



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 11, 2024

Nikki Benson
Regulatory Specialist
Nufarm Inc.
11901 S. Austin Ave.
Alsip, IL 60803

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Chlorsulfuron
Product Name: NUP-08111 FC HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 71368-94
Application Date: January 23, 2024
Decision Number: 594953

Dear Nikki Benson:

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 Chlorsulfuron Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must

submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Caleb Carr by phone at (202) 566-0636, or via email at carr.caleb@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

CHLORSULFURON GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

NUP-08111 FC HERBICIDE

Fertilizer Compatible
Dry Flowable

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Oat, Triticale, and CRP Grasses

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorsulfuron: 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide 75.00%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 25.00%

TOTAL: 100.00%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION – PRECAUCION**

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.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

ACCEPTED

Sep 11, 2024

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 71368-94

Product of China

EPA REG. NO. 71368-94
EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS:

71368-00094.20240823

MANUFACTURED FOR
NUFARM INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION/PRECAUCION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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 Control Statement:

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

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

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Groundwater Advisory: Chlorsulfuron is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorsulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Non-target Organism Advisory: 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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

IMPORTANT

This product is fertilizer compatible and for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, or oat.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.

- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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.

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate Nufarm published instructions.

To the extent consistent with applicable law Nufarm will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by Nufarm.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls.
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks.

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.

Use on noncrop sites is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).

- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE 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 – 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.

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.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. 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. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

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.

Boom-less 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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains the Group 2 herbicide – chlorsulfuron. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 2 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.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 2 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 before 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 [Nufarm contact] at [one of][any of] the following] [[[X]-XXX-XXX-XXXX] [[,][or]] 1-800-345-3330 [[,][or]] [Nufarm e-mail address] [[,][or]] [Nufarm website] [[,][or]][XXXX]].]
It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by this mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.

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.

Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to “Amber” herbicide, “Ally” herbicide, “Finesse” herbicide, “Express” herbicide or “Harmony” Extra herbicide will also be resistant to this product.

USE INFORMATION

This product is a dry-flowable granule that controls many broadleaf weeds. This product is mixed in water or directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

Note: For definitions of portions of States recommended on this label, see listings of counties or area definitions on **Crop Rotation Interval** charts of this label.

This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

This product controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply this product before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move this product 2 to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply this product to young, actively growing weeds. The specified use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

This product is absorbed through the roots and foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. One to three weeks after application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

Postemergent application of this product provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

This product may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, insect pressure, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may result in crop injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to this product.

Rainfall is needed to move this product into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

Frequency of Application

This product can be used as either pre or postemergence application once per crop period, but not both pre and post in the same season.

CEREALS APPLICATIONS (Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Triticale, and Oat)

This product is for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in wheat (including Durum), barley, triticale, and oat. Only make one application of the active ingredient Chlorsulfuron per crop season.

Postemergence

Apply this product at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre for postemergence weed control in wheat (including Durum*), barley, triticale, and oat.

Use 1/6 oz per acre for short-term control or suppression; use 1/3 oz per acre for contact and residual weed control. Where soil pH is 6.5 or lower, use 1/3 oz per acre where maximum soil residual weed control is desired. Do not use less than 1/6 oz per acre.

Apply in the fall or spring anytime after the crop is in the 2- leaf stage but before boot Applications during or after boot may result in crop injury. This product may be used as postemergence applications to triticale anytime after crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

In the Pacific Northwest, apply this product to spring cereals anytime from the 2-leaf stage through the second joint stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

In areas with severe winter weather, do not apply this product during late fall, winter, or early spring unless crop is well established and has started to tiller or crop injury may result.

This product should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment or crop injury may result.

*Note: Apply to Vic durum after early tillering but before boot.

Preemergence

Apply this product at 1/3 oz per acre for preemergence weed control in winter oat and winter wheat.

In North Central Texas and Southern Oklahoma, apply this product at 1/2 oz per acre for suppression of annual ryegrass in winter oat and winter wheat.

Apply this product after planting seed, but before the crop emerges. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate this product before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Wheat and oat seeds should be planted at least 1" deep.

Do not apply this product preemergence if cold or dry weather conditions exist. Wait until the weather improves and the crop is growing vigorously before making the application (See Postemergence). Preemergence applications of this product are not advised where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply this product preemergence to barley or triticale.

CRP APPLICATIONS

This product is for control of broadleaf weeds in the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Bentgrasses	Sheep fescue
Blue Grama	Sideoats grama
Bluestems -	Switchgrass - blackwell
big	Tall fescue
little	Wheatgrasses -
plains	bluebunch
sand	crested
WW spar	intermediate
Buffalograss	pubescent
Green sprangletop	Siberian
Indiangrass	slender
Kleingrass	streambank
Lovegrasses -	tall
atherstone	thickspike
sand	western
weeping	Wildrye grass - Russian
wilman	beardless
Orchardgrass	

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Because newly planted CRP grass stands do not sufficiently compete with weeds and because weed pressure in CRP fields is often severe, performance from this product may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Preplant (prior to planting)

This product may be applied at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre to all labeled grasses except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems, and sheep fescue. The 1/3 oz rate should be used for preemergence applications where residual weed control is important.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply this product with another herbicide having a different mode of action such as glyphosate. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

Early postemergence to new plantings

This product may be applied at 1/6 to 1/4 oz per acre to all labeled grasses except bentgrasses, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply this product with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

Early postemergence to established stands

This product may be applied at 1/6 to 1/4 oz per acre on all labeled grasses (except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains, and WW Spar bluestems, and sheep fescue) when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. If stand shows signs of winter stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply this product with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

Late postemergence to established stands

This product may be applied at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre on all labeled grasses (make applications to beardless wild rye grass only in the spring after tillering). If stand shows signs of stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply this product with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED APPLICATIONS

This product is for control of broadleaf weeds in Tall Fescue grown for seed in KS, OR, and WA. Apply this product at 1/4 oz per acre in late summer to early fall after harvest. If weeds are present, add a non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt. per 100 gallons of spray solution. To maximize crop safety, add 0.5 to 1.0 lb. active ingredient of 2,4-D, and apply when Tall Fescue has less than 6" new foliar growth.

Treatment with this product may reduce the height of Tall Fescue. In areas of spray overlap, crop height and yields may be reduced significantly. Applications made in the spring while Tall Fescue is actively growing can result in very significant crop damage. Spring germinating wild carrot may not be controlled by a fall application of this product. Do not mix this product with an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

BORDER AREA APPLICATIONS

This product is used for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply this product at 1/4 to 1/2 oz per acre.

SURFACTANTS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 GPA or less and when using low rates of this product. Consult your Agricultural dealer or applicator for applicable surfactants.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

1/6 - 1/4 oz per acre

Blue mustard	Pineappleweed
Conical catchfly	Prostrate pigweed
Curly dock	Redroot pigweed
Cutleaf evening primrose	Shepherd's purse
Field pennycress	Smooth pigweed
Flixweed ²	Tansymustard ²
Hempnettle	Treacle mustard
Henbit	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Mayweed	Waterpod
Miners lettuce	Wild mustard

1/3 oz per acre

Bur beakchervil	Falseflax
Buttercup	Ladysthumb
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Lambsquarters ²
Common chickweed	Mouseear chickweed
Common groundsel	Purslane (common)
Corn spurry	Redstem filaree
Cow cockle	White cockle
False chamomile	Wild carrot
	Wild turnip

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED¹

This product partially controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

1/3 oz per acre

Annual ryegrass ²	Prickly lettuce ³
Bedstraw	Prostrate knotweed ²
Canada thistle ²	Russian thistle ^{3, 4}
Corn gromwell	Sunflower ²
Downy brome ^{2, 5}	Speedwell
Green foxtail (pigeongrass) ⁵	Wild buckwheat ²
Kochia ^{3, 4}	Wild garlic/Wild onion ²
Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild radish ²
Persian Damel ^{2,5}	Yellow foxtail ^{2, 5}

- 1 Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment. For better results, use 1/3 oz this product per acre and include a tank-mix partner (refer to Tank Mixtures).
- 2 See Specific Weed Problems for more information.
- 3 Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur in the Central Plains and the Pacific Northwest. See Tank Mixtures and Resistance for additional information.
- 4 Use this product to control these weeds in Central Kansas, Central Nebraska, Central Oklahoma, and North Central Texas only.
- 5 Use this product to suppress these weeds in MT, ND, SD and WY only.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Annual Ryegrass (Southeast Oklahoma, Central and North Central Texas): Apply this product preemergence at 1/2 oz per acre. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move this product into the root zone of weeds prior to ryegrass emergence. Under abnormally wet conditions, fall applications may not adequately control ryegrass and/or broadleaf weeds that germinate in the spring.

Remove grazing cattle when fields are wet (muddy) to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.

Canada Thistle: Apply this product with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4"-6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Downy Brome (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply this product at 1/3 oz per acre in the fall for suppression of downy brome. Application before downy brome germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before downy brome is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move this product into the weed root zone before the downy brome establishes a 2" root system.

Flixweed, Tansymustard (Northern Idaho, Oregon and Washington): For best postemergence results, tank mix this product at 1/3 oz per acre with another herbicide that is effective on these weeds, such as 2,4-D.

In all other areas, apply this product at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. If weeds are inactive due to cold, dry weather before and/or after treatment, delay application until moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for active weed growth, or use a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA.

Foxtail/Pigeongrass (green and yellow) (MT*, ND, SD and WY*): Apply this product at 1/3 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move this product into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3 leaf stage.

* When Foxtail is the target weed in Montana and Northern Wyoming refer to FOR USE IN MONTANA AND NORTHERN WYOMING- WHEN FOXTAIL IS THE TARGET WEED Section.

Lambsquarters: For best results, apply 1/3 oz per acre this product in the fall.

For best postemergence suppression, apply this product plus either 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of weeds have emerged (less than 2" tall or 2" across) and are actively growing. Soil moisture should be adequate, and daily temperatures should reach at least 60°F. Add surfactant at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Ensure thorough spray coverage.

Persian Darnel (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply this product at 1/3 oz per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move this product into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3 leaf stage.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, apply in the fall.

Sunflower (New Mexico, Oklahoma Panhandle, and Texas): For best results, apply this product after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are actively growing, and are not more than 2" tall. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of water. For preemergence applications, apply this product in early spring to allow rainfall to move this product into the weed root zone before weeds germinate or develop an established root system.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply this product preemergence to wild buckwheat. For postemergence applications, tank mix with either 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil and a surfactant and apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Wild Garlic/Wild Onion: This product provides aerial bulblet control only.

Wild Radish: For best results, apply postemergence.

FOR USE IN MONTANA AND NORTHERN WYOMING- WHEN FOXTAIL IS THE TARGET WEED

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

Preplant Incorporation (PPI) and Preplant Surface (PPS) Applications to Early Seeded Winter Wheat

NOTE: Preplant incorporation and preplant surface treatments are only advised for on early seeded winter wheat where growing conditions are favorable (good soil moisture, moderate temperatures) for good stand establishment prior to winter dormancy.

Apply this product as a uniform broadcast spray not more than 3 weeks prior to the anticipated planting of early seeded winter wheat.

Use 1/3 oz/acre. Winter wheat may be planted anytime after treatment.

INCORPORATION (PPI)--Follow spray application with shallow (not deeper than 3 to 4") mechanical incorporation. Use either single pass or double pass incorporation (second pass at right angle to first pass) with sweeps (duckfoot cultivator), spring tooth or field cultivator. Incorporation may be improved if a harrow is pulled behind the primary incorporation implement.

SEEDING AFTER EITHER PPI OR PPS TREATMENT - The use of disc type drills is recommended because of minimal soil disturbance. A hoe type drill may be used if drill spacing is not more than 10" wide and tractor speed is at least 5 mph. If a hoe drill is used, weed control results may be variable depending on amount of soil displacement in seed row. Where practical, a harrow pulled behind a hoe drill should increase the effectiveness of this treatment.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply prior to late fall plantings as cold/dry weather can delay seedling emergence and reduce seedling vigor, making crop more vulnerable to the combination of herbicide and weather stress, resulting in crop injury.
- Do not make a preplant incorporated or preplant surface application prior to planting barley or spring oats.
- Make only 1 application of chlorsulfuron active ingredient per crop season.

PRECAUTIONS

- Because of variations in incorporation equipment and seeding techniques, it is recommended that growers limit first use of either PPI or PPS to a small area to be sure weed control results are satisfactory.
- Excessive displacement of treated soil may result in poor weed control in the seed row.
- In high rainfall situations or on low pH soils (pH less than 6.5) a second application may be needed in the spring. Refer to instructions for split applications.

Preemergence (After Planting) To Winter Wheat (Including Durum)

Apply this product at a rate of 1/3 oz/A for foxtail after planting, but before crop emergence. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate this product before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Wheat must be planted at least 1" deep. For best results apply this product uniformly to a smooth seedbed.

Preemergence applications of this product are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides (such as DiSyston¹, etc.) have been used as an in-furrow treatment as crop injury may occur.

When environmental conditions cause delayed seedling emergence and/or poor seedling vigor, delay post treatment irrigation until after the wheat is actively growing and is showing good vigor.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply preemergence to late fall seedlings when cold and/or dry weather can delay seedling emergence and reduce seedling vigor. If these conditions exist, delay treatment until crop has emerged and weather conditions allow active wheat growth and wheat is showing good vigor.
- Do not apply preemergence (fall or spring) to irrigated durum wheat.
- In high rainfall situations or on low pH soils (pH less than 6.5) a second application may be needed in the spring. Refer to instructions for split applications.
- Make only 1 application of chlorsulfuron active ingredient per crop season.

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply preemergence (fall or spring) to barley, spring oats or wampum variety of spring wheat as crop injury may result.

Split-Treatment To Wheat

This product can be applied fall postemergence plus spring postemergence provided that each application is made with another broadleaf herbicide. Allow at least 30 days between treatments. Do not make more than 2 treatments per crop. Apply last application before boot stage. Base recropping interval on date of last application and total amount of this product used.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make an early postemergence treatment to late seeded wheat or barley as the combined effect of herbicide stress plus cold weather results in temporary yellowing and stunting and may result in crop injury. Delay making a postemergence treatment to late seeded wheat or barley until crop has started to tiller.
- Make only 1 application of chlorsulfuron active ingredient per crop season.

Fall Application Prior to Planting Spring Wheat (Including Durum)

Apply this product (1/3 oz/A) in the fall to undisturbed stubble where straw is spread evenly or after cultivation to a uniform soil surface. Shallow tillage, not more than 4" deep, may be done after application. In the spring use shallow tillage to prepare a seedbed. Do not moldboard plow. Fall application is not effective for Canada thistle emerging the following spring.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not plant irrigated durum wheat, spring barley, wampum spring wheat or spring oats after a fall application of this product.
- Make only 1 application of chlorsulfuron active ingredient per crop season.

Dry Fertilizer Impregnation And Application To Winter/Spring Wheat And Durum

IMPREGNATION - The herbicide/fertilizer impregnation process must be done at commercial fertilizer or chemical dealerships that are properly equipped for this procedure.

NOTE: The practice of impregnating this product on dry fertilizer is recommended only for dealers whose primary crop business is wheat, barley and oats. Failure to thoroughly clean all traces of this product from equipment used to mix or apply dry fertilizer for use on other crops will result in crop injury.

Not more than 1/3 oz of this product should be impregnated on a minimum of 150 lbs of dry fertilizer per acre.

Slurry this product in water using 1 part GLEAN® FC to at least 5 parts water (1-20 oz jug in 3-4 qts water). Do not exceed slurry volume of 1 pt per 100 lbs of fertilizer. Continuous agitation (mechanical or recirculating) is required to keep this product in suspension during the impregnation process.

To impregnate, mix and blend the dry fertilizer and herbicide in a closed rotary drum-type mixer allowing sufficient time to ensure uniform coverage. The delivery nozzle(s) must be placed inside the mixer and positioned to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. Use this product impregnated dry fertilizer as soon as possible after blending.

Before using blending and/or application equipment to subsequently mix or apply fertilizer to crops other than wheat, barley or oats, thoroughly clean all traces of this product and this product impregnated fertilizer from equipment

NOTE: All state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer/herbicide mixture.

APPLICATION--Apply this product impregnated dry fertilizer as an early fall treatment before planting or after crop emergence. Spring applications should only be made before planting. Spring wheat and durum may be planted into fall applications in accordance to directions provided in the "Fall Application Prior to Planting Spring Wheat (including Durum)" section of this label. Spread the herbicide treated fertilizer uniformly with a properly calibrated applicator. When using fan spreaders, a 100% overlap is recommended. Fan spreaders should be calibrated to apply 1/2 the desired rate per acre. Application pattern should be overlapped to cover 1/2 of the previous swath.

If mechanical incorporation is desired prior to planting, use single pass, double incorporation with sweeps (duckfoot cultivator) followed by springtooth (flexline) harrow, or use double- pass incorporation (second pass at right angle to first pass) with a culti-harrow, spike tooth or springtooth harrow or sweeps (duckfoot cultivator). Shallow incorporation not deeper than 3- 4" is recommended.

SPRING-Because spring rainfall is often undependable, mechanical incorporation is recommended prior to planting. Use same incorporation procedures described for fall mechanical incorporation. Best results are obtained when rainfall (1" - 2") follows mechanical incorporation prior to weed emergence. In dry conditions, weed control may not be satisfactory.

FALL-Mechanical incorporation is not needed for early fall applications as fall and winter rain and snow is usually sufficient to move this product into the weed root zone. Weed control may not be satisfactory in dry years or from late fall applications.

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, this product may be applied in combination with any pesticide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used.

IMPORTANT: PESTICIDE TANK MIXES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR this product IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.

COMPATIBILITY

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, secondary plant nutrients, adjuvants, surfactants or oils, you must determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is

generally compatible for spraying. To evaluate potential short term effects of applying the mixture, test the tank mix combination on a few plants or a small area before larger-scale treatments. Wait at least 2 to 3 days for problems to become apparent.

IMPORTANT: MIXING WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR this product IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-D or MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/6 to 1/3 oz of this product per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when this product plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply this product plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot. Apply this product plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D's manufacturer's label), but before boot. Applying a tank mixture of this product and 2,4-D or MCPA, with liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in severe foliar burn and/or crop injury.

Do not apply this product plus 2,4-D or MCPA in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

With diuron (such as "Karmex XP")

In the Pacific Northwest where prickly lettuce, corn groundsel, annual ryegrass and annual bluegrass are the main weed problems, apply 0.4 to 1.2 lb ai "Karmex XP" with this product. Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2" tall or 2" across. One-half to 1" rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application.

With fluroxypyr containing products (such as "Starane", "Starane NXT", "Starane" + "Salvo", "Starane" + "Sword")

For improved control of kochia, Russian thistle, mustards, and wild buckwheat, this product may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of "Starane", 14 to 21 ounces per acre of "Starane NXT", 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of "Starane" + "Salvo", or 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of "Starane" + "Sword".

With "Everest"

This product may be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. For Winter Wheat, apply in the fall or spring any time after the crop has two leaves on the main stem but before jointing begins. To reduce the potential for crop injury, treat late-seeded winter wheat after the crop has started to tiller but before jointing.

For Spring Wheat, apply any time after emergence but before the majority of plants have 4 total leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers. Do not apply after jointing begins. Do not apply to durum wheat. The addition of 0.25 to 0.75 pints per acre of 2,4-D (4 lb gal) or 2 to 4 fl oz per acre of dicamba (4 lb gal) to this product plus "Everest" tank mix is required when applying to spring wheat.

With "Maverick"

This product may be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. Apply this product with 2/3 oz per acre of "Maverick" herbicide with 0.5% volume/volume (2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS). This tank mix may also include bromoxynil or fluroxypyr products for greater spectrum broadleaf control.

With metribuzin

Use 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre of this product with 1 to 10 2/3 oz of metribuzin per acre. Metribuzin is to control downy brome and cheatgrass in winter wheat in Kansas, Idaho, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington or to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. Use this product with low rates of metribuzin (1 to 4 oz) when winter wheat is at the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage.

Higher rates of metribuzin (4 or more oz) should be used in combination with this product after the crop has at least 3 tillers and has a 2" secondary root system and is actively growing.

This product plus metribuzin is for barley in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only.

With Other Herbicides

For broader spectrum weed control, this product can be tank mixed with other herbicides including products containing bromoxynil, dicamba, and clopyralid.

When tank mixing this product and "Assert", **always** include another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action (such as 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil). Tank mix applications of this product plus "Assert" may cause temporary discoloration/stunting or injury to the crop when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after the application.

With Insecticides

This product may be tank mixed with insecticides. However, under certain conditions (stress from drought, cold weather or warm days and cold nights following application, or crops in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of this product and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area first. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, treat the rest of the acreage.

Do not use this product plus Malathion, as crop injury may result. Do not apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "DiSyston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

This product may be tank mixed with "Manzate Pro-Stick" fungicide or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Fertilizer

This product may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizer for application to crops. Note that adding surfactant to tank mixtures of this product and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury. Therefore, before mixing this product with fertilizer, check the compatibility of the tank mix on a small area before treating the entire crop.

Do not use this product with liquid fertilizers having a pH of 3.0 or less, as rapid product degradation can result.

Note: Liquid fertilizers are significantly heavier than water per gal of liquid; therefore, to maintain proper spray volumes, adjust the nozzle type and nozzle pressure as necessary. Consult fertilizer solution suppliers and/or sprayer systems company catalogs to determine the appropriate spray nozzles.

APPLICATION INFORMATION SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep this product in suspension.

GROUND APPLICATION

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 gal per acre (GPA). When using flood jet or "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use higher spray volume (minimum 20 GPA) to ensure thorough coverage. However, this product may not be applied at less than 10 GPA when using small orifice flooding nozzles such as flood jet TK 5 to TK 7.5 or equivalent. These flooding nozzles must be on a 30-inch spacing or not less than 13 GPA when on a 40-inch spacing. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

When applying this product by air in areas where sensitive crops are nearby, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops and/or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. See "Spray Drift Management" section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

This product is measured using the this product volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once this product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. This product should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply this product spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the this product.

Do not use this product with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Before Spraying this product

Spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying this product section on this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of this product are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying This Product and Before Spraying Crops Not Labeled for This Product's Application

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a cleaner which dissolves and removes sulfonyleurea herbicide residues can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Notes:

1. Caution: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to crops that are sensitive to this product during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions for this product.

CROP ROTATION

Before using this product, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, oat, or fallow acres at the same time.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS

Minimum recropping intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of this product applied. This product breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase this product breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow this product breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering recropping.

* The minimum recropping interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

SOIL PH LIMITATIONS

This product should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat, barley, or oat. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product.

Checking Soil pH

Before using this product, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0 to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops not listed on this label or when rotating at intervals shorter than those listed in the Crop Rotation section.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with this product. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local agricultural dealer, state cooperative extension service, or Nufarm representative, for information detailing field bioassay procedure.

Cereal Crops – Recropping Intervals

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval (months)
AR, CO, DE, GA, KS, MD, MO, NC, NE, NM, OK, PA, SC, TX, VA, Southeastern WY	wheat, rye, triticale	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0
			1/2 (TX/OK only)	4
	oat	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	10
	barley	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
MN, MT, ND, SD, WI, Northern WY	wheat, rye, triticale	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0
	oat	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
	barley	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
		6.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	16
CA, ID, OR, UT, WA	wheat, rye, triticale	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0
		7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	4
	oat	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
		7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	16
	barley	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	10
		6.6 to 7.5	1/6 to 1/3	16
		7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	24

CRP -- Recropping Intervals

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval (months)
AR, CA, CO, DE, GA, ID, KS, MD, MO, NC, NE, NM, OK, OR, PA, SC, TX, UT, VA, WA, Southeastern WY	all grasses*	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2
			1/2 (TX/OK only)	4
MN, MT, ND, SD, WI, Northern WY	all grasses*	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2
		6.6 to 7.5	1/6 to 1/3	4
	Wheatgrass* only	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	4

*The following grasses may be planted for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres after the intervals specified in the table above:

Bentgrasses
Blue grama
Bluestems - big, little, plains, sand, ww spar
Buffalograss
Galleta

Green needlegrass
 Indiangrass
 Indian ricegrass
 Lovegrasses - sand, weeping
 Orchardgrass (except Piaute)
 Prairie sandreed
 Sand dropseed
 Sheep fescue
 Sideoats grama
 Switchgrass
 Wheatgrasses - crested intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike, western
 Wild ryegrasses - beardless, Russian

Noncereal Crops -- Recropping Intervals -- Non Irrigated Land

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Arkansas	all areas	Cotton, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
		STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Colorado	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
		Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6
	Adams, Arapahoe, Logan Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma	Field Corn, Millets	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
		Field Corn, Millets	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	45	36
	Eastern, CO	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/4 to 1/3	45	36
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	60	48
Georgia	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Idaho*	Northern counties (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Letah, Lewis and Nez Perce)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
Kansas	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	Western (W. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6
	Eastern (E. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	W. Central & Western (generally West of Hwy. 183 to the Western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan Rawlings, Stevens Thomas and Wichita counties)	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	21	14
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	42	26
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border-- (Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	36	26
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	60	48

Maryland	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Montana	all areas	Safflower	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	39	34
Nebraska	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	Western (W. of Hwy. 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	1/6 to 1/4	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6
		Field Corn, Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	40	24
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	60	36
	Eastern (E. of Hwy. 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer and Webster counties)	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	46	26
New Mexico	all areas	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	25
North Carolina	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
North Dakota	all areas	Safflower	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	45	34
Oklahoma	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower***	1/6 to 1/4	--	4†
			7.3 to 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6†
			up to 7.9	up to 1/3	30	25
	all areas except panhandle	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	Eastern (E. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung, Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	25	14
	Western (W. of Hwy 183 & E. of the Panhandle)	Cotton, Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
	West of Cascade Mountains†	Annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, crimson clover	6.5 or less	1/6 to 1/4	20	9

		Red clover, snap beans, field corn	6.5 or less	1/6 to 1/4	40	15
Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
South Carolina	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	6
Texas	all areas	STS soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower* **	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower***	1/6 to 1/4	--	4†
			7.3 - 7.5***	1/6 to 1/4	--	6†
			up to 7.9	up to 1/3	30	25
	all areas except panhandle	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--	4
	Eastern counties	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	25	14
		The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood and Young				
	Central Counties	Cotton , Grain	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	25	14
		Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1/2	46	26
	The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton and Wilbarger.					
	Virginia	all areas	STS soybeans**	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	--
Washington*	Eastern counties (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	50	36
Wyoming	Southeast	Proso and Setaria Millets	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
			7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	45	36
Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See Bioassay for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas.						
*A field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5.						
**Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury						

may occur to STS soybeans or IR corn planted after this product applications. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed. These intervals may also be used for irrigated land.

***Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after this product's application due to a natural disaster (such as freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or STS soybeans and IR corn where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after this product application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss should follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above. In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied this product rate, drier soil conditions after this product application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval. **Note:** Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

†These intervals may also be used for irrigated land.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

RESTRICTIONS

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

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Do not apply this product to crops that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

Do not apply to crops mixed with legumes, as injury to the legumes will result.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.

Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.

Only make one application of the active ingredient chlorsulfuron per crop season.

To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.

In far-western Kansas (last tier of counties along the Colorado/Kansas border), Western Nebraska, Eastern New Mexico, and the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles, the following restrictions apply:

- Do not use a tank mix containing "Ally" herbicide within 22 months of this product application.
- Do not use this product in continuous cereals or cereal/fallow/cereal rotations.
- This product in a tank mix at 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre may be used only as a fallow treatment in corn or sorghum stubble in wheat/sorghum/fallow, or wheat/corn/fallow rotations where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

In California, Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the following restrictions apply:

- Do not make an early season treatment where a tank mix cannot be made.
- Do not apply this product during fallow.

Wherever this product is used on land previously treated with "Finesse", "Ally", "Amber", "Assert", or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation.

before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley. Only make one application of the active ingredient Chlorsulfuron per crop season.

Do not apply this product during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.

Do not harvest grain sooner than 45 days after the application of this product.

PRECAUTIONS

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

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or oat.

Crop varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Nufarm instructs that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product to a small area.

Preemergence weed control or suppression may be unsatisfactory on soils containing 5% or more organic matter.

Fall applications on coarse textured soils (especially those having a pH of greater than 7.0) may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.

For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

Preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within two weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with preemergence or early postemergence applications of this product.

The combined effects of the preemergence use of this product plus preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold, wet weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.

In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent crop injury due to cold weather, avoid making preemergence applications or early postemergence applications (2-4 leaf stage) to wheat or barley during late fall or winter when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Refillable Container" or "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): 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 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. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): 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 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. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refill this container with Nufarm this product containing chlorsulfuron only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. Cleaning the container (fiber drum) 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 (fiber drum) before final disposal, completely empty container by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the container for recycling if available or 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.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with this product containing chlorsulfuron 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. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, 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. 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.

Outer Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact Nufarm.

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