of a.i. per acre listed.

SORGHUM

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

PHI Restriction:

Sorghum grain 30-day PHI
Sorghum forage 20-day PHI
Sorghum fodder 30-day PHI

DO NOT graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to Pasture, Hay, Rangeland and Farmstead section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

DO NOT apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE to sorghum grown for seed production.

Preplant Application

March 12, 2020

Up to 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

Postemergence Applications

Up to 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE when the sorghum crop is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage.

Applying DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE 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 to 14 days.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only:

Up to 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

Split Application

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. **DO NOT** exceed 6 ounces per acre, per application or a total of 12 ounces per acre, per season.

SORGHUM TANK MIXES AND SEQUENTIAL TREATMENTS

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides: (It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture).

Glyphosate
Atrazine
Bentazon
S-metolachlor + atrazine
Bromoxynil
Paraquat
S-metolachlor
Glyphosate + Dicamba
Dimethenamid
Paraquat
Dimethenamid + atrazine
Bentazon + atrazine
Glyphosate + 2,4-D
Alachlor
Dimethenamid-P
Quinclorac
Prosulfuron
Halosulfuron
Propachlor
Glyphosate

SOYBEAN

Preplant Applications

Apply 3 to 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans.

DO NOT exceed 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans. Following application of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 6 ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 12 ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

DO NOT make DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (*refer to Table 2*). Apply 6 to 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Soybeans may be harvested 7 days or more after a preharvest application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulb lets, after the effective period for DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

DO NOT use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

DO NOT feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Preplant Tank Mixes: DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burn-down herbicides such as glyphosate and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as Dimethenamide, or S-Metolachlor. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Preharvest Tank Mixes: DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate and Paraquat.

SUGARCANE

Apply DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in Table 2. Apply 6 to 17 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre for control of annual weeds, 12 to 24 ounces for control of biennial weeds, and 24 ounces for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth. Retreatments may be made as needed, however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 48 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre during a growing season.

PHI Restriction:

Sugarcane 87-day PHI

Timing: DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury. When

possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as Asulam, atrazine, ametryn, and 2,4-D. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

FARMSTEAD TURF (Non Cropland) and SOD FARMS

For use in farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 2 to 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. *Refer to Table 3. for rates based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage.* Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed 24 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre, per growing season.

Apply 30 to 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 to 17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses delay application of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 12 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 6 ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils. **DO NOT** make repeated applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE have been activated by rain or irrigation.

Farmstead Turf (non cropland) and sod Farms Tank Mixes

Apply 3 to 6 ounces of DICAMBA 70 SG HERBICIDE per acre in a tank mix with one of the products in listed below. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

Bromoxynil
MCPA
MCP
2,4-D

CROPS

This product can be used on the following crops:

Asparagus	Rangeland
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Farmstead
Corn	Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale, and Wheat)
Cotton	Sorghum
Fallow Systems (Between-crop Applications)	Soybean
Proso Millet	Sugarcane
Pastures	Turf

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. Spillage or leakage should be contained, carefully swept up and collected for disposal. Wash area of spill with detergent and water.

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

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable containers - Metal: Do not use or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Fiber Drums with Liners: Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

Paper Bags, Bulk Sacks: Do not reuse or refill bag/sack. Completely empty bag/sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of bag/sack in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Seller warrants that at the time of delivery the product in this container conforms to its chemical description contained hereon and is reasonably fit for its intended purpose under normal conditions of use. This is the only warranty made on this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller expressly disclaims any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose and, except as set forth above, any other express or implied warranties. To the extent consistent with applicable law, any damages arising from breach of warranty or negligence shall be limited to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product by Buyer and shall not include incidental or consequential damages such as, but not limited to, loss of profits or values. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Seller be liable for the consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. Buyer acknowledges the use of its own independent skill and expertise in the selection and use of the product and does not rely on any oral or written statements or representations.