

83100-9

10/18/2007

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

EPA Reg. Number:

83100-9

Date of Issuance:

10-18-07

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Chaos Agricultural
Herbicide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- Registration
- Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Rotam Agrochemical Company Limited
7/F Cheung Tat Centre
18 Cheung Lee Street
Chai Wan, Hong Kong

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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(a) provided you agree in writing to:

1. To the Users Safety Recommendations section, add "User should remove clothing / PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. User should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing."
2. You must submit the results of the storage stability and corrosion characteristics studies within 18 months of the date of this registration.

3. On page 2 delete the duplicate User Safety Recommendations Box.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

10-18-07

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

You will submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions please contact Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358.

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[Front Container Label/Optional if Booklet is used as front Container Label]

CHAOS™

AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Oat, Triticale, Fallow, Corn, Soybeans and as a Pre-Plant or Post-Harvest Herbicide.

Active Ingredients	By Weight
thifensulfuron-methyl* :Methyl 3- [[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl] amino] sulfonyl]- 2-thiophenecarboxylate.....	75.0%
Inert Ingredients	25.0%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

*Contains 75 pounds Thifensulfuron-methyl per 100 pounds of product.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUTION

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

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378 or your local Poison Control Center for assistance.

[artwork]

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated
10-18-07
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

83100-9

See Additional Precautionary Statements on Inside Booklet and Back Panel of Container and Directions for Use on Inside Booklet and Directions for Use on back panel.

[artwork]

EPA Reg. No. 83100-[TBA]
EPA Est. No. 069821-CHN-005

Manufactured by:
Rotam Agrochemical Company Limited
7/F Cheung Tat Centre
18 Cheung Lee Street
Chai Wan, Hong Kong

**Net Contents: 1.0 Gallon
US Standard Measure**

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[Booklet/Back Panel of Container]

CHAOS™

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Inert Ingredients	25.0%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

*Contains 75 pounds Thifensulfuron-methyl per 100 pounds of product.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use.

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Delt

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 83100-[TBA]
EPA Est. No. 069821-CHN-005

Manufactured by:
Rotam Agrochemical Company Limited
7/F Cheung Tat Centre
18 Cheung Lee Street
Chai Wan, Hong Kong

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**Net Contents: 1.0 Gallon
US Standard Measure**

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[TO BE ADDED]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

- ✓ CHAOS herbicide is recommended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown, fallow, corn and soybeans. CHAOS is a dry flowable granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, non-volatile and does not freeze.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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Best results are obtained when CHAOS is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application.

CHAOS stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of CHAOS, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

CHAOS may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with CHAOS under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow CHAOS to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

To reduce the potential of crop injury in cereals, tank mix CHAOS with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best—see the TANK MIXTURES section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

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.

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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 required 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.

- ✓ Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- ✓ CHAOS should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published Rotam Recommendations.
- ✓ ROTAM will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended on this label.
- ✓ CHAOS is recommended for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, fallow, corn, soybeans and as a pre-plant and/or post-harvest burndown herbicide in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain CHAOS is registered in your state.

FALLOW

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply CHAOS in the spring, summer or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES

CHAOS may be used as a fallow treatment for

burndown of emerged weeds, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information).

Apply CHAOS at 0.3 to 0.6 ounce per acre to fallow for control or partial control of the weeds listed in WEEDS CONTROLLED table. Sequential treatments of CHAOS may be made provided the total amount of CHAOS applied does not exceed 1.0 ounce per acre.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

CHAOS, when used as a fallow treatment, should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (such as ROUNDUP), LANDMASTER II, FALLOW MASTER, RT MASTER, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as BANVEL/ CLARITY), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as BANVEL/CLARITY) alone.

PREPLANT BURNDOWN

APPLICATION TIMING

- ✓ For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of CHAOS may be applied before wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, soybeans and field corn plants emerge. Before planting any other crop (such as sugarbeets, canola, rice, or grain sorghum) apply CHAOS as a burndown treatment at least 45 days prior to planting. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information).
- ✓ Apply CHAOS as burndown treatment in cotton when a majority of weeds have emerged. Allow at least 7 days after application before planting cotton. Allow at least 5 months between application of CHAOS and cotton harvest.

USE RATES

- ✓ CHAOS may be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, soybeans and field corn (See the APPLICATION TIMING section of this label for restriction on planting intervals).
- ✓ Apply CHAOS at 0.3 to 0.6 ounce per acre for control or partial control of the weeds listed below, except when planting to cotton where CHAOS can be applied at 0.2 to 0.33 ounce per acre. Use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. Sequential treatments of CHAOS may also be made provided the total amount of CHAOS applied during one season does not exceed 1.0 ounce per acre.

CHAOS should be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information).

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CEREALS, FALLOW AND PREPLANT BURNDOWN

Weeds Controlled

Annual knawel	Miners lettuce
Annual sowthistle	Mouseeear chickweed
Black mustard	Pennsylvania smartweed
Bushy wallflower (Treacle mustard)	Prostrate knotweed
Carolina geranium	Redmaids
Coast fiddleneck	Redroot pigweed
Common buckwheat	Russian thistle*
Common chickweed*	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Common groundsel	Shepherdspurse
Common lambsquarters	Smallflower buttercup
Corn chamomil	Stinking mayweed /Dogfennel
Corn spurry	Swinecress
	Tarweed fiddleneck
Cress (mouse-ear)	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Curly dock	Volunteer lentils
False chamomile	Volunteer peas
Field pennycress	Volunteer sunflower*
Flixweed	Wild buckwheat*
Green smartweed	Wild chamomile
Kochia†	Wild garlic*
Ladysthumb	Wild mustard
London rocket	
Mallow (little)	
Marshelder	
Partial Control**	
Common cocklebur	Mallow (common)
Common sunflower	Prickly lettuce*
Cutleaf evening primrose	Tansymustard*
Henbit	Wild radish*

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS in the Cereals section below for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 0.5 or 0.6 ounce CHAOS per acre and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCP, bromoxynil (such as BUCTRIL, BISON, BRONATE or BRONATE ADVANCED), or dicamba (such as BANVEL/CLARITY), refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the TANK MIXTURES and SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS sections of this label for additional details.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

CHAOS may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, including glyphosate (such as ROUNDUP), LANDMASTER II, FALLOW MASTER, RT MASTER, glyphosate plus dicamba (such as

BANVEL/CLARITY) or dicamba alone.

CEREALS

APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Triticale and Winter Oat

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Spring Oat

Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing. Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties since crop injury can occur.

USE RATES

✓ In cereals, do not use less than 0.3 ounce CHAOS per acre.

If predominant weed(s) in field is (are) one of those listed in WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED table below, always include a tank mix partner (refer to TANK MIXTURES).

✓ Apply 0.5 ounce CHAOS per acre to wheat (* including durum), barley or triticale for control or partial control of the weeds listed below) ?

Use 0.6 ounce CHAOS per acre when weed infestation is heavy and predominately consists of those weeds listed under partial control, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to the APPLICATION TIMING and GENERAL INFORMATION sections of this label).

✓ Use 0.3 ounce CHAOS per acre when weed infestation is light and predominately consists of those weeds listed under weeds controlled, and when optimum application conditions occur.

✓ Sequential treatments of CHAOS may be made provided the total amount of CHAOS applied to the crop does not exceed 1.0 ounce per acre.

Oat (Spring and Winter)

Apply 0.3 to 0.4 ounce CHAOS per acre for control of the weeds listed in WEEDS CONTROLLED table.

If predominant weed(s) in field is (are) one of those listed in WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED table below, always include a tank mix partner (refer to TANK MIXTURES).

Do not make more than one application of CHAOS per crop season on oat.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

✓ **Common chickweed and wild buckwheat:** For best results, apply a minimum of 0.5 ounce CHAOS per acre plus surfactant when all or the majority of weeds have

germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of CHAOS application.

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to CHAOS are known to occur. For best results, use CHAOS in a tank mix with STARANE, STARANE + SALVO, STARANE + SWORD, dicamba (such as BANVEL/CLARITY) and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as BUCTRIL, BISON, BRONATE, BRONATE ADVANCED or WIDEMATCH).

CHAOS should be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Tansymustard: For best results, use 0.5 to 0.6 ounce CHAOS per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA. Refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for more information.

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to CHAOS of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use CHAOS in a tank mix with dicamba (such as BANVEL/CLARITY) and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing product (such as BUCTRIL, BISON, BRONATE, BRONATE ADVANCED) and 2,4-D (3/4 - 1 pint BUCTRIL + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester).

CHAOS should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Wild garlic: For best results, apply 0.5 to 0.6 ounce CHAOS per acre plus surfactant when wild garlic plants are less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. For severe infestations, use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate of CHAOS. Control may be reduced when plants are hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress. Control is enhanced when applications are made during warm temperatures to actively growing wild garlic plants. Typical symptoms of dying wild garlic plants (discoloration and collapse) may not be noticeable for 2-5 weeks.

Thorough coverage of all garlic plants is essential.

Tank mixes of CHAOS plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

Wild radish: For best results, apply 0.5 to 0.6 ounce CHAOS per acre plus surfactant either in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed

emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications should be made prior to hardening-off of plants.

SU / IMI Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: Control may not be adequate because varieties resistant to SU and IMI products (like EXPRESS, BEYOND, PURSUIT, RAPTOR) are commercially unavailable. For best results, use CHAOS in a tank mix with STARANE, STARANE + SALVO, STARANE + SWORD, dicamba (such as BANVEL/CLARITY) and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as BUCTRIL, BISON, BRONATE or BRONATE ADVANCED).

TANK MIXTURES

Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with CHAOS. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

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

CHAOS may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale or fallow.

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results, in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2-3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3-1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

Dicamba (such as BANVEL/CLARITY)

CHAOS may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces BANVEL or 2-4 fluid ounces CLARITY). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of CHAOS plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

2,4-D (amine or ester) and BANVEL/CLARITY

CHAOS may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of CHAOS plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces BANVEL or 2-4 fluid ounces CLARITY) plus 1/4-3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat and winter oat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In Spring Wheat (including Durum) and Spring Oat, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Bromoxynil containing products (such as BUCTRIL, BISON, BRONATE, BRONATE ADVANCED)

CHAOS may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3/16 - 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre (such as BRONATE or BISON 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre). Note that tank mixes of CHAOS plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

STARANE, STARANE + SALVO, STARANE + SWORD

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) CHAOS may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane, 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of STARANE + SALVO, 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of STARANE + SWORD.

2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with CHAOS plus STARANE. Consult local recommendations and the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.

MAVERICK

CHAOS can be tank mixed with MAVERICK herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. Refer to the MAVERICK label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the MAVERICK label conflict with the recommendations on the CHAOS herbicide label.

AIM

CHAOS can be tank mixed with AIM herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley. Refer to the AIM label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if

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any restrictions on the AIM label conflict with the recommendations on the CHAOS herbicide label.

STINGER or CURTAIL, or, CURTAIL M, or WIDEMATCH

CHAOS can be tank mixed with STINGER or CURTAIL, or CURTAIL M, or WIDEMATCH herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley. Refer to the STINGER, or CURTAIL, or CURTAIL M, or WIDEMATCH labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the STINGER or CURTAIL, or CURTAIL M, or WIDEMATCH labels conflict with the recommendations on the CHAOS herbicide label.

EXPRESS or EXPRESS XP

CHAOS may be tank mixed with EXPRESS or EXPRESS XP. Consult your local Extension office for recommendations in your state.

ALLY or ALLY XP

CHAOS may be tank mixed with ALLY or ALLY XP. Consult your local Extension office for recommendations in your state.

ASSERT Herbicide or AVENGE

CHAOS can be tank mixed with AVENGE or ASSERT. When tank mixing CHAOS with ASSERT; always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil (such as BUCTRIL, BISON, BRONATE or BRONATE ADVANCED). Applications of CHAOS plus ASSERT may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

DISCOVER NG

CHAOS can be tank mixed with DISCOVER NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the DISCOVER NG label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the DISCOVER NG label conflict with the recommendations on the CHAOS herbicide label.

EVEREST

CHAOS can be tank mixed with EVEREST herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the EVEREST label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the EVEREST label conflict with the recommendations on the CHAOS herbicide label.

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HOELON

A tankmix of HOELON 3EC herbicide + CHAOS herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The HOELON 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with up to 0.5 ounce per acre CHAOS herbicide in spring and winter wheat.

A three-way tank mix of HOELON 3EC herbicide + BUCTRIL herbicide + CHAOS herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The HOELON 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with up to 0.5 ounce per acre CHAOS herbicide in winter wheat (up to 0.4 ounce per acre in spring wheat and spring barley). BUCTRIL herbicide should be used at 1 pint per acre.

This tank mixture should only be used under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing HOELON with CHAOS herbicide. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, DO NOT tank mix HOELON 3EC herbicide + CHAOS herbicide - Use sequential treatments. Be sure to follow all use directions, warnings and cautions on the EPA approved HOELON 3EC and BUCTRIL labels.

ACHIEVE

CHAOS can be tank mixed with ACHIEVE for wild oat control. This tank mix may also include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see ACHIEVE label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

To minimize the reduction in wild oat control, use the higher rates of ACHIEVE when using rates of CHAOS greater than 0.3 ounce per acre.

Note: Green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian darnel and other grass weeds will not be controlled by this tankmix. Read and follow all label instructions on tank mixes, application timing, precautions, and warnings on the ACHIEVE label.

PUMA

CHAOS herbicide can be tank mixed with PUMA 1EC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCPA ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. See PUMA 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Read and follow all label instructions on the EPA approved PUMA 1EC label for tank mixes, application timing, precautions, and restrictions. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product with CHAOS herbicide.

TILLER

CHAOS can be tank mixed with TILLER for green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn control. Refer to the TILLER label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use

precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the TILLER label conflict with the recommendations on the CHAOS herbicide label.

Other Grass Control Products

CHAOS can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, it is recommended that you first consult your state experiment station, university extension agent, or dealer from whom you purchased the product, as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of CHAOS and the grass product to a small area.

Fungicides

CHAOS may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

Insecticides

CHAOS may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of CHAOS with organophosphate insecticides (such as LORSBAN) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop 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 apply CHAOS within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use CHAOS plus malathion because crop injury will result.

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 CHAOS in fertilizer solution.

CHAOS must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the CHAOS is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint -1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 -0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or ROTAM representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

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If 2,4-D or MCPA is included as a tankmix with CHAOS herbicide, additional surfactant may not be needed when using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or ROTAM representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or ROTAM representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

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

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

SOYBEANS

APPLICATION TIMING (POST EMERGENCE)

CHAOS herbicide may be applied to soybeans any time after the first trifoliolate has expanded fully. Apply no later than 60 days before harvest.

Early-season soybean injury may result from tank-mix applications with other registered herbicides. Injury may manifest itself as stunting (seen as a reduction in leaf size or internode length), yellowing leaves and/or red veins, and necrosis in the leaves and petioles. The potential for soybean injury is most pronounced with applications made during hot, humid conditions, under widely fluctuating weather or temperature conditions, or with applications to soybeans under stress.

USE RATES IN SOYBEANS

Make a single application of CHAOS at a rate of 0.083 (1/12) ounce per acre for selective postemergence broadleaf weed control on conventional soybean varieties.

CHAOS at up to 1/3 ounce per acre is recommended for use on soybeans designated "STS". Severe injury or death of soybeans will result if any soybeans not designated as "STS" are treated with more than 1/12 ounce of CHAOS. Multiple applications of CHAOS may be applied to "STS" soybeans provided no more than a total of 1/3 ounce is applied per season.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Applications of CHAOS in soybeans must include a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. See SPRAY ADJUVANTS.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied to soybeans as directed, CHAOS will control the following weeds:

Weeds Controlled	Maximum Size (inches) at Application
Annual smartweeds	6
Lambsquarters	4
Pigweed	
Rough (redroot)	12
Other species	8
Velvetleaf	6
Wild Mustard	up to 4" in dia.
Partial Control*	
Cocklebur	6
Jimsonweed	4
Wild Sunflower	6

*Partial Control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.

See WEEDS CONTROLLED in the CEREALS, FALLOW and PREPLANT BURNDOWN section for a listing of weeds controlled using applications of 1/3 oz of this product in "STS" soybeans.

TANK MIXTURES IN SOYBEANS

CHAOS may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other products registered for use in soybeans. However, ROTAM will not warrant crop safety or weed control of CHAOS tank mixtures with any other pesticide or spray adjuvant except as specified in this label or other ROTAM supplemental labeling or technical bulletins.

Do not tank mix CHAOS with organophosphate insecticides, or apply CHAOS within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.

PURSUIT DG Tank Mix in Soybeans (State of North Dakota Only)

This tank mix is labeled for the control of broad leaf weeds only. Different control measures should be used to control grassy weeds, such as a soil applied preemerge grass herbicide application in a planned weed control program with CHAOS plus PURSUIT DG.

BEFORE USING CHAOS AND PURSUIT DG, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABELS.

Use Rate: A tank mix of 1/12 ounce/acre of CHAOS plus 1.08 ounce/acre PURSUIT DG is recommended for postemerge control of the broadleaf weeds listed in the table below. Best results are obtained when the CHAOS

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plus PURSUIT DG tank mix is applied to weeds that are young (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before they exceed the size indicated in the table below) and actively growing. Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage larger than the size indicated below, or to weeds under stress (weather, herbicide, or other) may result in unsatisfactory control.

Weeds Controlled CHAOS + PURSUIT DG	Size (Height in Inches)
Cocklebur	2-4
Lambsquarters	2-4
Nightshade black, eastern black Hairy)	1-3
Pigweed	
rough (redroot)	2-12
other pigweed species	2-8
waterhemp species	2-8
Smartweeds, annual	2-6
Velvetleaf	2-6
Wild mustard	up to 4 dia.

Application: Apply after the first trifoliolate of the soybean plant has fully expanded. Applications of CHAOS plus PURSUIT DG tank mixes must be made before soybeans have begun to flower. There should be an interval of at least 85 days between an application of PURSUIT DG and soybean harvest.

The soybeans should be free from stress and actively growing at the time of application. Stress may be caused by abnormally hot or cold weather, growing conditions such as drought or water-saturated soil, disease, soil nutrient deficiencies such as iron chlorosis or injury from nematodes, insects, or prior herbicide applications.

Applications of CHAOS plus PURSUIT DG may shorten stem internode length and cause temporary crop injury. Crop response may be increased when applications are made to soybeans that are under stress.

Tank Mix with Adjuvants: Postemerge applications of CHAOS tank mixed with PURSUIT DG must include the addition of a nonionic surfactant and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. A nonionic surfactant must be included at the rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of solution (0.125% v/v concentration). Do not use DASH I or SUNIT-II 2

Use a high quality liquid nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 at a rate of 4 - 8 pints per acre, or 10-34-0 at a rate of 2 - 4 pints per acre. Use the lower rate for spray volumes less than 15 gallons per acre. Alternately, a high-quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2 - 4 pounds per acre.

Broadcast Application: Use flat fan nozzles at 25-60 psi. Do not use flood, hollow cone, raindrop, whirl chamber or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as unacceptable crop injury, excessive spray drift, or poor weed control may result. Use 10-25 gallons of water per acre. For proper spray coverage, adjust the boom and nozzle height according to the specifications listed by the nozzle manufacturer.

Band Application: For band application, use proportionately less spray mixture. To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator not to exceed the labeled rate. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle types (flat fan nozzles preferred), nozzle orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure.

Aerial Application: Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 5 to 10 OPA. Do not apply during a temperature inversion condition, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or off target spray movement. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Consult the respective product labels for special directions for aerial application.

Rotational Crop Guidelines: Any crop may be planted 45 days after an application of CHAOS. Refer to the PURSUIT DG labels for guidelines on planting rotational crops following its use. Follow the maximum time interval listed on the respective labels prior to planting a rotational crop. The most restrictive time interval shall apply.

RESTRICTIONS: Refer to the CHAOS and PURSUIT DG labels for additional use directions, use restrictions, and precautions. The most restrictive provision on either label will apply.

Do not apply this tank mix through any type of irrigation system.

Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble.

Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.

Sequential applications of CHAOS following postemerge PURSUIT DG treatments are not recommended because crop injury from sequential postemerge applications of CHAOS following PURSUIT DG is greater than from the use of either product applied alone. The first application interferes with the soybean plant's ability to metabolize the second herbicide treatment. Sequential applications may result in severe crop injury.

Any weeds not controlled by the PURSUIT DG application will be stressed at the time of the sequential treatment. This will result in unsatisfactory weed control, particularly for stress sensitive weeds such as lambsquarters.

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Weeds that have recovered from a PURSUIT DG application will typically be larger than recommended labeled size by the time soybeans may be safely treated with a CHAOS application. This will result in unsatisfactory weed control.

CHAOS plus PURSUIT DG treatments may be tank mixed with ASSURE II Herbicide to control volunteer corn and shattercane. PURSUIT DG will reduce the activity of ASSURE II on all other grasses. For broad spectrum grass control, apply ASSURE II 1 day before, or 7 days after PURSUIT DG treatments. Refer to the ASSURE II label for recommended application rates, weed sizes, and restrictions.

Applications within 1 hour of rain may reduce weed control.

Cultivation before, during, or within 7 days after the application may put the weeds under stress by pruning roots. Root pruning may reduce weed control. The best time to cultivate is approximately 14 days after application.

Do not allow spray from either ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent crops or land as injury to other plants may occur.

Do not tank mix with organophosphate insecticides, or apply within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than soybeans, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following application. Refer to the respective labels for cleanout procedures. Follow the more restrictive cleanout recommendation.

Postemergence Grass Herbicides Tank Mix for Soybeans

CHAOS may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE® II herbicide

With postemergence grass herbicides, surfactant rate (concentration) should be 1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125%-0.25% v/v concentration). Use of a higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may result in temporary crop injury. Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CHAOS herbicide with postemergence grass herbicides unless specified on other ROTAM supplemental labeling. Include a nonionic surfactant with the tank mix of CHAOS and post grass herbicides such as ASSURE® II herbicide.

Glyphosate Tank Mix for Soybeans

CHAOS herbicide may be tank mixed with glyphosate for control of certain broadleaf weeds in Roundup Ready or Roundup Ready X "STS" stacked trait

soybeans. For tank mixtures of CHAOS plus glyphosate herbicide, always read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA approved labels. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.

Adjuvants and Glyphosate

When tank mixing CHAOS with glyphosate, it is recommended to add ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 4.25 - 17 lb per 100 gal of spray mixture. See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium nitrogen recommendations. When velvetleaf is present, ammonium sulfate is required at a minimum rate of 2 lb per acre.

The addition of surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1 -2 pt per 100 gal spray mixture) to some CHAOS plus glyphosate tank mixes will improve weed control when glyphosate products are used that do not contain built-in adjuvant systems. Glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents. Glyphosate products such as GLYPHOMAX or ROUNDUP ORIGINAL allow for addition of surfactants. See the manufacturer's specific surfactant recommendations.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS IN SOYBEANS

Before making applications of CHAOS to soybeans previously treated with other herbicides, ensure that the soybeans are free from stress (herbicide or environmental) and actively growing.

FIELD CORN

- ✓ Do not apply to sweet corn, popcorn or field corn grown for seed.
- ✓ Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation systems.
- ✓ Do not graze or feed forage or grain from treated field corn to livestock within 30 days of a application.

RESTRICTION

- ✓ This product is limited to ground application only in the State of New York. Do not apply by air in that state.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

- ✓ CHAOS may be applied to 2-6 leaf field corn (1-5 collars, up to 16 inches tall) at a rate of 0.083 (1/12) ounce per acre. Do not apply to field corn taller than 16 inches or 5 collars, whichever is more restrictive.
- ✓ CHAOS may be applied as a tank mixture with labeled rates of atrazine and glyphosate. Do not tank mix with other corn herbicides unless specified on CHAOS labels or technical bulletins.

Apply CHAOS 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

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Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does ROTAM have access to all seed company data. Consequently, injury arising from the use of CHAOS on these types of corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before applying CHAOS to any of these corn types. Do not make more than one application per season.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Apply to weeds whose first true leaves are expanded but before weeds exceed the sizes listed below.

When applied as directed, CHAOS will control the following weeds in corn:

WEED	Maximum Size (Inches)
Velvetleaf	6
Pigweed species	12
Lambsquarters	4
Annual smartweeds	6
Wild mustard	up to 4" in dia.

ADJUVANTS

Always add either nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal) or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal) plus either ammonium nitrogen solution such as 28% UAN (2-4 qt/acre) of ammonium sulfate (2-4 lb/acre).

When tank mixing CHAOS with glyphosate, it is recommended to add ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 4.25 - 17 lb per 100 gal of spray mixture. See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium nitrogen recommendations. When velvetleaf is present, ammonium sulfate is required at a minimum rate of 2 lb per acre. The addition of surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt per 100 gal spray mixture) to some CHAOS plus glyphosate tank mixes will improve weed control when glyphosate products are used that do not contain built-in adjuvant systems. Glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents. Glyphosate products such as GLYPHOMAX or ROUNDUP ORIGINAL allow for addition of surfactants. See the manufacturer's specific surfactant recommendations.

SOIL INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS

CHAOS may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type.

CHAOS may be applied to corn previously treated with FORTRESS, AZTEC, FORCE or non-organophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.

DO NOT APPLY CHAOS to corn previously treated with Counter 15G.

Applications of CHAOS to corn previously treated with COUNTER 20CR, LORSBAN OR THIMET may cause

unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.

Applications of CHAOS to corn previously treated with LORSBAN, or other organophosphate insecticides not listed above, may result in temporary crop injury.

POST HARVEST APPLICATION TIMING

CHAOS may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES

Apply CHAOS at 0.3 to 0.6 ounce per acre to crop stubble after harvest. Use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED section of this label or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. (See the APPLICATION TIMING section of this label for restriction on planting intervals). CHAOS should be applied in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information).

Sequential treatments of CHAOS may also be made provided the total amount of CHAOS applied during one fallow/preplant cropland season does not exceed 1.0 ounce per acre.

TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

CHAOS may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

GENERAL USE AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS - ALL CROPS AND USES

GROUND APPLICATION

For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications.

Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Wheat, Barley, Oat, Triticale, Post-harvest Burndown, Pre-plant Burndown and Fallow

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).

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

✓ RAINDROP RA nozzles are not recommended for CHAOS herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Corn and Soybeans

✓ **Broadcast Application:** Use 10-25 gallons of water per acre. Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

✓ Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal per acre.

Band Application: For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture. To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.

Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type (flat fans), orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

AERIAL APPLICATION

✓ Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

✓ In wheat, barley, oats, triticale, post-harvest bumdown, pre-plant bumdown and fallow use 2 to 5 gallons per acre; use at least 3 gallons per acre in Idaho, Oregon and Utah.

✓ In corn and soybeans, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

✓ When applying CHAOS 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.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

✓ Always include a spray adjuvant with applications of CHAOS. In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local ROTAM fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with CHAOS, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

✓ Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).

Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.

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

✓ Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under and conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local ROTAM product literature or service policies. Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types

✓ Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. 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.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

✓ Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate(UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

CROP ROTATION

✓ Wheat, barley, oat, triticale, soybeans and field corn may be replanted anytime after the application of CHAOS. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of CHAOS.

GRAZING

✓ Do not graze or feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

✓ Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0, as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of CHAOS.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of CHAOS.
3. Continue agitation until the CHAOS is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the CHAOS is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
CHAOS 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 required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of CHAOS.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply CHAOS spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If CHAOS and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the CHAOS in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the CHAOS.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop. Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label. Continuous agitation is required to keep CHAOS herbicide in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before CHAOS is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the AFTER SPRAYING CHAOS section of this label.

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

AFTER SPRAYING CHAOS AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, FIELD CORN AND SOYBEANS

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of CHAOS 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 ingredient) for every 100 gal of water 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) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of alternate strength ammonia solution or a ROTAM-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or ROTAM representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **CAUTION:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because 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 CHAOS is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

- 4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual product labels. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of CHAOS and applications of other pesticides to CHAOS-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to CHAOS to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.** See WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and 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 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.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the **SPRAY EQUIPMENT** section of this label to determine if use of an air assist sprayer is recommended.

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. See the Weeds Controlled section of this label for additional information on managing herbicide resistant weed 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 recommendations 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

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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.

PRECAUTIONS

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
 - Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oat, triticale, corn, or soybeans.
- Wheat, barley, oat, triticale, corn and soybean varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. ROTAM recommends 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 CHAOS herbicide to a small area.
- For wheat, barley, oat, and triticale, under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50 Deg. F.), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after CHAOS application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tankmix CHAOS with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best— see the TANK MIXTURES section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- CHAOS should not be applied to corn, oat, wheat, barley, triticale or soybeans that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when the cereal crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley, oat or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.

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- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist; control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

Pesticide Disposal: Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

or

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Spill Cleanup

In Case of Spill: In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product call:

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable

law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED, and to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **ROTAM USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

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**Manufactured by:
Rotam Agrochemical Company Limited
7/F Cheung Tat Centre
18 Cheung Lee Street
Chai Wan, Hong Kong**

[Back Container Label Remains on Container when Booklet is removed]

CHAOS™

AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Oat, Triticale, Fallow, Corn, Soybeans and as a Pre-Plant or Post-Harvest Herbicide.

Active Ingredients	By Weight
thifensulfuron-methyl* Methyl 3- [[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl] amino] sulfonyl]- 2-thiophenecarboxylate	75.0%
Inert Ingredients	25.0%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

*Contains 75 pounds Thifensulfuron-methyl per 100 pounds of product.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use.

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378 or Poison Control Center for assistance.

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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Caution. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 83100-[TBA]
EPA Est. No. 069821-CHN-005

Manufactured by:
Rotam Agrochemical Company Limited
7/F Cheung Tat Centre
18 Cheung Lee Street
Chai Wan, Hong Kong

**Net Contents: 1.0 Gallon
US Standard Measure**