



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 23, 2019

Keeva Shultz
Rotam Agrochemical Company Ltd
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation Nicosulfuron
Product Name: Dicamba 600+ Nico 150 SG
EPA Registration Number: 83100-37
Application Date: March 28, 2018
Decision Number: 554529

Dear Keeva Shultz:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Nicosulfuron Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Miguel Zavala by phone at 703-347-0504, or via email at zavala.miguel@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Linda Arrington", written in a cursive style.

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

Enclosure

DICAMBA GROUP	4	NICOSULFURON GROUP	2	HERBICIDES
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Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG

Granular formulation for use on field corn, seed corn and popcorn

Active Ingredients:

Sodium salt of dicamba* (3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid)..... 66.00 %

Nicosulfuron** 15.00 %

Other Ingredients:..... 19.00 %

Total:..... **100.00%**

*This product contains 60% of Dicamba acid.

**CASRN 111991-09-4

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

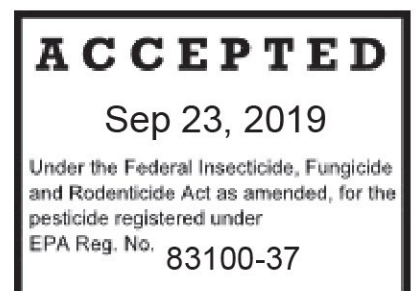
FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
For medical emergencies call the Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222 . Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment.	

EPA Reg. No.83100-37

EPA Est. No.: 69821-CHN-005

Net contents: _____

Manufactured by:
Rotam Agrochemical Co., Ltd.
26/F E-Trade Plaza
24 Lee Chung Street
Chaiwan, Hong Kong



Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

Engineering Controls Statement

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

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 disposing of equipment rinse water. **Do not** apply where/when conditions could favor runoff.

Groundwater

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

Ground and Surface Water Protection

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

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment

wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent:

- a) back Siphoning into wells,
- b) spills, or
- c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

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

Surface Water

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 nicosulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

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

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a bulletin, and to obtain that bulletin, consult *Bulletins Live!* at <http://www.epa.gov/espp/> no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New bulletins will generally be available 6 months prior to their effective dates.

Non-target Organism

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Windblown Soil Particles

Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content.

Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **Do not** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Product Information

This product is intended for post-emergence control of a wide spectrum of broadleaf weeds and grasses in field corn including high lysine, waxy, white, or other food-grade corn hybrids (refer to **Table 2. Weeds Controlled**).

Crop Sensitivity

Many crops are highly sensitive to dicamba and to nicosulfuron. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with crops other than field corn must be avoided. Corn is generally not sensitive to application of dicamba and/or nicosulfuron. Temporary injury may occur under conditions of crop stress or rapid growth. Crop stress can be caused by drought, poor fertility, other pesticides (i.e. other herbicides) or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects. Injury can be avoided by agronomic practices that promote good crop growth and minimize stress conditions and especially combinations of stress factors. Crop leaning may occur during periods of rapid growth, but is usually temporary and dissipates within 7 days without subsequent yield reduction.

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

Soil Insecticide Interaction Information

Before using this product, ensure that it is compatible with any soil insecticides previously applied to the corn crop (refer to use advisories given in **Table 1**).

Table 1. Use Advisory due to interaction with corn soil Insecticides on conventional Field Corn or Imidazolinone Tolerant (IT) Hybrids.

Soil Insecticides	Application Method for Soil Insecticide	Use Advisory
Counter [®] 15G	All labeled methods	Do not use
Counter [®] CR	In furrow at planting, over row at cultivation	Do not use
Counter [®] CR	T-band or Surface band	No Use Limitation
Lorsban [®]	All label methods	No Use Limitation
Thimet [®]	All label methods	No Use Limitation
Fortress [®] , Aztec [®] , and other non-organophosphates	All	No Use Limitation

Herbicide-Tolerant Field Corn

This product may be used on fields treated with **Counter[®] 15G** or **Counter[®] CR** (applied In-furrow, T- or surface-banded) if the field has been planted with an imidazolinone-resistant (“IR” or “IMR”) hybrid corn such as **Pioneer 3377 IR**, **Pioneer 3180 IR**, etc.

Weed Resistance Management

Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG contains two active ingredients with two different modes of action. Nicosulfuron is classified as a Group 2 herbicide - an Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor and dicamba is classified as a Group 4 herbicide – an synthetic auxin. As a mixture herbicide, each listed weed may not be controlled by both mechanisms of action.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG** and other Group 2 and Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 and Group 4 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 and Group 4 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 **Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG** or other Group 2 and Group 4 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG** or other target site of action Group 2 and Group 4 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 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative. Contact 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.

Integrated Pest Management

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

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

Application Instructions

For best performance, apply this product to actively growing grass weeds that are within the height ranges specified in **Table 2**. Refer to **Table 2. Weeds Controlled** for a list of weed species controlled and best application timing based on weed size. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of this product early. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and may lead to inadequate control. Applications made to weeds larger than those listed on this label may vary from complete control to suppression. Level of control will depend on the weed species, stage of growth, and environmental conditions.

Due to the unplanned nature of rescue applications, choices must be made between the risks that arise from applications made beyond the proper time for this product use, and the effects of season-long weed competition or harvest complications. These choices must balance risks from improperly timed use of this product use that includes, but are not limited to:

- **Yield lost due to competition:** Research indicates competition from dense infestations of foxtail exceeding 4" tall may reduce corn yields. Applications to foxtail and other annual broadleaf weeds and grasses that exceed the sizes stated on the label increases the risk of yield losses due to prolonged competition with the crop even though control may be acceptable.
- **Incomplete control of weeds at growth stages beyond labeled size:** Applications to weeds that exceed the labeled sizes can result in reduced control. This incomplete control may reduce corn yield.
- **Incomplete weed control due to herbicide stress:** Weeds under stress from previous herbicide applications may not be actively growing and susceptible to **Dicamba + Nico**. This stress may reduce weed control in "rescue" situations.

For later-emerging weeds, a second application at the same rate or a timely cultivation may be required. Split applications may be made with a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of this product. **Do not** exceed 6.6 ounces of this product (0.25 lb. dicamba a.e. and 0.062 lb. nicosulfuron) per treated acre per crop year.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 10 days before or 7 days after applying this product. Cultivating 7 - 14 days after application may help control suppressed weeds, weeds beyond maximum size at application, or weeds that emerge after applying.

Ground Application (Banding)

Follow **Ground Application (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When applying this product by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width In inches}}{\text{Row width In inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per treated acre} = \text{Band RATE per treated acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width In inches}}{\text{Row width In inches}} \times \text{Broadcast VOLUME per treated acre} = \text{Band VOLUME Per treated acre}$$

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Application Equipment: Do not use flood, hollow cone, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can result in inconsistent weed control. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended position of nozzle in respect to the crop.

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.**

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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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 - 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 – 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.

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.

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.

Table 2, Weeds Controlled**Annual and Perennial Grasses:**

For best performance, apply this product when grasses are actively growing and in the height range indicated for those listed below:

Grasses	Height Range	Grasses	Height Range
Barnyardgrass	2 - 4"	Panicum, Browntop	1 - 3"
Broadleaf Signalgrass	1 - 2"	, Fall	2 - 4"
Cupgrass, Woolly	2 - 4"	, Texas	1 - 3"
Foxtail, Bristly	2 - 4"	Ryegrass, Italian	2 - 6"
, Giant	2 - 4"	Sandbur, Field	1 - 3"
, Green	2 - 4"	, Longspine	1 - 3"
, Yellow	2 - 4"	Shattercane	4 - 12"
Itchgrass	2 - 6"	Sorghum Almum	4 - 12"
Johnsongrass (seedling)	4 - 12"	Johnsongrass (rhizome)	8 - 18"
Millet, Wild Proso	1 - 4"	Quackgrass	4 - 10"
Oats, Wild	2 - 4"		

Annual Broadleaf Weeds:

For best performance, apply this product to emerged and actively growing annual broadleaf weeds. For the broadleaf weeds listed below, this product will also control triazine-resistant or ALS-resistant biotypes that may have developed:

Beggarweed, Florida	Mallow, Common	Pigweed, Amaranth	Smartweed, Green
Buckwheat, Wild	, Venice	, Rough	, Pennsylvania
Buffalobur	Marestail	, Smooth	Smellmelon
Burclover, California	Morningglory, Entireleaf	, Tumble	Sowthistle
Burcucumber	, Ivyleaf	Puncturevine	Spikeweed, Common
Carpetweed	, Pitted	Purslane, Common	Spanish needles
Chickweed, Common	, Smallflower	Ragweed, Common	Spurge, Prostrate
Clovers (Annual)	, Tall	, Giant (Buffaloweed)	Sunflower, Common (Wild)
Cocklebur, Common	Mustard, Tansy	, Lance-Leaf	, volunteer
Croton, Tropic	, Wild	Rubberweed, Bitter	Thistle, Russian
Devil's Claw	, Yellowtops	(Bitterweed)	Velvetleaf
Jimsonweed	Nightshade, Black	Sesbania, Hemp	Waterhemp, Common
Knotweed	, Hairy	Shepherds purse	, Tall
Kochia	Pigweed, Prostrate	Sicklepod	
Ladysthumb	, Redroot	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	
Lambsquarters, Common	, Spiny		

Perennial Broadleaf Weeds:

This product will also provide top growth suppression when applied as directed to perennial broadleaf weed species listed below. For best performance, apply this product to emerged and actively growing perennial broadleaf weeds.

Alfalfa	Dandelion, Common	Milkweed, Climbing	Pokeweed
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	, Common	Smartweed, Swamp
Bindweed, Field	, Curly	, Honeyvine	Sowthistle
, Hedge	Dogbane, Hemp	, Whorled	Thistle, Canada
Chicory	Horsenettle, Carolina	Nightshade, Silverleaf	Vetch
Clover, Hop	Knapweed, Spotted	(White Horsenettle)	
, White		Plantain, Broadleaf	

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

Good weed control is heightened by warm, moist conditions (70°F or more) and adequate soil moisture both before and after application. The degree and duration of control depend on: application rate, weed spectrum, weed size, growing conditions before and after treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, and adjuvants. Stress affects all weeds, but especially weeds such as field sandbur, woolly cupgrass, green and yellow foxtail, and wild proso millet. If weeds are under stress, delay application of this product until the stress passes and weeds begin to grow again.

Applications made during or immediately after periods of extreme day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime temperatures **do not** exceed 50°F may decrease weed control or increase crop injury. If these conditions exist, delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and the crop resume normal growth.

Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and onto the corn leaf whorl.

Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for light, scattered weed stands. Under heavy weed pressure, dense crop foliage or moisture stress, increase volume to at least 15 gallons of water per acre.

Ground application of this product to dry, dusty fields may reduce weed control in wheel track areas. Poor weed control or crop injury may result from applications made to plants under stress from:

- abnormally hot or cold weather;
- environmental conditions such as drought, water-saturated soils, hail damage, or frost;
- disease, insect, or nematode injury;
- prior herbicide, or carryover from a previous year's herbicide application.

Delay application until stress passes and both weeds and corn resume growth. Severe stress from conditions immediately following application may also result in crop injury or poor weed control.

As weeds mature, their sensitivity to this product decreases. As grassy weeds become mature (more than 3 tillers), they may be larger than the size listed in **Table 2**. When conditions exist where weeds are maturing rapidly, apply this product to weeds that are smaller than those listed in **Table 2**. Susceptible weeds are controlled in 7 - 21 days.

Additives

Applications of this product must include a nonionic surfactant and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

Apply 1 - 2 quarts of NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 - 0.5% v/v concentration). Use the higher rate in drought conditions to enhance control. At least 50% of the surfactant product must be active NIS. Avoid products that **do not** accurately define their ingredients. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001). Biodegradable products are encouraged. **Do not** use products that change the pH of the spray tank solution,

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Use 1 - 2 quarts of a high-quality liquid nitrogen fertilizer (such as 28-0-0) per acre. In place of liquid nitrogen fertilizer, 1 - 2 pounds (or liquid equivalent) of high quality spray-grade ammonium sulfate (such as 21-0-0) per acre may be applied.

Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizers without nonionic surfactant.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizers should not be used as the total carrier solution.

Mixing Information

Additives and/or other pesticides may be mixed in the spray tank with this product using the information in this section.

Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with this product according to the instructions in section **Crop-Specific Information**.

- Atrazine
- Mesotrione
- Topramezone

Other herbicides may be tank mixed provided that the tank mix label is registered for the crop being treated and the label does not prohibit such mixing with Nicosulfuron and/or Dicamba.

Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Sequential applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Refer to section **Crop-Specific Information** for more details on tank mixes and sequential applications.

Mixing with Insecticides

This product may also be tank mixed with pyrethroid insecticides such as **Zyrate**, **Asana**[®], or **Pounce**[®], as well as carbamate insecticides such as **Furadan**[®], **Nudrin**, and **Lannate**[®]. Note the tank mix restrictions below for insecticides that are not recommended in tank mixes with this product.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing this product with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Rotam does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Rotam labeling.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

- **Do not** tank mix this product with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides such as **Lorsban**[®], **malathion**, **parathion**, etc., or **Ambush**[®] **EC** and **Warrior**[®] **EC** formulations, as severe crop injury may occur.
- **Do not** tank mix this product with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations of chloroacetamide grass herbicides (i.e., **Dual II Magnum**[®], **Harness**[®], **Outlook**[®], **Surpass**[®]) as crop injury may occur.
- To avoid crop injury or antagonism, apply bentazon containing herbicides (such as **Basagran**[®] or **Laddok**[®] **S-12**), of organophosphate insecticides at least 7 days before or 3 days after applying this product.
- If antagonism occurs, complete control can be obtained with either a timely cultivation (see **Cultivation**) or a second application of this product (refer to **Sequential Applications** in section **Crop-Specific Information**).

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing additives and/or other pesticides, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **do not** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

When mixing additives and/or other pesticides in a spray tank, add the products to be used in the following sequence.

- 1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.*
- 2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 4) **Water-dispersible products** (such as this product, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- 5) **Water-soluble products.**
- 6) **Emulsifiable concentrates.**
- 7) **Water soluble additives.** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
- 8) **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

*If the user prefers to fill the spray tank from a nurse tank containing an AMS product dissolved in water, this is acceptable. If this method is used, the AMS product must be totally dissolved before adding this product. This product must be thoroughly dissolved before adding additional products or additives. The user should verify that the AMS pre-mix water alternative is compatible with other tank mix components.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum yearly use rate:** Do not apply more than **6.6 ounces** of this product (0.25 lb. dicamba a.e. and 0.062 lb. nicosulfuron) per acre, per year.
- **Sequential Applications:** Do not apply sequential applications of **Topeka**, **Banvel**[®], **Clarity**[®], **Distinct**[®], or **Marksman**[®] herbicide, within **15 days** of an application of this product.
- **Do not** make more than 2 applications of this product per acre per year. Allow a minimum of **15 days** between applications.
- **When using tank mixes or sequential applications:**
 - The total amount of nicosulfuron (active ingredient) applied cannot exceed 0.062 pound per acre per application or per year.
 - The total amount of dicamba acid equivalent (active ingredient) applied cannot exceed 0.5 pound per acre per application or 0.75 pound per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within **32 days** of forage harvest. Do not apply within **72 days** of corn grain and stover harvest.
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours**
- **Crop Failure:** In case of crop failure, only field corn or field corn grown for seed may be replanted.
- **Stress:** Poor weed control or crop injury may result from applying this product to plants under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures.
- **Do not** apply to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

- **Rainfastness:** For best performance, rainfall or irrigation should not occur for **4 hours** after application.
- **Do not** apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.
- **Do not** apply this product 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.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- In fields infested with Johnsongrass or fields with a previous history of corn virus infection, a corn hybrid with a high degree of virus tolerance should be used. Consult your local seed corn representative for information on virus-tolerant hybrids.
- **Do not** apply on Long Island in the State of New York.
- **Do not** graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of application.

Crop Rotation Guidelines:

- Rotational crops vary in their response to low concentrations of this product remaining in the soil. (refer to **Table 4.**) This product dissipates rapidly in warm, acidic, microbiologically active soils.
- The amount of this product which may be present in the soil depends on application rate, soil pH and organic matter content, elapsed time since application, crop production practices, and environmental factors.
- Injury to rotational crops may occur in high-pH, cold soils if dry weather prevails between application and rotational crop planting.
- Soil pH should be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1 soil:water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0 - 4" depth. Soil pH varies within fields; therefore, re-cropping should be based on the highest soil pH within each field, Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

Table 3. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest PHI	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Year
Field Corn, Seed Corn, Pop Corn	32 days (forage) 72 days (grain and stover)	3.3 ounces (0.0309 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.1361 lbs. a.i. dicamba/acre)	6.6 ounces (0.0619 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.2723 lbs. a.i. dicamba/acre)

Crop - Specific Information

Corn

This product may be used on field corn, Seed Corn, and Pop Corn (high lysine, waxy, white, or other food-grade corn hybrids). Apply this product at 3.3 ounces per acre (0.0309 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.1361 lbs. a.i. dicamba/acre). For best performance, apply this product to actively growing grass weeds that are within the height ranges specified in **Table 2**.

Apply this product when corn is 4 to 24" tall (standing height). Apply this product with drop nozzles when corn exceeds 20" tall or has more than 6-leaf collars (V6), whichever is more restrictive. Avoid direct application of spray into the whorl of corn plants.

Corn Tank Mixes

Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG plus Atrazine

Tank mixes with atrazine may be used for additional foliar or soil-residual weed control. Use the higher rate indicated for extended soli residual control. Apply before corn exceeds the 12" (free standing) stage of growth.

Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG plus Callisto®

Tank mixes with Callisto may be used for additional control of broadleaf weeds and for improved residual control. Please refer to Callisto label for weeds controlled and application timing and crop heights.

Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG plus Callisto Xtra®

Tank mixes with Callisto Xtra may be used for additional control of broadleaf weeds and for improved residual control. Please refer to Callisto Xtra label for weeds controlled and application timing and crop heights.

Dicamba 600 + Nico 150 SG plus Impact®

Tank mixes with Impact may be used for additional control of broadleaf weeds and for improved residual control. Please refer to Impact label for weeds controlled and application timing and crop heights.

Sequential Applications

Sequential Applications with this product:

Annual broadleaf weeds and grasses may have more than one flush of emerging seedlings. Also, regrowth of treated broadleaf weeds grasses may occur due to adverse environmental conditions following application. Perennial grasses may regrow from underground stems or roots, depending upon environmental conditions.

To control these weeds under these conditions a sequential application of this product may be necessary. The combined dosage of the sequential applications must not exceed 6.6 ounces of this product per acre (0.0619 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.2723 lbs. a.i. dicamba/acre).

Sequential applications of 3.3 ounces of this product per acre (0.0309 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.1361 lbs. a.i. dicamba/acre) must be separated by at least 15 days.

Sequential Applications with Other Herbicide:

This product may be applied to corn after use of preplant, pre-emergence, or early postemergence herbicides such as: atrazine, Topeka, **Banvel®**, **Bicep® II Magnum**, **Clarity®**, **Dual II Magnum®**, **Outlook®**, **Guardman® Max**, **Harness®**, **Marksman®**, Surpass, Degree Extra, Lumax, Lexor, Callisto, or other herbicides registered for use on corn. A single application of this product may be made after using Topeka (up to 1 pint per acre), **Banvel®** (up to 1 pint per acre), **Clarity®** (up to 16 fluid ounces per acre), or **Marksman®** (up to 3.5 pints per acre). Sequential applications with Topeka, **Banvel®**, **Clarity®**, or **Marksman®** must be separated by at least **15 days**.

Table 4. Rotational Crop Intervals

The following rotational intervals should be observed when using this product:

Rotational Crop	Interval
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No soil pH restrictions		
Corn (Field, Seed)	1 week	
Corn (Pop, Sweet) ¹	10 months	
Soybeans	4 months	
Wheat (Winter)	4 months	
Wheat (Spring)	8 months	
Barley (Winter)	4 months	
Barley (Spring)	8 months	
Rye (Winter)	4 months	
Dry Beans	10 months	
Oats	8 months	
Cotton	10 months	
Peas, Snap Beans	10 months	
Alfalfa ²	12 months	
Red Clover ²	12 months	
Other Crops	See rotational crop guidelines below	
with soil pH 7.5 restrictions	pH ≤ 7.5	pH ≥ 7.5
Sorghum	10 months	18 months ³
Sunflowers	11 months ⁴	18 months
with soil pH 6.5 restrictions	pH ≤ 6.5	pH ≤ 6.5
Sugar beets ⁵	10 months	18 months ⁶
All other crops not listed.	10 months	18 months ⁶
<p>¹ Except the sweet corn varieties "Merit", "Carnival", and "Sweet Success" for which the minimum time interval is 15 months.</p> <p>² Except for the state of Kansas east of Highway 75, for Minnesota east and south of the Red River Valley, and for the states east of the line formed by the western borders of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana where the minimum time interval is 10 months.</p> <p>³ Except in Texas and Oklahoma east of Highway 281 where the rotational interval is 10 months, regardless of pH.</p> <p>⁴ Precipitation following application must exceed 14" prior to planting sunflowers.</p> <p>⁵ Except on irrigated sites in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Texas, or in Michigan where precipitation following application must exceed 25" prior to planting beets where the interval is 10 months on soils with pH ≤ 7.5.</p> <p>⁶ In North Dakota and northwest Minnesota, the cumulative precipitation in the 18 months following application must exceed 28" in order to rotate to sugar beets or potatoes.</p>		

Broadleaf weeds listed in this label:	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Clovers (Annual)	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>

Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	<i>Rumex obtusifolium</i>
, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knapweed, Spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sp.</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Marestail	<i>Hippurus vulgaris</i>
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cyanchoides</i>
, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
, Honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
, Whorled (Eastern)	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>
, Whorled (Western)	<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>
Morningglory, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
, Pitted	<i>Opomoea lacunosa</i>
, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
, Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mustard, Tansy	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
, Wild	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
, Yellowtops	<i>Ascelepius subverticillata</i>
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
, Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Pigweed, Palmer	-
, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
, Redroot (Carelessweed)	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Plantain, Broadleaf	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Plantago major</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
, Giant (Buffaloweed)	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>
, Lance-Leaf	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Rubber weed, Bitter (Bitterweed)	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Hymenoxys odorata</i>
Shepherds purse	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Smartweed, Green	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>
, Swamp	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>

, Perennial Spikeweed, Common Spanish needles Spurge, Prostrate Sunflower, Common (Wild) , Volunteer Thistle, Canada Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Vetch Waterhemp, Common , Tall	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> <i>Hemizonia pungens</i> <i>Bidens pinnata</i> <i>Euphorbia supina</i> <i>Helianthus annuus</i> <i>Helianthus sp.</i> <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Salsola iberica</i> <i>Abutilon theophrastic</i> <i>Vicia sp.</i> <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
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Grasses listed in this label:	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Echinochloa villosa</i>
Foxtail, Bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>
, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
, Yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Millet, Wild Proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Oats, Wild	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multi arum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
, Longspine	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sorghum Almum	<i>Sorghum almum Parodi</i>

Crops
This product can be used on the following crops:
Field Corn, Seed Corn, and Pop Corn
Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from using this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide agency or environmental control agency, or the Hazardous Waste representatives at the nearest

EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity < 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect 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. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call: **CHEMTREC 800-424-9300**

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

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. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED 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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