



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

**EPA Reg. Number:**

81880-27

**Date of Issuance:**

8/7/17

**NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:**

Registration  
 Reregistration  
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

**Term of Issuance:**

Conditional

**Name of Pesticide Product:**

Halosulfuron Methyl 50%/  
 Prosulfuron 29% WDG

**Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):**

Kris Venkatesh  
 Canyon Group LLC  
 370 S. Main St.  
 Yuma, AZ 85364

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

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

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

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

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

**Signature of Approving Official:**

Rachel C. Holloman, Chief  
 Fungicide and Herbicide Branch,  
 Registration Division (7505P)

**Date:**

8/7/17

2. You are required to submit to the Agency the following studies. The deadline for you to submit these required data to the Agency is 08/01/2019. Your failure to provide these data in a timely or adequate manner may result in initiation of a cancellation action against your registration.
  - Aquatic vascular plant growth with typical end-use product (TEP) (850.4400)
  - Aquatic non-vascular plant growth with TEP (850.5400)
  - Toxicity to freshwater/marine fish with the TEP (850.1075)
  - Acute toxicity to freshwater aquatic invertebrates with TEP (850.1010)
  - Oyster acute toxicity with TEP (850.1025)
  - Mysid acute toxicity with TEP (850.1035)
  - Honey bee adult acute oral toxicity (Non-Guideline, OECD 213)
  - Honey bee larvae acute oral toxicity (Non-Guideline, OECD 237)
  - Honey bee adult chronic oral toxicity (Non-Guideline)
  - Honey bee larvae chronic oral toxicity (Non-Guideline)
3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 81880-27."
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

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

- Basic CSF dated 12/09/2015

If you have any questions, please contact Erik Kraft by phone at 703-308-9358, or via email at [kraft.erik@epa.gov](mailto:kraft.erik@epa.gov).

# HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG

## Herbicide

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>	<b>% BY WT.</b>
Halosulfuron-methyl, methyl 3-chloro-5-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate.....	50.0%
Prosulfuron: 1-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-triazin-2-yl)-3-[2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)-phenylsulfonyl]-urea.....	29.0%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS</b> .....	<b>21.0%</b>
	<b>TOTAL 100.0%</b>

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Contact 1-888-478-0798 for emergency medical treatment information.	

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber).

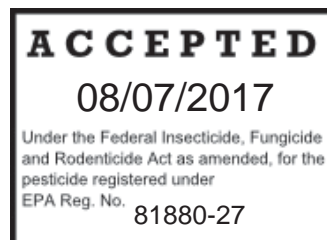
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_

EPA Reg. No. 81880-  
EPA Est. No.



Produced For:  
Canyon Group LLC  
C/O Gowan Company  
P.O. Box 5569  
Yuma, AZ 85366

### 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 clothing/PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target vascular plants. For uses except rice: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

### GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical is known to leach through soil 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 several months or more 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 prosulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with water. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product must only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Gowan Company Supplemental 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.

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. It is critical to avoid contaminating the forage sources 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.

Windblown soil particles: HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG 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. 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 HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

### 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 12 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

The level of weed control following HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG application is dependent upon application rate, weed species, size at application time, and growing conditions. For best results, applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the heights defined in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG ALONE" sections of this label. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop. Where allowed, sequential applications may be required to control later weed flushes. Soon after HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing points begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7 - 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

### WEED RESISTANCE STATEMENT

HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG contains Group 2 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG or other Group 2 herbicides.

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

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

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG or other target site of action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy:
  - Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
  - Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Gowan Company at 1-800-883-1844.

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

Applications may be made by ground or aerial equipment to healthy, actively growing weeds. For best results, avoid applications when weeds are under stress due to weather, disease, insect damage, or combinations of these factors. HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG is rainfast after 4 hours; rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

Thoroughly clean application equipment prior to mixing HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG spray solutions, after HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG use, and prior to spraying a crop other than those listed on the label. Refer to the "SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT" section of the label for more detailed information.

#### Ground Applications:

Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gal of water per acre. Other common carrier solutions may be used for directed applications as long as spray contact with crop foliage is avoided. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage.

#### Aerial Applications:

Apply this product or approved tank mixtures with properly calibrated equipment in 3 - 15 gal of water per acre. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

### SPRAY DRIFT

#### 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 (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft 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 S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

### **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES:**

THE 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 ft 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.

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume and begin agitation. Add the labeled amount of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG. Add individual formulations to the spray tank in the following sequence:

1. Water soluble bags
2. Dry flowables
3. Emulsifiable concentrates
4. Drift control additive
5. Water soluble liquids
6. Adjuvants (NIS, COC, MSO)

Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

### **ADJUVANTS**

**Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)** is required in the HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG spray solution. Use an NIS which is approved by EPA for use on food crops and which contains at least 80% active ingredient. Use NIS at 0.25 - 0.5% v/v concentrations (1 - 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

**Crop oil concentrate (COC)** can be used with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG instead of NIS. Do not use both NIS and COC in the spray mixture. Add COC to the spray mixture at 1% v/v concentration (1 gal per 100 gal of spray solution). Use only an EPA approved, high quality petroleum or vegetable based COC which contains at least 14% emulsifiers. Refer to the specific crop use direction and restrictions before adding COC adjuvants to the spray mixture.

**Methylated Seed Oils (MSO)** and MSO based adjuvants can be used with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG instead of NIS. Do not use both NIS and MSO in the spray mixture. Add MSO to the spray mixture at 1% v/v concentration (1 gal per 100 gal of spray solution). Use only an EPA approved high quality MSO. Refer to the specific crop use direction and restrictions before adding MSO or MSO based adjuvants to the spray mixture.

**Nitrogen fertilizer** may be added to the spray solution for postemergent applications to improve the control of certain species. Apply a high quality, granular spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 2 - 4 lb/A. Use of liquid AMS solution is allowed as long as the use rate selected equates to the amount of actual nitrogen applied in 2 - 4 lb of granular AMS. Another option would be to use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution (e.g. 28-0-0) at a rate of 2 - 4 qt./A. Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier for postemergence applications or excessive crop injury may occur.

## TANK MIXES

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

Unless stated in the "Application Instructions" section or allowed by supplemental labeling, tank mix combinations have not been evaluated and are the user's responsibility. Refer to the companion product label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions. It is recommended that tank mixtures should be evaluated for miscibility and crop safety on a small test area prior to use. Tank mixtures should not be applied when the plants are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.

## SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (containing 3% ammonia) 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 minutes. Again flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

\* Equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

## USE PRECAUTIONS

- Excessive amounts of water (greater than 1 inch) from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation soon after a preemergent application may cause crop injury. This potential injury can be enhanced if seeding depth is too shallow.
- Within 4 hours of a HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG application, avoid using overhead sprinkler irrigations or making applications when conditions favor rainfall.
- HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG can cause injury or crop failure under cool and wet growing conditions that delay early seedling emergence, vigor or growth. Be especially cautious during the first planting of the season when these conditions are likely to occur.
- HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG may be applied to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these) and used according to the directions for use. Not all hybrids/varieties have been tested for sensitivity to HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG. For untested varieties, a small amount of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG use and prior to spraying another crop.
- Temporary yellowing or stunting of the crop may occur following HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG applications.
- Under certain environmental conditions, HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG applied over-the-top of a blooming crop may result in some bloom loss.

## USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG if the crop or target weeds are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.
- Do not apply within 10 days before or 7 after an organophosphate application. Use of soil or foliar applied systemic organophosphate insecticides on HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG treated crops may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.
- Do not commercially grow fish, shellfish, or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.

## FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS

The level of weed control following HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG application is dependent upon application rate, method, weed species, size and infestation intensity at application time, and growing conditions. Soon after HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and they are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7 - 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

- Follow mixing instructions regarding adjuvants.
- **For preemergence applications:**
  - If susceptible weeds are present prior to crop emergence, use a surfactant as directed in the "Adjuvants" section.
  - Activating soil moisture is necessary for optimum preemergent weed control.

- Preemergent weed control may be improved by incorporating HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG with irrigation (1/4 - 1/2 inch maximum).
- Preemergence applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG when weed coverage prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.
- **For postemergence applications:**
  - Treat young actively growing broadleaf weeds 1 - 3 inches in height. Larger weeds may not be adequately controlled.
  - Treat actively growing nutsedge plants at the 3 - 5 leaf stage.
  - Wait to overhead sprinkler irrigate for 2 - 3 days after a postemergence application.
  - Avoid applications when weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage.
  - Use of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG without an adjuvant can result in reduced efficacy.
- Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.
- A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were bigger than the maximum labeled size at application, weeds that emerge after an application, or weed species not on the HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG label. For best results, wait to cultivate treated soil area for 7 - 10 days after a postemergence application of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG unless specified otherwise.
- Annual weeds may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED BY HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG ALONE

C = Control, S = Suppression, NA = No Activity

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2 OZ/ACRE
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 6
Amaranth, palmer <sup>2</sup>	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	S <sup>2</sup>	1 to 3	1 to 6
Amaranth, spiny <sup>2</sup>	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	1 to 3	1 to 6
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	S	NA	----	----
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 5
Bindweed, hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	NA	S	2 to 4	2 to 8
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 5
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 12
Buttercup, hairy	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 6
California arrowhead <sup>3</sup>	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	NA	C <sup>3</sup>	1 to 2	1 to 4
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	NA	----	----
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Chervil, bur	<i>Anthriscus scandicina</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 5
Chickweed, mouse ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4



WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2 OZ/ACRE
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C	1 to 9	1 to 14
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	C	NA	----	----
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Cutleaf groundcherry	<i>Physalis angulate</i>	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 4
Dayflower	<i>Commelina spp.</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Dayflower, spreading	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Deadnettle, purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	C	NA	----	----
Devils claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	C	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 2
Eclipta	<i>Ecilpta prostrata</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	NA	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Flatsedge, rice3	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	S3	C3	1 to 9	1 to 12
Fleabane, Philadelphia	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga spp.</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Garlic, wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	NA	C	1 to 8	1 to 12
Golden crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Gromwell, corn	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	NA	----	----
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Horseweed (Marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C	S	1 to 3	1 to 6
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 4

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2 OZ/ACRE
Kochia <sup>2</sup>	Kochia scoparia	C2	S2	1 to 3	1 to 6
Ladysthumb	Polygonum persicaria	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Lambsquarter, common	Chenopodium album	C	S	1 to 3	1 to 5
Lettuce, miners	Claytonia perfoliata	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Lettuce, prickly	Lactuca serriola	NA	C	1 to 4	1 to 6
Mallow, common	Malva neglecta	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 5
Mallow, Venice	Hibiscus trionum	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 12
Mayweed chamomile (dog fennel)	Anthemis cotula	C	NA	----	----
Milkweed, common	Asclepias syriaca	NA	S	1 to 5	1 to 12
Milkweed, honeyvine	Ampelamus albidus	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 6
Morningglory, ivyleaf <sup>3</sup>	Ipomoea hederacea	S	S	1 to 3	1 to 4
Morningglory, pitted	Ipomoea lacunosa	S	S	1 to 3	1 to 4
Morningglory, smallflower	Jacquemontia tamnifolia	S	NA	----	----
Morningglory, tall <sup>3</sup>	Ipomoea purpurea	S	S	1 to 3	1 to 4
Mustard, blue	Chorispora tenella	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Mustard, tumble	Sisymbrium altissimum	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Mustard, wild	Sinapis arvensis	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Nutsedge, yellow <sup>1</sup>	Cyperus exculentus	S	C1	3 to 6	3 to 12
Nutsedge, purple <sup>1</sup>	Cyperus rotundus	S	C1	3 to 6	3 to 12
Passionflower, maypop	Passiflora incarnata	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Pennycress, field	Thlaspi arvense	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Pepperweed, field	Lepidium campestre	S	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Pepperweed, Virginia	Lepidium virginicum	S	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Pigweed, redroot <sup>2</sup>	Amaranthus retroflexus	C2	C2	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pigweed, smooth <sup>2</sup>	Amaranthus hybridus	C2	C2	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pigweed, tumble <sup>2</sup>	Amaranthus hybridus	C2	C2	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pineappleweed	Matricaria discoidea	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Plantain	Plantago major	C	NA	----	----
Pokeweed, common	Phytolacca Americana	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2 OZ/ACRE
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Purslane, common	Portulaca oleracea	C	NA	----	----
Purslane, horse	Trianthema portulacastrum	C	NA	----	----
Pursley, Florida	Richardia scabra	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Radish, wild	Raphanus raphanistrum	C	C	1 to 4	1 to 8
Ragweed, common <sup>2</sup>	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	C2	C2	1 to 9	1 to 12
Ragweed, giant <sup>2</sup>	Ambrosia trifida	S	C2	1 to 3	1 to 6
Redstem <sup>3</sup>	Ammannia auriculata	NA	C3	1 to 2	1 to 4
Ricefield Bulrush <sup>2</sup>	Scirpus mucronatus	NA	C2	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sesbania, hemp	Sesbania exaltata	S	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Shepherd's purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Sicklepod	Cassia obtusifolia	S	C	1 to 3	1 to 5
Sida, prickly	Sida spinosa	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Smallflower umbrella sedge <sup>2</sup>	Cyperus difformis	NA	C2	1 to 2	1 to 4
Smartweed, annual	Polygonum spp.	C	C	1 to 6	1 to 9
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pennsylvanicum	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Sunflower	Helianthus spp.	C	C	1 to 12	1 to 15
Tansymustard	Descurainia pinnata	NA	C	1 to 6	1 to 10
Texasweed	Caperonia palustris	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Thistle, Canada	Cirsium arvense	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 6
Thistle, Russian	Salsola iberica	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti	C	C	1 to 9	1 to 12
Wallflower, bushy	Erysimum repandum	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Waterhemp, common <sup>2</sup>	Amaranthus rudis	C2	S2	1 to 3	1 to 5
Waterhemp, tall <sup>2</sup>	Amaranthus tuberculatus	C2	S2	1 to 3	1 to 5
Willow herb, common	Epilobium ciliatum	C	NA	----	----
Yellowcress, creeping	Rorippa sylvestris	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4

1. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.
2. Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Where these ALS-resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide, active against the weed and with another mode of action, can be used alone or in tank mixtures with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG to control these biotypes.
3. Use maximum label rates for best results.

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS  
PREHARVEST INTERVAL**

The required days between last application and harvest (PHI) are given in ( ) after each crop name.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
<p><b>CORN, FIELD (30)</b></p>	<p align="center">1 - 2</p>	<p align="center"><b>HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG</b> <b>Postemergence Field Corn Applications</b></p> <p><b>Postemergence</b> - Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG over-the-top or with drop nozzles to 2 - 6 leaf corn (1 - 5 collars). Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG to field corn hybrids with a Relative Maturity (RM) of 88 days or more, including "food grade" (yellow dent, hard endosperm), waxy and high-oil corn. Not all field corn hybrids of less than 88 days RM, not all white corn hybrids or Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does Canyon Group have access to all seed company data. Consequently, injury arising from the use of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG on these types of corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before applying HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG to any of these corn types.</p> <p align="center"><b>Tank Mixtures in Field Corn:</b></p> <p>It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.</p> <p>Before mixing in the spray tank, test the compatibility mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities.</p> <p>Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92° F at time of application. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.</p> <p>Ensure that spray equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the whorl of the cornstalk. To insure good spray coverage of weeds and to reduce the risk of spraying directly into the whorl, tank mix applications made after corn is 24 inches tall should be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles.</p> <p align="center"><b>Tank Mixture Options in Field Corn:</b></p> <p>Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, Armezon®, atrazine, Buctril®, Callisto®, dicamba, Impact®, or Laudis® can be added.</p> <p>Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to Accent®, Beacon®, Option® or Steadfast® can be added.</p> <p>Tank mixtures for additional post emerge grass and broadleaf control, including but not limited to Roundup® brands or glyphosate (glyphosate-tolerant corn only) or Liberty® (LibertyLink® hybrids only) can be added.</p> <p>Insecticides, excluding organophosphates, and fungicide products, including Affiance® Fungicide and Domark® Fungicide can be tank mixed with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.</p> <p><b>HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG and SOIL RESIDUALS in emerged corn:</b> Alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid can be tank mixed with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG for residual control of foxtails and other grass weeds in field corn.</p>
<p><b>PRECAUTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.</li> <li>• Refer to "Mixing Instructions," and "Use Rate Guides" sections for detailed information.</li> </ul> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION" section of this label for all rotational crop restrictions.</li> <li>• Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.</li> <li>• HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG can be applied up to two applications per year with a total application not to exceed 2 oz of product by weight (0.062 lb Halosulfuron per acre and 0.036 lb Prosulfuron per acre) per acre per year.</li> <li>• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</li> </ul>		

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
<b>RICE (NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA) (48)</b>	1 - 2	<p>Apply foliar ground applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG in a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre and based on the weed height chart.</p> <p>Apply foliar aerial applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG in a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre and based on the weed height chart.</p> <p><b><u>Pre-plant burn down, at planting, preemergence to rice:</u></b> Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG at 1 - 2 oz/A in combination with glyphosate or other suitable agricultural herbicides for burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. If this product is applied pre-plant burn down, refer to "TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING" table for complete directions for use.</p> <p><b><u>Postemergence applications to rice:</u></b> Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG for postemergent weed control from prior to the emergence of rice until after permanent flood is established. Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG at 1 - 2 oz/A, with the total application rate not to exceed 2 oz/A of product (0.062 lb Halosulfuron active ingredient and 0.036 lb Prosulfuron active ingredient) per year.</p> <p><b><u>Post Flood:</u></b> Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG at 1 – 2 oz/A for post flood weed control, with the total application rate not to exceed 2 oz/A of product (0.062 lb Halosulfuron active ingredient and 0.036 lb Prosulfuron active ingredient) per year.</p> <p><b><u>HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG Tank Mixtures for Rice:</u></b> Before mixing in the spray tank, test the compatibility mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. Refer to "Mixing instructions" for adding individual formulations into the spray tank.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.</p> <p>Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost and insects. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Preemergence &amp; Pre-Plant Applications:</u></b> Tank mixtures for additional preemergent weed control, including but not limited to Bolero®, Command® 3ME, glyphosate, pendimethalin or quinclorac can be added.</li> <li>• <b><u>Postemergence Applications:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to Newpath®, Beyond®, Propanil, Facet®, Grasp®, and Regiment® can be added.</li> <li>• Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to Grandstand®, Propanil and Propanil products, Aim®, Facet®, Basagran®, Londax®, Grasp®, Regiment®, NewPath®, Beyond® and 2,4-D can be added.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Insecticide, excluding organophosphate insecticides, and fungicide products can be tank mixed with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.</p> <p><b><u>Sequential Applications:</u></b> HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG can be applied sequentially with other herbicides. Read all tank mix herbicide labels for application information, restrictions and precautions.</p>

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
<b>RICE</b> <b>(NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)</b> <b>(48)</b> <b>(continued)</b>		<p><b>PRECAUTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For enhanced control of emerged broadleaf weeds use a MSO with postemergence applications.</li> <li>For best results, apply spray solutions the day they are mixed.</li> <li>Refer to "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS" section for spray drifts management techniques.</li> <li>To ensure product effectiveness avoid using HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides.</li> <li>For optimum control of emerged weeds with foliar applications apply when 70% - 80% of the weed foliage is exposed.</li> <li>For optimum control of submerged weeds make applications when weeds have 2 leaves or less.</li> </ul> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.</li> <li>Do not apply within 48 days of harvest.</li> <li>Following application of product, do not release flood water for a minimum of (14) days.</li> <li>Minimum 14 days between applications.</li> </ul>
<b>SORGHUM, GRAIN (MILO)</b> <b>(30)</b>	1 – 1.5	<p><b>Postemergence</b> - Apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence).</p> <p>Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG if the grain sorghum is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 - 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum:</b></p> <p>It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.</p> <p>Tank mixtures with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG can include, but are not limited to atrazine, Buctril® or 2,4-D.</p> <p>Insecticide, excluding organophosphates, and fungicides products can be tank mixed with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.</p>
		<p><b>PRECAUTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.</li> <li>Refer to "Mixing Instructions" and "Use Rate Guides" sections for detailed information.</li> <li>Applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG to sorghum growing under stress caused by minor element nutrient deficiency (e.g., iron) or on highly calcareous soil (pH 8.2) may result in crop injury. Applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG to fields where iron chlorosis can occur in sorghum may result in enhanced iron chlorosis symptoms. These symptoms are short in duration and do not affect yield.</li> <li>HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG can be applied to all grain sorghum hybrids, except those susceptible to iron chlorosis, which are being grown in areas where insufficient iron is available in the soil. Most inbred lines of sorghum have not been tested for sensitivity to HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG. Therefore inbred lines must be thoroughly tested for sensitivity to HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG before treating large acreages.</li> </ul> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not use HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG on sweet sorghum.</li> <li>Only apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG in a single application with the total application rate not to exceed 1.5 oz of product by weight (0.047 lb Halosulfuron active ingredient and 0.027 lb Prosulfuron active ingredient) per acre per year.</li> <li>Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.</li> <li>Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS" section of this label for all rotational crop restrictions.</li> <li>Minimum of 14 days between applications.</li> </ul>

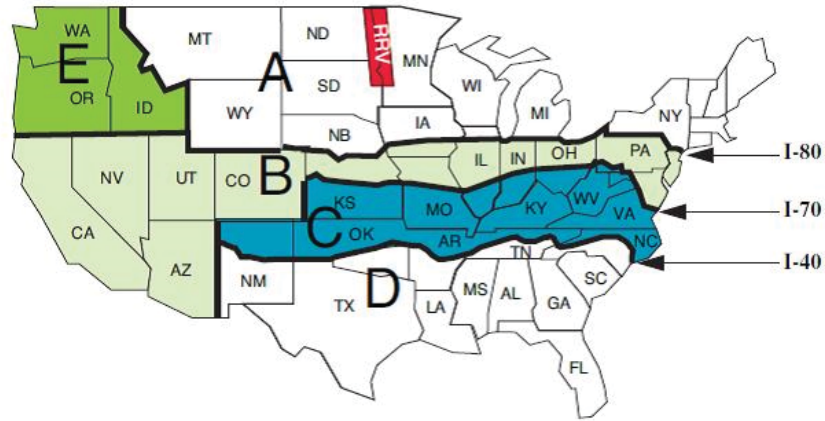
CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE																					
<b>MILLET, PROSO</b>  <b>(50 Millet Grain and Straw)</b>  <b>(37 Millet Hay)</b>	1	Millet Growth Stage: HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG, alone, can be applied from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence).  Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG if the proso millet is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 - 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. Applications should be made after weed emergence and actively growing. If adding a tank mix, refer to the tank mix section of this label.  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tank Mixtures for Millets:</b></p> It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.  Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, and dicamba can be added.  Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.																					
		<p><b>PRECAUTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.</li> <li>Refer to "Mixing Instructions" and "Use Rate Guides" sections for detailed information.</li> </ul> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not exceed 1 oz/A of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG (0.0314 lb Halosulfuron active ingredient and 0.018 lb Prosulfuron active ingredient) per acre per year.</li> <li>Dairy animals are permitted to graze fields following applications of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.</li> <li>HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG can be applied on proso millet crops. Do not apply HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG to pearl millet or other forage millets or crop injury may occur.</li> <li>Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS" section of this label for all rotational crop restrictions.</li> <li>Minimum 14 days between applications.</li> </ul> <p>Listed day intervals following an application of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Crop</th> <th colspan="3">All Animals (Lactating and Non-lactating)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)</th> <th>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)</th> <th>Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Millet Forage</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Millet Grain</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>50</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Millet Straw</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>50</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Millet Hay</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>37</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Crop	All Animals (Lactating and Non-lactating)			Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)	Millet Forage	0	0	0	Millet Grain	N/A	50	0	Millet Straw	N/A	50	0	Millet Hay	N/A
Crop	All Animals (Lactating and Non-lactating)																						
	Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)																				
Millet Forage	0	0	0																				
Millet Grain	N/A	50	0																				
Millet Straw	N/A	50	0																				
Millet Hay	N/A	37	0																				

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**

Rotation intervals below may need to be extended if drought or cool conditions prevail. Canyon Group recommends that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. When using HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG in tank mixes, refer to the individual product labels being tank mixed. To determine rotational crop restrictions follow the longest rotational limitation of the product being tank mixed.

HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG Herbicide is broken down in the soil primarily by chemical hydrolysis and microbial degradation. Several Factors influence degradation of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG Herbicide, including soil pH, moisture, temperature and soil friability. In general the higher the soil pH, the less HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG Herbicide is degraded due to chemical hydrolysis with little hydrolysis occurring when soil pH levels are above 7.8. Soil moisture levels near field capacity and higher temperatures will promote microbial activity and HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG Herbicide degradation. Microbial activity will be greatest in well aerated soils and will be reduced in areas subjected to flooding or compaction.

The following regional map has been developed to indicate minimum rotational intervals and restrictions in different regional areas in the U.S. based on the above issues (soil pH, moisture, temperature and soil friability). Verify what region you are planting in on the below regional map and refer to the Time Interval chart to show your regions planting intervals for a wide range of crops



**TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING**  
**(months after treatment with Halosulfuron Methyl 50%/Prosulfuron 29% WDG)**

CROP	Region A	Region RRV	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
Alfalfa	22	34	22	22	15	15
Barley (winter)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Broccoli, Cauliflower, Collards	22	34	22	22	18	18
Cabbage	22	34	22	10/18*	10	10***
Canola	22	34	22	10/18*	10	10***
Carrot	22	34	22	22	18	18
Clovers	22	34	22	22	15	15
Cotton	NA	NA	22	10/18*	10/18**	NA
Cucumbers	22	34	22	22	18	18
Dry Beans	22	22	10	10/18*	10	10
Eggplant	22	34	22	22	18	18
Field Peas	10	10	10	10	10	10
Forage Grasses	10	10	10	10	10	10
IR/IMR Field corn	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT Field corn	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leeks, Onions	22	34	22	22	22	22
Lettuce crops	22	34	22	22	18	18
Melons	22	34	22	22	18	18
Mint	22	34	22	22	18	18
Normal Field corn	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oats	2	2	2	2	2	2
Peanuts	22	34	22	10	10/18**	10
Peas	10	10	10	10	10	10
Peppers	22	34	22	22	18	18
Popcorn, Sweetcorn	10	10	10	10	10	10



CROP	Region A	Region RRV	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
Potatoes	22	34	22	22	22	15
Proso Millet	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pumpkins, Squash	22	34	22	22	18	18
Radish	22	34	22	22	18	18
Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rye (winter)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Seed corn	10	10	10	10	10	10
Snap Beans	22	34	22	22	18	18
Sorghums	2	2	2	2	2	2
Soybeans	22	22	10	10/18*	10/18**	10
Soybeans (Sulfonyl-urea Tolerant)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Spinach	22	34	22	22	18	18
Spring cereal crops	2	2	2	2	2	2
Strawberries	36	36	36	36	36	36
Sugar beet (Michigan only)	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sugar beet (ND, MN, Red River Valley)	36	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sugar beet and Red beet	24****	36	24****	24****	24****	24****
Sugarcane	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	NA
Sunflowers	22	22	22	22	22	22
Tomato (transplant)	22	34	22	10/18*	10	10***
Wheat (winter)	2	2	2	2	2	2

All other crops not specifically listed in the chart above have a 36 Month Time Interval

\*18 Months in N.M., OK Panhandle, TX High Plains; 10 Months in all other areas in the region.

\*\*18 Months in NM, TX High Plains, TX South plains; 10 Months in all other areas in the region.

\*\*\* Do not rotate to Green Beans, Canola, Tomatoes, Flax, Lentils or Mustard unless 6 Inches of rainfall or irrigation is received within 6 months after application of HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG Herbicide and the soil is tilled to a minimum of 4 inches deep prior to seeding the rotation crop.

\*\*\*\*Where Rainfall is sparse or irrigation required, the interval is 36 months.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120 F). Do not store under moist conditions.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Then 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.

**DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES:** If none of the foregoing procedures is permitted by state and local authorities, then contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or your local Hazardous Waste Disposal office, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.**

For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

#### NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

**Important:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

Gowan Company warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GOWAN COMPANY'S SOLE DISCRETION.

All other brands are registered trademarks of their respective owners.

HALOSULFURON METHYL 50%/PROSULFURON 29% WDG EPA Text Pending (To EPA 07-19-17)