



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

85678-82

Date of Issuance:

5/16/22

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin  
12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

RedEagle International LLC  
c/o Catherine Parmeter  
Agent  
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 640  
Hockessin, DE 19707

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Approving Official:

*Emily Schmid*

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

5/16/22

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI and EDSP Order identified below:
  - a. Metribuzin GDCI-101101-1304
  - b. Metribuzin EDSP-0057184
  - c. Flumioxazin GDCI- 129034-1236

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI or EDSP Order listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division:

<http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 85678-82.”
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

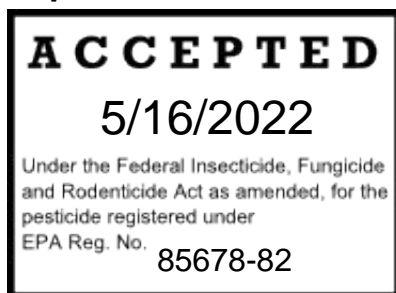
If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.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

- Basic CSF dated 08/31/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Aleah Holt at 202-566-2791 or by email at [holt.aleah@epa.gov](mailto:holt.aleah@epa.gov).

Enclosure

[MASTER]



METRIBUZIN	GROUP	<b>5</b>	HERBICIDE
FLUMIOXAZIN	GROUP	<b>14</b>	HERBICIDE
CHLORIMURON	GROUP	<b>2</b>	HERBICIDE



# Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9%

## WG

### ABN: Flu-Chlor-Met

[For Burndown, Pre-Plant and Pre-Emergence Weed Control in Soybeans.]

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

	<b>WT. BY %</b>
Metribuzin: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one .....	44.6%
Flumioxazin: 2-[7-fluor-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole -1,3(2H)-dione .....	12.8%
Chlorimuron-Ethyl: Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl] benzoate .....	3.9%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 38.7%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### DANGER/PELIGRO

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.)

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice</li> </ul>
<b>HOTLINE NUMBERS</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: <b>1-800-222-1222</b> . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: <b>1-800-424-9300</b> . <u>Note to Physician:</u> Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal].]

**Manufactured For [By]:**

RedEagle International LLC  
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4  
Lakeland, FL 33813

**EPA Reg. No.: 85678-XX**  
**EPA Est. No.:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Net Contents:** \_\_\_\_\_ [Lbs./Kg.]

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### DANGER/PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash hands 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. Avoid contact with skin. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:**

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

**Important:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "**Applicators and Other Handlers**" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water runoff and is recommended.

**Groundwater Advisory:** Metribuzin and chlorimuron are chemicals which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

#### Surface Water Advisory

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

#### 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 affect 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.

### Non-target Organism Advisory

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.

## 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.

**Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately published RedEagle International LLC instructions (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective burndown plus residual weed control in soybeans. When applied according to the instructions on this label, it will control many broadleaf weeds and provide partial control of nutsedge and annual grasses.

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by not using on poorly drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep and completely covering seeds with soil prior to pre-emergence applications.

Residual control from **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** requires rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

Best residual control is obtained if **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1") before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 0.25" each are not as beneficial as 1 large rainfall of 0.5" - 1". On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1 - 2") before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** and should be avoided.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a pre-plant or pre-emergence application of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

During the growing season, excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting. Soybeans rapidly outgrow stunting once favorable (sunny, warm temperatures) conditions return.

### Biological Activity

**Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** has 3 modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. Following pre-plant or pre-emergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown by 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Following a burndown application, growth of susceptible weeds ceases followed by tissue yellowing and browning and death of the growing point. **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% +**

**Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** provides partial control of some annual grasses when used pre-plant or pre-emergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** use for crops other than soybeans.
- **DO NOT** apply a full rate of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** more than once per soybean cropping cycle.
- **DO NOT** exceed the full labeled rate for the geography. 2 applications totaling the fully labeled **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** rate may be made per soybean cropping cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.82 oz. per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 oz. per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Southern Region states in any 1 soybean crop season. This includes combinations of pre-emergence applications of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** and other products containing chlorimuron-ethyl.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 ounces of active ingredient metribuzin in the Central Region states or 6.2 ounces per acre of active ingredient metribuzin in the Southern Region states in any 1 soybean crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.
- **DO NOT** apply **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** to frozen or snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** perform any tillage operations after Fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6 oz./acre **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Central Region.
- **DO NOT** use **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6 in the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6 oz. per acre per crop season in the states of New York and Wisconsin.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6 oz. per acre per crop season north of State Road 46 in the state of Michigan.
- **DO NOT** exceed 9 oz. per acre **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Southern Region.
- **DO NOT** apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.
- **DO NOT** irrigate when soybeans are cracking.
- **DO NOT** apply **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not a sulfonylurea tolerant or glyphosate resistant, as severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 100 ft. of emerged cotton crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 ft. of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs.
- **DO NOT** apply by air during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.
- **DO NOT** apply **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** by air in the state of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply to land that has been or will be treated with metsulfuron and/or chlorsulfuron-containing herbicides in Nebraska and Kansas without observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, or injury to desirable trees and plants may occur.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water.
- **DO NOT** mix/load or use within 50 ft. of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- **DO NOT** apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Graze treated fields or feed treated forage to livestock no sooner than 40 days after application.
- **DO NOT** use low-pressure, high-volume hand wand equipment.
- Use only in the geographies identified in the **Geographic Use Regions** section of this label.

#### USE PRECAUTIONS

- Prior to using **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** (refer to the **ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES** and **ROTATIONAL INTERVALS** tables for your geographical region).
- Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions.
- Crop injury may occur if **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** is used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency, such as iron chlorosis.
- If a soybean variety is suspected of being sensitive to metribuzin, check with the soybean seed company before treating a field of that soybean variety with **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**.
- Excessive rainfall received after application but before soybeans germinate may cause soybean stunting. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time.

- Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a pre-plant or pre-emergence application of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.
- Excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting.
- Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.
- Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
- 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 and avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Thoroughly clean **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.
- Tank mixtures of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** plus organophosphate insecticides applied pre-plant or pre-emergence to sulfonylurea tolerant or glyphosate resistant soybean varieties, may result in minor transient crop response (i.e., stunting and/or chlorosis).
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- Injury to soybeans may occur if **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** is used on soils having a calcareous surface layer or pH greater than 7.5.

#### WEED RESISTANCE

**Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron-ethyl, metribuzin and flumioxazin, is a Group 2, Group 5 and a Group 14 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your RedEagle International LLC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your RedEagle International LLC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than group 2, 5 or 14 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-group 2, 5 or 14 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** herbicide and any other group 2, 5 or 14 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

#### 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.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Sub-sampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended:

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as areas bordered by limestone gravel roads, river bottoms subject to flooding, low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur, eroded hillsides, along drain tile lines, and areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3" of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6" - 8" depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases, shallow sampling the upper 3", is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

#### 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 rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

#### Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half 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.

#### 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

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

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Application

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.



- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures specified for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra. Number of Nozzles - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

#### **BOOM LENGTH AND APPLICATION HEIGHT**

- **Boom Length (Aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (Aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (Ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

#### **WIND**

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2 - 10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

#### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

#### **SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

#### **SENSITIVE AREAS**

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

#### **DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES**

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology.

#### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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

#### **AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS**

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

#### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Fill tank 1/4 full with water. Start agitation system, add **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank mix while adding water. Continue agitation throughout. If poor

mixing should occur with any component, premix the component with 2 parts water before adding to the spray tank. A fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture. Small quantities must be tested for compatibility by the following procedures before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to fertilizer solution.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. If other herbicides are to be used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of wettable powder or 1 teaspoon of liquid with 2 tablespoons of water; add to **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**/fertilizer solution mixture.
5. Close jar and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel, or become lumpy, it may be used.
8. Mixing ability may be improved by adding compatibility agents.

Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows:

Add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank first, with the agitator running, add the required amount of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** and thoroughly mix. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, follow directions above. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

Use **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** spray preparations the same day as mixed or product degradation may occur.

Thoroughly reagitrate and remix before using, if allowed to settle. When tank mixing with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

#### SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, follow the cleanout procedure below for all application equipment.

1. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Partially fill the tank with water and add 1 of the cleaning agents listed in the **SPRAYER CLEAN-UP** section of this label. Complete filling the tank and flush the cleaning solution through the boom and hoses. Let stand for 15 minutes with agitation or recirculation and then drain the tank after flushing the hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
4. Follow label directions of the product previously sprayed for rinsate disposal.

During an extended period where spraying or mixing equipment will be used to apply multiple loads of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**, at the end of each day of spraying partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses and allow to sit overnight.

A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is recommended to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.

#### EQUIPMENT/SPRAY VOLUMES

- **Ground Application, Conventional Tillage:** Use a minimum of 10 gals. per acre to ensure uniform coverage of soil and the best performance. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver coarse to very coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.
- **Ground Application, Conservation Tillage-Burndown:** Use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. For small weeds and/or heavy crop residue, increase the gallonage to ensure coverage. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.
- **Aerial Application: Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be applied by air for early pre-plant or pre-emergence use on soybeans. Apply uniformly with properly calibrated aerial equipment. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA. Avoid overlapping. Continuous agitation of the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension.

**DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

#### SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**. Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** application. After **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.

- Partially fill the tank with clean water and add 1 gal. of household ammonia\* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gals. of water. Complete filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the boom, hoses, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate or recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles, and drain the tank.
- Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and the cleaning agent.
- Repeat Step 2.
- Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the boom and hoses.
- To enhance removal of flumioxazin from the spray system before spraying susceptible crops, follow the above clean-out steps with ammonia, then add a sodium hydroxide type tank cleaner, and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses, and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes. Follow use instructions and personal protective equipment (PPE) instructions as found on the tank cleaner label.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION - ALL USES

Rate of Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG	Pounds of Active Ingredient Metribuzin	Pounds of Active Ingredient Flumioxazin	Pounds of Active Ingredient Chlorimuron Ethyl
6 oz	0.167	0.048	0.015
8 oz	0.223	0.064	0.020
9 oz	0.251	0.072	0.022
10 oz	0.279	0.080	0.024

#### Geographic Use Regions

The geographical use regions for **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** are defined below:

- Central Region** - The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (fields east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin (fields south of I-90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of I-94 between Madison and Milwaukee).
  - On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0, **DO NOT** exceed 6 oz. per acre **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**.
  - In the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, **DO NOT** use **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6.
  - In the states of New York and Wisconsin, **DO NOT** exceed 6 oz. per acre per crop season.
  - In the state of Michigan, **DO NOT** exceed 6 oz. per acre per crop season north of State Road 46.
  - Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be used on fields which are composite pH 7.0 or less, but which may contain isolated areas where the pH exceeds 7.0. Use of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** at rates exceeding 6 oz. per acre on soils which exceed composite pH 7.0 may result in unacceptable injury to the following crop.
- Southern Region** - The states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas (fields east of Route 183).
  - On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0, **DO NOT** exceed 9 oz. per acre **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**.
  - DO NOT** apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.

#### Use Rates by Region

Central Region	
In medium and fine soils of 0.5 - 4% organic matter	Rate Oz. per Acre
No soil pH restriction	6
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	6 - 10*
Southern Region	
In medium and fine soils of 0.5 - 4% organic matter	Rate Oz. per Acre
No soil pH restriction	6 - 9
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	8 - 10**
<b>Soil Texture Rate Considerations</b>	
*On coarse soils (loamy sand or sandy loam), use 7.25 oz. per acre or less. On medium soils (loam, silt loam, silt, or sandy clay loam), use 8.7 oz. per acre or less.	
**On coarse soils, use 8.7 oz. per acre or less.	

#### Application Timing

**Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be applied any time from Fall through Spring, up to 3 days after planting.

**DO NOT** apply **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has

emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

### Burndown and Residual Control Information

Apply **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** when weeds are young and actively growing. Applications made to weeds larger than the indicated sizes, or to weeds under stress, may result in unsatisfactory control.

When used for burndown, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** is rainfast after 1 hour.

Use a minimum of 15 gals. per acre to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. For small weeds and/or heavy crop residue, increase the gallonage to ensure coverage.

### Spray Additives

Applications of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** used for burndown must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. Crop oil concentrate is the required adjuvant system unless tank mixing with a product that precludes use of crop oil concentrate. Consult local RedEagle International LLC fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

- **Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) - Petroleum or Modified Seed Oil (MSO):** Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal. per 100 gals. spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions. Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- **Nonionic Surfactant (NIS):** Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gals. spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions. Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

### Planned Sequential Programs

For season-long control in soybeans, follow **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds. On all soybean varieties, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** can be used in a planned sequential application herbicide program such as **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** followed by an in-crop application of other herbicides containing chlorimuron-ethyl with appropriate tank mix partners not exceeding 0.82 oz. per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 oz. per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Southern Region states during the soybean crop season.

To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** followed by other herbicides containing chlorimuron-ethyl, carefully consider the soil pH and the **ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES** and **ROTATIONAL INTERVALS** tables in this label.

For glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** can be followed by an in-crop application of a glyphosate product registered for this type of application with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

For glufosinate-tolerant soybeans, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** can be followed by an in-crop application of a glufosinate containing registered for this type of application herbicide with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

#### Fall or Spring Control of Emerged Weeds and Residual Activity

For the best burndown results, the addition of 2,4-D LVE is recommended, and is required for control of some weeds.

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 1" - 3", or for burndown of weeds not listed, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be tank mixed with herbicides, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, saflufenacil\*, or 2,4-D (LVE). \*Refer to the saflufenacil label for restrictions when tank mixing with products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides.

Where the rate is not restricted by soil pH, use higher **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** rates for improved and longer residual activity. **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**, applied at 6 - 10 oz. per acre, will burndown the following weeds. Refer to the **Use Rates by Region** table for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

#### Burndown Control of Emerged Winter Annual, Perennial, and Summer Annual Weeds

Bittercress, Smallflowered	Ladysthumb	Pigweed, Redroot	Sunflower
Buttercup, Smallflower	Lambsquarters*	Ragweed, Common	Thistle, Canada (Above Ground Portion)
Butterweed (Cressleaf Groundsel)	Lettuce, Prickly	Ragweed, Giant	Velvetleaf
Dandelion	Marestail (Horseweed)*	Shepherd's Purse	Wallflower, Bushy
Deadnettle, Purple	Mustard, Tansy	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Whitlowgrass
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf *	Mustard, Wild	Speedwell, Field	Yellow Rocket
Garlic, Wild*	Pennycress, Field	Speedwell, Purslane	
Henbit	Pepperweed, Virginia		

\*The addition of at least 8 oz. a.i. per acre 2,4-D LVE is required for all **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** rates.

## Residual Control

See the weed lists under **Pre-Emergence** for specific weed residual control.

## Chickweed Burndown

For best results, add 0.08 - 0.25 oz. a.i. per acre of tribenuron-methyl to **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** for control of up to 6" common chickweed. For heavy matted infestations, use the higher end of the rate range. For lighter infestations of non-matted chickweed, use the lower end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled by tribenuron methyl, consult labels for specific plant back interval and weed control information

Alternatively, glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be added for chickweed burndown.

## Limitations

**DO NOT** perform any tillage operations after Fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced. Abnormally warm or wet Winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the Spring.

## Pre-Emergence

In the Central region, **DO NOT** use more than 6 oz. per acre of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** on soils with a composite pH of greater than 7.0. **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** at 6 oz. per acre rate will provide limited residual control of the broadleaf weeds as listed. **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** rate for pre-emergence application, as well as when used as part of a burndown program, should be based upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for pre-emergence control.

## Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Pre-Emergence Application of Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG

Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation. Lower rates are recommended for planned sequential programs or soils with a higher pH and higher rates are recommended for full-season programs or soils with a lower pH. Refer to the **Use Rates by Region** table for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

<b>Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG applied at 6 - 7.2 oz. per acre:</b>			
Bittercress	Florida Pusley	Nightshade, Black	Puncturevine
Carpetweed	Hairy Indigo	Nightshade, Eastern Black	Redmaids
Chickweed, Common	Henbit	Nightshade, Hairy	Shepherd's Purse
Chickweed, Mouseear	Kochia	Pennycress, Field	Spurge, Spotted
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Lambsquarters	Pigweed, Redroot	Swinecress
Copperleaf, Virginia	Mallow, Little	Pigweed, Smooth	Waterhemp, Common*
Dandelion	Mallow, Venice	Pigweed, Spiny	Waterhemp, Tall*
Deadnettle	Marestail/Horseweed Mayweed	Pigweed, Tumble	Whitlowgrass
Eclipta	Morningglory, Smallflower	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Yellow Rocket
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf	Mustard, Wild		
<b>Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG applied at &gt;7.2 - 10 oz. per acre, Additional weeds controlled:</b>			
Amaranth (Pigweed), Palmer*	Jimsonweed	Nutsedge, Purple (Suppression)	Smartweed, Ladysthumb
Beggartweed, Florida	Mexicanweed (Suppression)	Nutsedge, Yellow (Suppression)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Burcucumber (Suppression)**	Morningglory, Annual**	Poinsettia, Wild	Sunflower, Common
Cocklebur, Common**	Morningglory, Entire Leaf**	Ragweed, Common	Velevetleaf
Coffee Senna	Morningglory, Ivyleaf**	Ragweed, Giant**	Waterhemp, Common*
Croton, Tropic	Morningglory, Pitted**	Sicklepod**	Waterhemp, Tall*
Hemp Sesbania	Morningglory, Tall**		
*A post-emergence herbicide such as fomesafen or lactofen may be needed following a pre-emergence application of <b>Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG</b> for adequate control in fields with heavy pressure or resistant biotypes.			
**Large-seeded weeds, germinating deep in the soil such as burcucumber, morningglory, sicklepod, cocklebur, and giant ragweed or other weeds which may emerge at various times during the growing season may require a cultivation or a post-emergence herbicide application for season long control.			

## Annual Grasses Suppressed by Pre-Emergence Application of Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG

Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, Yellow	Johnsongrass (Seedling)	Panicum, Texas
Crabgrass, Large	Goosegrass	Panicum, Fall	Signalgrass
Foxtail, Giant	Lovegrass, California		

For season long grass control **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be followed as needed by a post-emergence grass herbicide such as quizalofop. Or in glyphosate tolerant soybeans, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be followed with an in-season glyphosate application. In glufosinate tolerant beans, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be followed with an in-season glufosinate application.

## TANK MIXES

Other than chloroacetamide-containing products noted below, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in soybeans. 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 **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**. For additional pre-emerge broadleaf weed control, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be tank mixed with linuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone. For additional grass control, **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be tank mixed with pendimethalin, pyroxasulfone or clomazone.

**Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:

- The tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**.
- The tank mix is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a “jar test” described in the **Tank Mix Compatibility Testing** section below.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing; precautions and warnings when tank mixing **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Weed control and crop safety resulting from the use of tank mixtures not specifically noted on this label, or in separately published RedEagle International LLC information, are the responsibility of the user.

Tank mixtures of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** plus organophosphate insecticides applied pre-plant or pre-emergence to sulfonylurea tolerant and glyphosate-resistant soybean varieties may result in minor transient crop response (i.e., stunting and/or chlorosis).

**DO NOT** apply **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not sulfonylurea tolerant or glyphosate-resistant, as severe crop injury may occur.

**DO NOT** tank mix **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** with acetochlor, flufenacet, s-metolachlor or dimethenamid within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble.

#### Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

#### ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES

##### FOR FALL AND SPRING METRIBUZIN 44.6% + FLUMIOXAZIN 12.8% + CHLORIMURON 3.9% WG APPLICATIONS

**Pre-Emergence (PRE) or Pre-Emergence followed by Post-Emergence (POST) Applications of Chlorimuron-Ethyl (C.E.) products Soil pH, Use Rate, and Regional Considerations**

- Pre-emergence product referenced is **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**.
- Post-emergence (in-crop) refers to Chlorimuron-Ethyl (C.E.) containing products.

Composite Soil pH	Central Region	Southern Region
>7.0	6 oz./acre * (PRE only)	8.2 - 9 oz./acre (PRE only) or 6 - < 8.2 oz./acre* (PRE) followed by POST chlorimuron** or chlorimuron + thifensulfuron**
7.0 or less	6 - 10 oz./acre (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.75 oz./acre <b>CLASSIC</b> ® or 1.12 oz./acre <b>SYNCHRONY</b> ® <b>XP</b> **	6 - 10 oz./acre (PRE) followed by POST chlorimuron** or chlorimuron + thifensulfuron**

\*See **Geographic Use Regions** for state specific restrictions for Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin.  
\*\*See label rates

For sequential programs using chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides (such as **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**) **DO NOT** exceed a sum total of 0.82 oz. per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 oz. per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Southern Region states in any 1 soybean crop season.

When used as described in the Central Region section of this label, or the Southern section of this label, the **ROTATIONAL INTERVALS** table describes the minimum length in months from the time of **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** application until **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in the table. For Fall applications, begin counting the re-cropping interval from the normal Spring planting time for soybeans in your area.

Crop rotation intervals are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease, and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions. When a recommended tank mix is used, consult the tank mix partner labels for recropping instructions and follow the directions that are most restrictive.

#### ROTATIONAL INTERVALS

For all Fall through Spring **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** uses, including sequentials with chlorimuron-ethyl.

Crop	Central Region	Southern Region
Soybean (If no additional application of metribuzin-containing product is applied within 4 months.)	Immediately	Immediately
Barley, Wheat	4	4
Alfalfa	10	10
Field Corn*	10	10
Forage Grasses	12	12
Peanuts	18	8**
Peas	12	12
Rice***	12	12
Tomato (Transplant)	12	12
Cabbage, Clover, Cotton, Cucumbers, Flax, Lentils, Mustards, Oats, Pumpkin, Sorghum, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Sweet Potatoes/yams, Tobacco (Transplant), and Watermelon	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beet, and any other crops not listed	30	18

\*Field corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn, and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, RedEagle International LLC cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. User should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomist regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines. The rotational interval to field corn is 9 months if the **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** rate does not exceed 6 oz. per acre.

\*\*For peanuts, if maximum application rate of 0.5 lb. active ingredient/acre/season is used.

\*\*\*Rice may be replanted in soils with a pH greater than 7.0 at 12 months following an **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** application of no more than 6 oz. per acre as long as no other chlorimuron-ethyl-containing products were applied in the same season as **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG**. In soils with a pH greater than 7.0 where an **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** rate was >6 oz. per acre or where 6 oz. per acre **Metribuzin 44.6% + Flumioxazin 12.8% + Chlorimuron 3.9% WG** was followed by an application of another chlorimuron-ethyl-containing product, the rotational interval to rice is 18 months.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance.

#### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. 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 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. 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 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC) (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**[Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums with Liners:]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.

**[Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners:]** Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with this pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.

**[All Other Refillable Containers:]** Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, **DO NOT** use the container. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, **DO NOT** reuse or transport container. Disposing of Container: **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

#### WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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