OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 17, 2024

Blake Cowen
Product Registration Management, North America
Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th ST
Ankeny, IA 50021

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for tribenuron-methyl and thifensulfuron-methyl
Product Name: Volta Extra Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 83979-1
Application Date: April 6, 2018
Decision Number: 558370 and 558369

Dear Blake Cowen:

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

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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Concepción Rodríguez by phone at 202-566-0820, or via email at rodriguez.concepcion@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

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

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

THIFENSULFURON **TRIBENURON**	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDES**

VOLTA Extra Herbicide

DRY FLOWABLE
FOR USE ON WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, AND FALLOW.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Thifensulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	50.0%
Tribenuron-methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• 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.
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact your local poison control center for emergency medical treatment information.	

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Manufactured For:
Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th St.
Ankeny, IA 50021

EPA Reg. No.: 83979-1
EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents:

ACCEPTED
Sep 17, 2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 83979-1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, including 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 or rinsate.

Thifensulfuron-methyl has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Thifensulfuron-methyl may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron methyl 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.

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.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, including butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber, all ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

MANDATORY 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.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ANSI/ASABE S641).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ANSI/ASABE S641).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume -** Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure -** Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle -** Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles -** Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set-up equipment to produce 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.

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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

This product contains two active ingredients with the same mode of action. Thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl are classified as a Group 2 herbicide - an Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

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 this product and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by this product or other Group 2 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 this product or other target site of action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a dry flowable granule that is used for selective post-emergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale and fallow. The best control is obtained when this product 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 and duration of control may depend on the following:
- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. This product should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This product is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to 3 weeks after application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

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

The herbicidal action of this product may be affected in crops stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, cultural practices, or variations in crop variety. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to this product.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - ALL USES		
Annual knawel	Curly dock	Redroot pigweed
Annual sowthistle	False chamomile	Russian thistle*†
Black mustard	Field chickweed	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Blue/Purple mustard	Field pennycress	Shepherd's purse
Broadleaf dock	Filaree (redstem, Texas)	Slimleaf lambsquarters
Bur buttercup	Flixweed	Smallflower buttercup
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Green smartweed	Smallseed falseflax
Clasping pepperweed	Kochia*†	Stinking chickweed
Coast fiddleneck	Ladysthumb	Stinking mayweed/dogfennel
Common buckwheat	Lanceleaf sage*	Swinecress
Common chickweed	London rocket	Tansymustard
Common cocklebur*	Marshelder	Tarweed fiddleneck
Common groundsel	Mayweed chamomile	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common lambsquarters	Miners lettuce	Volunteer lentils
Common radish	Narrowleaf lambsquarters	Volunteer peas
Common ragweed*	Nightflowering catchfly	Volunteer sunflower
Common sunflower	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild buckwheat*
Corn chamomile	Pineappleweed	Wild chamomile
Corn gromwell*	Prickly lettuce*†	Wild garlic*
Corn spurry	Prostrate knotweed	Wild mustard
Cowcockle	Prostrate pigweed	Wild radish*
Cress (mouse-ear)	Redmaids	

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**	
Canada thistle*	Mallow (common, little)
Carolina geranium	Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy)
Catchweed bedstraw	Vetch*
Cutleaf evening primrose	

*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 ounce (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) or 0.6 ounce (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, Buctril, Bison, Bronate or Bronate Advanced), or dicamba (such as Diablo/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.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

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

FALLOW

APPLICATION TIMING

This product may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

USE RATES

Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to fallow. Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per year.

This product should be applied in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides such as Landmaster II, Fallow Master, Credit plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), Credit plus Diablo/Banvel SGF/Clarity, 2,4-D, Diablo/Diablo SGF/Clarity.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

This product, when used as a fallow treatment, should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with this product.

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN

USE RATES

Wheat (including durum), Barley, Triticale and Oat

Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) as a burndown treatment to wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, and oat to control emerged weeds prior to, or shortly after planting (prior to emergence). Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per crop seasonyear. Make applications when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Cotton

This product may be applied for burndown of emerged weeds prior to the emergence of cotton. This product may be used as part of a pre-plant burndown treatment, in combination with other suitable registered pre-plant herbicides. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with this product.

Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.5 oz. per acre (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) for control or partial control of the weeds listed on this label. Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per crop seasonyear. Allow at least 14 days between application of this product and planting of cotton. Include a nonionic surfactant, petroleum-based crop oil concentrate, or vegetable-seed oil-based product (methylated seed oils are considered a vegetable seed-based oil).

If another herbicide is tank mixed with this product to increase the broadleaf weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

Apply at a rate (concentration) of 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. spray solution). Use the higher rate in hot and dry conditions to enhance control.

Crop Oil Concentrate

Under dry conditions or during cool weather, a petroleum-based crop oil concentrate, or vegetable-seed oil-based product may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 gallons/100 gals. of spray solution (1 to 2% v/v) to enhance weed control. Use a petroleum-based crop oil concentrate with at least 14% emulsifiers/surfactant and 80% oil.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be added to a surfactant or a crop oil concentrate to enhance control. Alternatively, a high-quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, and/or drought may weaken cotton seedlings and increases the possibility of crop injury. Cotton resumes normal growth once favorable growing conditions return.

RESTRICTION: DO NOT apply later than 14 days before planting cotton.

Cotton

Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.5 oz. per acre (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) as a burndown treatment to cotton. Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per crop seasonyear. Allow at least 14 days between application of this product and planting of cotton. Include a nonionic surfactant, petroleum-based crop oil concentrate, or vegetable-seed oil-based product (methylated seed oils are considered a vegetable seed-based oil). If another herbicide is tank mixed with this product to increase the broadleaf weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide.

Sugar Beets, Winter Rape, and Canola

Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) as a burndown treatment to sugar beets, winter rape and canola. Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0

oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per crop seasonyear. Allow at least 60 days between application of this product and planting of sugar beets, winter rape, and canola.

Any other crop (such as corn, rice, grain sorghum, or soybeans)
Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) as a burndown treatment to any other crop (such as corn, rice, grain sorghum or soybeans). Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per crop seasonyear. Allow at least 45 days between application of this product and planting of any other crop (such as corn, rice, grain sorghum or soybeans).

Sequential treatments of this product may also be made provided the total amount of product applied during one fallow/pre-plant cropland season does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre); for example, 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) in the fall followed by 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) in the spring. Use the 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) rate when weed infestation is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under **WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. (See **APPLICATION TIMING** section for restriction on planting intervals.)

PRE-PLANT APPLICATION FOR BROADLEAF WEED AND WILD GARLIC CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING CORN, COTTON, RICE, GRAIN SORGHUM, OR SOYBEANS
In the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IN, IL, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, TX and VA, this product may be applied prior to planting corn, cotton, rice, grain sorghum or soybeans for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and wild garlic. This product may be applied from late fall through early spring.

Do not apply within 45 days prior to planting the above listed crops. Do not use this product through any type of irrigation equipment.

GENERAL INFORMATION
This product provides post-emergence activity for short term control or partial control of labeled weeds. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed, environmental conditions at the time of and following application, and spray coverage.

Best results are obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. 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 this product while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather, drought stress or too wet conditions will be less susceptible.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes* resistant to this product are known to exist. If weeds listed on this label are not satisfactorily controlled, respray problem areas in a timely and effective manner using a broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action.
*Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of the species, which have a slightly different make-up. Resistant biotypes may look exactly the same as susceptible biotypes. Herbicide-resistant biotypes are able to survive a use rate several times higher than needed to control susceptible biotypes.

APPLICATION TIMING
Apply this product at least 45 days prior to planting com, cotton, rice, grain sorghum or soybeans. Annual broadleaf weeds should be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing, but less than 4 inches tall or across. See **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** for information on vetch (hairy, common), wild garlic, and wild radish.

WEED CONTROL
Application Rates:
Apply this product at 0.5 oz. per acre (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to control emerged weeds. Use 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) rate when weed infection is heavy and predominantly consists of those weeds listed under **WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED** or when application timing and environmental conditions marginal. Reduce the application rate to 0.5 ounce (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) for fields to be planted to cotton.

Sequential treatments of this product to control emerged weeds may also be made provided the total amount of this product applied during one fallow cropland season does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre); for example, 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) in the fall followed by 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) in the spring. At least one of the sequential treatments should include a tank mix partner herbicide having a different mode of action than this product.

Foliar absorption is the primary means of this product uptake by plants; therefore, thorough coverage of all target weeds is essential.

Conditions which are conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize this product's weed control performance. Ideal conditions include warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture before, during and immediately after application.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN
This product 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, such as Landmaster II, Fallow Master, Credit plus Diablo/Diablo SGF/Clarity, or Diablo/Diablo SGF/Clarity alone. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, follow the most restrictive labeling (such as planting interval after application), or do not tank mix the herbicide with this product.

CEREALS

USE RATES
Do not use less than 0.3 oz. (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre.

Wheat (including Durum), Barley, and Triticale
Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to wheat (including durum), barley or triticale. Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz. per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per crop season.

Use 0.3 oz. (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre for light infestation of the weeds listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

Use 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under **WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**.

Use 0.6 oz. (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under **WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED** when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity for best performance).

This product may be used as post-emergence applications to triticale any time after crop is in the 2- to 3-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Follow the post-emergence use rate instructions listed for wheat.

Other suitable herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on triticale may be tank mixed or used sequentially with these products providing the recommended application timing is the same. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the tank mix partner prior to use. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply.

Oat (Spring and Winter)
Apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.4 oz. per acre (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) for control of the weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table. Two applications of this product may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 0.4 oz. per acre (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) per year. Do not make more than one application of this product per crop season on oat.

APPLICATION TIMING
Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Winter Oat, and Triticale
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 as crop injury can occur.

Since this product has very little or no soil activity, it controls only those weeds that have germinated; therefore, apply this product when all or most of the weeds have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds should be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing, and less than 4" tall or wide. Wild garlic plants should be less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth. See **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** for more information.

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash this product off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow this product to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS - CEREALS
Canada thistle: For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) plus surfactant when all thistles are 4" to 8" with 2" to 6" of new growth. Make the application in the spring. Control will be improved by using this product in combination with 2,4-D (refer to **TANK MIXTURES**).

For control in oat, use 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus 2,4-D (refer to **TANK MIXTURES**).

Common cocklebur, Common ragweed, Lanceleaf sage: In wheat, barley and triticale, apply this product at 0.4 oz. per acre (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.5 oz. per acre (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) in combination with 2,4-D at rates from ¼ to ⅜ lb. active ingredient (ester formulations work best) when weeds are small and actively growing. When using ¼ lb. active ingredient of 2,4-D, be sure to add surfactant at the rate of ¼ to ½ quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v - use the higher rate under stress conditions).

For control in oat, use 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus 2,4-D. Refer to the **TANK MIXTURES** sections of this label for additional details.

Corn gromwell, Wild buckwheat: For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus surfactant.

For control in oat, use 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus 2,4-D, MCPA or Buctril (refer to **TANK MIXTURES**).

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use this product in a tank mix with dicamba (such as Diablo/Diablo SGF/Clarity) and 2,4-D; or Bromoxynil (such as Buctril) and 2,4-D (¾ - 1 pt. Buctril + ¼ - ⅜ lb. active ingredient 2,4-D ester). This product should be applied in the spring when weeds are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Refer to the **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details.

Vetch (common and hairy): For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus surfactant when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, use this product in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label).

For control in oat, use 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES**).

Wild garlic: For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus surfactant when wild garlic plants are less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth. For severe infestations, use the 0.6 oz. per acre (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) rate of this product. Plants hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress may be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks.

For control in oat, use 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES**).

Wild radish: For best results in wheat, barley and triticale, apply 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.6 oz. (0.0094 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0188 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus surfactant either in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6" in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. For increased control of severe wild radish infestations, or wild radish emerged greater than 30 days, apply this product at 0.3 oz. per acre (0.0047 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0094 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) in combination with MCPA at ¼ lb. active ingredient per acre. Surfactant is required when tank mixing with MCPA, add 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% vol/vol). Fall applications should be made prior to hardening off of plants.

For control in oat, use 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES**).

TANK MIXTURES - CEREALS

This product may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to this product or weeds not listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with this product.

This product can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, barley, triticale, oat, or fallow.

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

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

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 ⅜ lb. active ingredient (such as ¾ pt. of a 4 lbs./gal. product, ½ pt. of a 6 lbs./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 MCPA herbicides to the tank at ¼ to ⅜ lb. active ingredient (such as ½ - ¾ pt. of a 4 lbs./gal. product, ⅓ - ½ pt. of a 6 lbs./gal. product). Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

With dicamba (such as Diablo/Diablo SGF/Clarity)
This product may be tank mixed with 1/16 to ⅛ lb. active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz. Diablo, 4-8 fluid oz. Diablo SGF, 2-4 fluid oz. Clarity). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of this product plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Diablo/Clarity
This product may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Make application of this product + 1/16 to ⅛ lb. active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz. Diablo, 4-8 fluid oz. Diablo SGF, 2-4 fluid oz. Clarity) + ¼ - ⅜ lb. active ingredient 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Consult the specific 2,4-D label, dicamba label, or local recommendations for more information and restrictions.

Apply this 3-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.

With bromoxynil (such as Buctril, Bronate, Bronate Advanced, or Rhino)
This product may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3/16 to ⅜ lb. active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Buctril at ¾ - 1-½ pt. per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling. Tank mixes of this product plus Buctril may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With Express or Express XP Herbicide
This product may be tank mixed with Express or Express XP based on local recommendations. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With Ally or Ally XP Herbicide
This product may be tank mixed with Ally or Ally XP based on local recommendations. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With Starane
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat. This product may be tank mixed with ⅓ to 1-⅓ pints per acre of Starane. Refer to the most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Starane label conflict with recommendations on this herbicide label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

With Starane + Salvo
This product can be tank mixed with Starane + Salvo herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, fallow, and oats.

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, this product may be tank mixed with ⅔ to 2-⅔ pints per acre of Starane + Salvo. Refer to this product's label, and the Starane and Salvo labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer clean-up, 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 Starane or Salvo label conflict with instructions on this product's herbicide label.

With Starane + Sword
This product can be tank mixed with Starane + Sword herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, fallow and oats.

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, this product may be tank mixed with ¾ to 2-¾ pints per acre of Starane + Sword. Refer to this product's label, and the Starane and Sword labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer clean-up, 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 Starane or Sword label conflict with instructions on this product's label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on cereal grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

With Aim
This product can be tank mixed with Aim herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale.

With Stinger or Cutback or Cutback M or Widematch
This product can be tank mixed with Stinger, Cutback, Cutback M or Widematch herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale.

With Other Broadleaf Herbicides
Tank mixes of this product plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

With Hoelon Herbicide
This product may be used in combination with Hoelon 3EC and Buctril herbicides in accordance with the Hoelon 3EC label. For best results, use the three-way tank mix of this product at 0.4 oz. per acre (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) plus Hoelon 3EC at 2 ⅔ pts. per acre plus Buctril at 1 ½ pts. per acre. Apply only to winter wheat. This tank mix should only be used under good soil conditions when wild oat is in the 1- to 4-leaf stage. If conditions are not ideal for the performance of Hoelon 3EC, wild oat control may be reduced. Be sure to follow all warnings and cautions on the Hoelon 3EC and Buctril labels.

With Assert Herbicide or Avenge Herbicide
This product can be tank mixed with Avenge or Assert. When tank mixing with Assert, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, Buctril, or Bronate). Tank-mixed applications of this product plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With Discover NG
This product can be tank mixed with Discover NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Everest
This product can be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Maverick
This product can be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With Puma
This product can be tank mixed with Puma 1 EC 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 1 EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

With other grass control products
Tank mixtures of this product and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Albaugh recommends that you first consult your State experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Albaugh representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product and the grass product to a small area.

With Insecticides
This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides (or fungicides) registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not use this product plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution. This product must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the product 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 ¼ qt. to 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.06 to 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

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

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with this product and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant is not needed when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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 Albaugh 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 nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant.

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

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION WITH THIS PRODUCT AND BRONATE FOR POST-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN WINTER & SPRING WHEAT & SPRING BARLEY IN IDAHO

HOW TO USE
Use 0.4 oz. (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) to 0.5 oz. (0.0078 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0156 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) of this product per acre in combination with ¾ to 1-½ pints Bronate per acre. Apply to wheat, barley and triticale after the 3-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Make only one chemigation application of this tank mixture per crop year. For best results, apply to broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, or 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Consult this product and Bronate package labels for list of weeds controlled/suppressed.

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION
Apply this tank mix through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only. Do not apply these herbicides through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for this product's application to any public water system. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately. located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
1. In center pivot and continuous lateral move systems, this product+ Bronate should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application. In solid set systems, application of the tank mix should be made during the last 30 to 45 minutes of the irrigation set.
2. Set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre for best product performance.

3. Fill the supply tank with half of the water amount desired, add this product and agitate it well. Add the Bronate and then add the remaining water amount with agitation. Bronate requires a dilution with at least 4 parts water to 1 part Bronate.
4. Agitation is recommended in the pesticide supply tank when applying this tank mix.
5. The use of a surfactant is not recommended with this tank mix application.
6. Inject this product + Bronate solution at least 8 feet ahead of a right angle tum of irrigation pipe to insure adequate mixing. Allow sufficient time for the herbicide mixture to be flushed through the lines before turning off irrigation water.
7. Follow both this product and Bronate label instructions for spray tank clean-out both before and after application. Flush lines with clean water following application.
8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank ¼ to ⅓ full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until the product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. This product should be thoroughly 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 nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last. 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 this product.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply product spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of this product.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

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

CROP ROTATION - ALL USES

Wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, and oat may be replanted any time after the application of this product.

Cotton can be planted 14 days after the application of this product. Sugar beets, winter rape, and canola can be planted 60 days after the application of this product. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of this product.

SURFACTANTS - ALL USES

Unless otherwise specified, add a Albaugh recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v - refer to **TANK MIXTURES** for specific adjuvant instructions when this product is used in a tank mix).

For pre-plant burndown in cotton, include a nonionic surfactant, petroleum-based crop oil concentrate, or a vegetable-seed oil-based product (methylated seed oils are considered a vegetable seed-based oil). If another herbicide is tank mixed with this product to increase the broadleaf weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Albaugh representative for a listing of recommended surfactants. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

GROUND APPLICATION - ALL USES

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

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

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

Raindrop RA nozzles are not recommended for product applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION - ALL USES

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

Do not apply this product by air in the State of New York.

See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

GRAZING
Do not graze livestock in treated areas. In addition, do not feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

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

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto Non-target sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep this product in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP
The spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the clean-up procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in **AFTER SPRAYING THIS PRODUCT**.

AT THE END OF THE DAY
It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of this product 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 build-up of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING THIS PRODUCT AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE, AND OAT
To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal. of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gals. 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 an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Albaugh -approved cleaner can be used in the clean-out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or Albaugh representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action

thresholds. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, 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.
- 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 clean-up instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, triticale, or oat.

This product is only registered on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, and fallow. Do not use on any other crop.

The total rate of this product for wheat (including durum), barley and triticale cannot exceed 1.0 ounce product per acre (0.0156 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0313 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) applied to any one crop during one growing season.

The total rate of this product for oat (spring and winter) cannot exceed 0.4 ounce product per acre (0.0063 lb. a.i. tribenuron-methyl/acre and 0.0125 lb. a.i. thifensulfuron-methyl/acre) applied to any one crop during one growing season.

Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley, and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Albaugh 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 to a small area.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after product application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see **TANK MIXTURES**) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth. This product should not be applied to wheat, barley, triticale, or oat that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when 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, triticale or oat crops underseeded with another crop.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

For Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container half 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 flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

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

For Paper and Plastic Bags: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during clean-up procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency contact 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 ALBAUGH, LLC. or Seller. To the extent allowed by applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ALBAUGH, LLC. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ALBAUGH, LLC. 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 for use under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ALBAUGH, LLC. and to the extent allowed by applicable law. Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **ALBAUGH, LLC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**
To the extent allowed by law, ALBAUGH, LLC. or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, LLC. AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH, LLC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

ALBAUGH, LLC. and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of ALBAUGH, LLC.

Registered: [date]

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