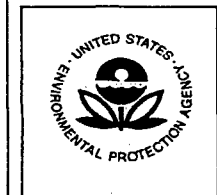


71368-95

12/24/2009

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCYOffice of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

71368-95

Date of Issuance:

12-24-09

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration☐ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

NUP-08113 Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Nufarm Inc.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

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/reregistered 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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration review/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
2. Submit the outstanding data guidelines 830.6317 (storage stability) and 830.6320 (corrosion characteristics) within one year from the date on this Notice.
3. Make the following label changes:
 - a. Revise the EPA Registration Number from 71368- to 71368-95
 - b. Add an appropriate EPA Establishment Number to the label.
 - c. Add appropriate Net Contents information to the label
 - d. Add "exist" after "washables" on page 2
 - e. On page 10, correct the spelling error "rinstructions"

Signature of Approving Official:

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

12-24-09

12-24-07

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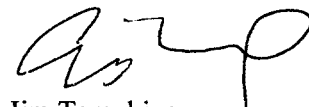
- f. On page 15, in the "For Plastic Containers" statements, revise "Triple rinse (or equivalent)" to "Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying." Add the following: "Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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."
- g. On page 15, in the "For Containers up to 250 gal" statements, add the following:
 - a. "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."
 - b. "Triple rinse as follows: Empty 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."

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 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.

The basic formulation CSF [dated 9/19/2009] of the product referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act is acceptable. The basic CSF will be added to your file.

If you have any questions, please contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.



Jim Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

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NUP-08113 HERBICIDE

For Use on Pastures, Rangeland or Established Grasses
on Acres Enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Metsulfuron Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	48.00%
Chlorsulfuron	
2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] benzenesulfonamide	15.00%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:	37.00%
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
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

DEC 24 2009

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

71368-95

Product of China

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

NET CONTENTS:

071368-0000L.20091204.EPA.NEW

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



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

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all >14 mls.
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
Users Should:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
PESTICIDE HANDLING**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling 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/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

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. 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 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.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all >14 mils.

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 WPS for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural crops on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

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

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 specified on this label by Nufarm.

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

USE INFORMATION

This product is for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of pasture, rangeland, or established grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). This product may also be used on selected uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) directly adjacent to, or which transect or pass through, treated pastures, rangeland, or CRP, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed of those uncultivated areas may occur.

This product is a dispersible granule that controls or suppresses broadleaf weeds and brush in pasture, rangeland and CRP. This product is to be mixed in water or can be pre-slurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A spray adjuvant must be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

This product is a broad-spectrum herbicide for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP in most states. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain this product is registered in your state. Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache.

This product controls weeds by preemergence and postemergence activity. For best results, apply this product to young, actively growing weeds. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. The specified use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity

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- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

It is permissible to apply this product to floodplains where surface water is not present, terrestrial areas of deltas, and low lying areas where water is drained but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. Avoid drift at the application site. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops, native plant communities) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift since very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops during either active growth periods or dormancy. Follow the additional precautions below to minimize the potential for spray drift.

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar and take into account the information covered in the following: Drift Control Adjuvants A drift control adjuvant may be used to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control adjuvant is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use an adjuvant which increases viscosity with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate viscous sprays.

Controlling Droplet Size:

- Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type according to manufacturer's specifications that is designed for the intended application and produces a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions. Applicators must consider nozzle orientation, nozzle pressure, and flight speed in determining droplet size. Nozzles should always be oriented in the manner that minimizes the effects of air shear. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Pressure

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. When higher flow rates are needed, use a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest with a sustained wind between 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided during gusty conditions, and when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for a temperature inversion. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Surface Temperature Inversions

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

Shielded Sprayers

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

Boom Length/Height

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Limit nozzle height to no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.

Application Height

Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift. Make applications no higher than 10 feet above the top of the target vegetation, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Boom Length

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span for fixed wing aircraft or 90% for rotor blade helicopters. Using shorter booms decreases drift potential.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

This product is absorbed through the foliage and roots of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effects on perennial weeds and woody plants occur in the growing seasons following application.

One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) is needed to move this product into the weed root zone before the next flush of weeds emerge. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop or weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to move this product into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Application of this product provides the best control in vigorously growing grasses that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a grass canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

Grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extremes in temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices, may be injured by applications of this product. In addition, different species of grass crops may be sensitive to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions. Application of this product to these species may result in injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds and brush; in cold and/or dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds and brush hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to this product. Weed and brush control or suppression may be reduced if rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or snowfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR PASTURES AND RANGELAND *Use Rates for Pastures and Rangelands*

Application Timing – Pastures and Rangeland

This product may be used on established native grasses such as bluestems, blue grama, buffalograss and other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass) and fescue. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows.

Do not use on bentgrass or susceptible grass pastures such as timothy, carpetgrass, Matua bromegrass or St. Augustine grass.

Applications of this product may cause severe injury to and/or loss of Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail pastures.

Pasture Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment To Application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass and orchardgrass)	6 months
Fescue	24 months

Buffalograss Restrictions:

Do not use this product on buffalograss that has been established for less than one year or on stands grown for seed production. Do not apply more than 0.625 ounces per acre of this product to buffalograss.

Fescue Restrictions:

Note that this product may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 0.5 ounces per acre of this product.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallon of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v). Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with this product.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using this product on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger

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acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to this product and will be severely stunted or injured by this product.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

This product is used for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in established stands (planted previous year, or earlier) of the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Blue Grama	Orchardgrass
Bluestems -	Sideoats grama
big	Switchgrass -
little	blackwell
plains	Wheatgrasses -
sand	crested
WWV spar	intermediate
Buffalograss	pubescent
Green sprangletop	slender
Indiangrass	streambank
Kleingrass	tell
Lovegrasses -	thickspike
atherstone	western
sand	Wildrye grass -
weeping	Russian
wilman	

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.

Application Timing and Use Rates for CRP

This product may be applied postemergence at 0.125 to 0.25 ounces per acre to labeled grasses listed above that were planted the previous season and are fully tillered.

WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN PASTURES, RANGELAND OR CRP

Unless otherwise directed in the Specific Weed Problem section of this label, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing. Before using this product, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time. Refer to and follow the specific rate restrictions found in the CRP and Pastures And Rangeland sections.

0.125 ounce per acre

Bitter sneezeweed	Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)
Blue/purple mustard*	Marestail
Broomweed, common	Mayweed chamomile
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Miners lettuce
Buttercup	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Canada thistle*‡	Plains coreopsis
Carolina geranium	Plantain
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Prickly lettuce*
Common chickweed	Prostrate knotweed*‡
Common purslane	Russian thistle*
Conical catchfly	Shepherd's purse
Corn gromwell*‡	Smallseed falseflax
Cowcockle	Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale)
Curly dock	Snow speedwell
Cutleaf evening primrose*‡	Tansymustard*
Dandelion	Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
False chamomile	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Field pennycress (fanweed)	Volunteer sunflower*
Filaree	Waterpod
Flixweed*	Wild buckwheat*‡
Groundsel (common)	Wild garlic*
Henbit	Wild mustard
Kochia*	Wild sunflower*‡
	Woolly croton*

0.25 ounce per acre

Annual marshelder	Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed-Susan	Musk thistle*
Buckbrush‡	Purple scabious
Burclover	Scotch thistle*
Common yarrow	Western snowberry‡
Dogfennel	Wild carrot

0.375 to 0.625 ounce per acre

Annual sowthistle	Pennsylvania smartweed
Aster	Pensacola bahiagrass*
Bittercress	Redstem filaree
Chicory	Rough fleabane
Clover	Seaside arrowgrass
Cocklebur	Sericea lespedeza*
Common mullein	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Corn cockle	Sweet clover
Crown vetch	Wild lettuce
Goldenrod	Wood sorrel
Maximillion sunflower	Yankeweed
Multiflora rose*‡	

0.625 to 1.25 ounce per acre

Black henbane	Honeysuckle
Blackberry	Multiflora rose and other wild roses*
Broom snakeweed*	Plumeless thistle
Buckhorn plantain	Rosering gaillardia
Common crupina	Spotted knapweed*
Dewberry	Teasel
Dyer's woad	Wild caraway
Gorse	Yucca*‡
Halogeton	

1.25 ounce per acre

Bull thistle	Rush skeletonweed*‡
Common tansy	Salsify
Field bindweed‡	Scouringrush
Gumweed	Snowberry (Common, Mountain)
Houndstongue	St. Johnswort
Perennial Pepperweed	Western salsify
Poison hemlock	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Purple loosestrife	

*See the Specific Weed Problems section.

‡ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: For best results, thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply this product in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, apply this product at 0.625 ounces per acre in the fall. Applications of this product in the spring will provide suppression only.

Canada Thistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply either this product or this product with 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with grass.

For suppression with spot applications, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed.

Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply this product when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with this product can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use this product in a tank mix with dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity") and 2,4-D. This product should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Multiflora Rose: For control with broadcast applications, apply this product as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle: Apply this product at 0.25 ounces per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of musk and scotch thistles are less sensitive to this product and may not be controlled. Use of this product at 0.25 ounces per acre may provide some additional control of these less sensitive biotypes, but may not achieve acceptable control. Consult with your local Nufarm representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate and tank mix instructions for your area. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply this product at 0.375 ounces per acre after greenup in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

This product is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of this product can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, treatments of this product should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass. Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

This product should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

This product should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Plumeless Thistle: For control of plumeless thistle apply this product at 0.625 ounces per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Rush skeletonweed: For best results, apply this product at 1.25 ounces per acre with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity") and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D per acre.

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Sericea lespedeza: For best results, apply this product at 0.625 ounces per acre beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Spotted Knapweed: For best results, apply this product at 0.625 ounces per acre with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity") and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D per acre.

Snowberry (Western, Common, Mountain): For control of snowberry, apply this product at 1.25 ounces after the plants are actively growing. Applications can be made throughout the growing season but before fall defoliation. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D ester improve control (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information).

Sunflower (wild or volunteer): Apply this product plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air or 10 gal by ground.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply this product plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Wild Garlic: For best results, apply this product at 0.125 to 0.25 ounces per acre in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: For best results, apply this product at 0.125 to 0.25 ounces per acre in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: For best results, apply this product at 0.625 to 1 ounce per acre plus 2,4-D, dicamba, dicamba plus 2,4-D, or "Remedy" from two weeks before blooming to two weeks after blooming.

Spray Adjuvants

Unless otherwise instructed, applications of this product must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. Consult local Nufarm fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with this product, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Nufarm. Consult separate Nufarm technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Exceptions: On Fescue pastures use no more than 1/2 to 1 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use up to 2% v/v of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28% N or 32% N, or up to 17 lb/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

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

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles. For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications to pasture, rangeland or CRP.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

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Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

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

TANK MIXTURES

When tank mixing this product, use the most restrictive label limitations for each product used in the mix.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP. However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury. The potential for grass injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Do not use this product plus Malathion, since grass injury will result.

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for Pastures or Rangeland:

This product may be tank mixed with other suitable registered pasture and rangeland herbicides to control weeds listed as **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to this product, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with this product.

This product can be applied in a tank mix with one of the following products. Refer to companion herbicide labels to confirm that the product is labeled for control of the weeds listed above and is registered for use in your state.

Product	Rate (oz product/A)
"Grazon" P+D	8 to 32
"Tordon" 22K	4 to 16
"Weedmaster"	8 to 32
"Remedy"	8

Product	Rate (oz A.I./A)
2,4-D	8 to 16
Dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity")	2 to 16
2,4-D + Dicamba	3+1 to 12+4

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for CRP:

Preplant

This product may be tank mixed with glyphosate (such as Glyphosate or "Roundup UltraMax") as a pre-plant (prior to the planting of CRP grasses) treatment to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using a glyphosate tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to glyphosate containing product labels and fact sheets for all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings and precautions.

Postemergence

For best weed control performance in CRP, use this product in a tank mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best) or dicamba (such as "Diablo", "Banvel" or "Clarity").

This product can be tank mixed with 2,4-D at 1/4 pound a.i./A for all labeled grasses larger than the 5-leaf stage. For fully tillered stands, up to 1/2 pound a.i./A of 2,4-D may be used. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

This product can also be tank mixed with dicamba (such as "Diablo", "Banvel" or "Clarity"). Use no more than 1/8 to 1/4 pound a.i./A of dicamba plus this product after majority of grasses are in the 3-leaf stage. In established grasses (2nd year stands), use no more than 1/4 to 1/2 pound a.i./A dicamba plus this product. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution.

This product must first be slurried with clean water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while this product is added.

Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (between 5 and 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pint per 100 gallon of spray solution (0.03%). Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (equal to or greater than 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, adding a spray adjuvant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Nufarm representative for a specific instructions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with this product and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add a spray adjuvant when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray solution volume.

The use of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray solution volume with this product at rates greater than 0.25 ounces may cause grass injury.

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

Do not tank mix this product with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals are determined by the rate of breakdown of this product applied. This product's breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase this product's breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow this product's breakdown. Of these 3 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 crop rotations.

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

Soil pH Limitations

This product should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, because soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, this product could remain active in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring subsequent crops.

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 soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow in fields previously treated with this product. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Nufarm representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

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CROP ROTATION
Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland or CRP for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Rate on Pasture (ounce/acre)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	Up to 0.250	4
	Wheat (except durum)	Up to 0.375	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Up to 0.375	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	Up to 0.250	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	Up to 0.250	6
	Tall Fescue	Up to 0.250	18
	Wheat (except durum)	Up to 0.250	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Up to 0.250	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	Up to 0.625	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	Up to 1.250	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	Up to 1.250	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grama thickspike wheatgrass	Up to 1.250	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	Up to 0.625	2
	Western wheatgrass	Up to 1.250	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	Up to 1.250	3
	STS TM soybean	Up to 0.250	6
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV WITH SOIL PH OF 7.0 OR LESS	Field corn, Soybeans	Up to 0.250	12

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no grazing or hay harvest restrictions for this product when applied to range, pasture, CRP, and/or undesirable vegetation in uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) which are adjacent to, or pass through or transect, treated pastures, rangeland, or CRP.

Coveralls, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

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 spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants 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 this product in clear water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of this product.

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

Be sure to properly calibrate air or ground equipment 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 the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

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 the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep this product in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be clean 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** section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of this product are applied, it is advised 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 that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Pasture, Rangeland or CRP

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) as instructed from 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 Nufarm-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Nufarm representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. Attention: 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 sensitive crops of this product during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

WEED RESISTANCE

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 better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

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. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide instructions available in your area.

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 this product, or 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, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
 - Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply this product when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- For all total pesticide applications, do not apply more than the equivalent of 1 oz of chlorsulfuron active ingredient per acre per year.
- For all total pesticide applications, do not apply more than the equivalent of 1 oz of metsulfuron methyl active ingredient per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz of this product per acre per year.

PRECAUTIONS

- This product may cause injury to desirable trees and plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to this product during their development or growing stage. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS IN THIS LABEL WHEN USING THIS PRODUCT.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Nufarm advises 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. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to this product so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after application of this product, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. This product should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of this product to pastures, rangeland or CRP undersown with legume crops may cause severe injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of this product.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of this product. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for this product's movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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 Disposal:

For Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Sacks: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal): Refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than this product. Reseal and return the container to any authorized Nufarm refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-424-9300 day or night.

Container Disposal for Bulk Containers: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately.

Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-424-9300 day or night.

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