



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 30, 2019

Mary Beth Endres  
Registration and Regulatory Affairs Pesticide Manager  
AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC  
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100  
Loveland, CO 80538

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Thifensulfuron-methyl and Tribenuron-methyl  
Product Name: AX SU 4010 Herbicide  
Application Date: 11/3/2017  
EPA Registration Number: 89167-4  
Decision Number: 540723

Dear Ms. Endres:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the 22 Sulfonylurea (SU) Herbicides Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

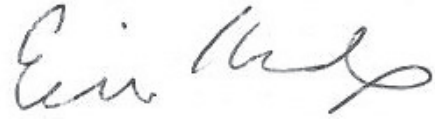
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded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

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

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

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EPA Reg. No. 89167-4  
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Kraft". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "E".

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24  
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

THIFENSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
TRIBENURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

# AX SU 4010

## HERBICIDE

WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

FOR USE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE, FALLOW AND AS A PREPLANT OR POST-HARVEST BURNDOWN HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT.
Thifensulfuron-methyl - Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate .....	40.0%
Tribenuron-methyl - Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate .....	10.0%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	50.0%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**CAUTION**  
**SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

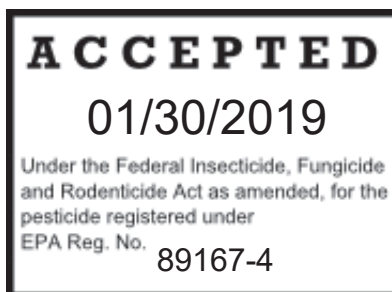
For Chemical Emergency; Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident Call CHEMTREC Day or Night  
 Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300  
 Outside USA and Canada: +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

EPA Reg. No.: 89167-4

EPA Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_ [Oz.] [Lbs.]

**Manufactured For:**  
 AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC  
 1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100  
 Loveland, CO 80538



013019

#### **FIRST AID**

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

#### **HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** or your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300**.

### **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

#### **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

##### **Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

**User Safety Requirements:** 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.

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

**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, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

#### **USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **Users Should:**

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

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

#### **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 Mandatory Spray Drift section of this label.

### **Groundwater Advisory**

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

### **Surface Water Advisory**

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

### **Windblown Soil Particles Advisory**

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.

## **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 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published instructions.

To the extent consistent with the law, AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not in accordance with instructions on this label.

This product is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, preplant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product can be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, preplant burndown and fallow. This product is a water dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other specified carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

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 "MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT" section of this label.

### Precautions

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or triticale.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.
- Wheat, barley and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product herbicide to a small area.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after this product's 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" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- 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.

### Restrictions

- 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, and non-agriculture areas not listed on this label. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of this product.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when the cereal crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

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. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. This product stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) 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 or drought stress will be less susceptible.

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

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

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

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crop. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

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

## **RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

For resistance management, this product is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

### **Weed Management**

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. 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 including 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.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC at [855-466-8428 or 844-425-8488 or other appropriate telephone number].

### **Management of Resistant Biotypes**

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are suggested to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, tank mix or apply sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this Mode of Actions have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled only one of the active ingredients in this product.

### **Integrated Pest (Weed) Management**

This product may be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Follow practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

## **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT**

### **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 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

### **Ground Boom Applications:**

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.



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

**Boom-less Ground Applications:**

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

**SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

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. To reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

**Boom-less Ground Applications**

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

**Handheld Technology Applications**

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift

**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 aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward

and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

#### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### **WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY AND TRITICALE**

#### **APPLICATION TIMING**

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

#### **Preplant Burndown**

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of this product may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants emerge. This product can be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops. See the "CROP ROTATION" section for the time interval required before planting.

#### **Post Harvest**

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

#### **Fallow**

Apply this product in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information.)

#### **USE RATES**

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce (0.015 to 0.025 lb ai thifensulfuron and 0.004 to 0.006 lb ai tribenuron) of this product per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. Refer to the "APPLICATION TIMING", "TANK MIXTURES", "PRODUCT INFORMATION", and "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label for additional information.

#### **Preplant Burndown**

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce (0.015 to 0.025 lb ai thifensulfuron and 0.004 to 0.006 lb ai tribenuron) of this product per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. (See the "APPLICATION TIMING" section of this label for restrictions on planting intervals.)

Apply this product in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides. (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.)

#### **Post Harvest and Fallow**

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce (0.015 to 0.025 lb ai thifensulfuron and 0.004 to 0.006 lb ai tribenuron) of this product per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides. (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.) See the "CROP ROTATION" section for the time interval required before planting.

#### **Restrictions – Wheat, Barley and Triticale**

- Unless otherwise instructed, do not use less than 0.6 ounce (0.015 lb ai thifensulfuron and 0.004 lb ai tribenuron) of this product per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb ai thifensulfuron and 0.006 lb ai tribenuron) per acre per application.

- Do not apply more than 1.8 ounce (0.045 lb ai thifensulfuron and 0.011 lb ai tribenuron) per acre per year.
- Sequential treatments of this product may be made provided the total amount of product applied during one year does not exceed 1.8 ounce (0.045 lb ai thifensulfuron and 0.011 lb ai tribenuron) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

### SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of this product. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Always use a surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in this product tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

#### Nonionic Surfactant (Nis)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (2 pints to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. (See the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label for additional information.)

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

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

#### Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC product management. Consult separate AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

#### Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Use 2 quarts per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) with a surfactant, including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds per acre of a spray- grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 quarts per acre UAN or 4 pounds per acre AMS under arid conditions.

#### Restriction

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

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH BROMOXNYL CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Annual knawel	Cow cockle	London rocket	Spiny pigweed
Annual sowthistle	Cress (mouse-ear)	Mallow (little)	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Black mustard	Cutleaf nightshade	Marshelder	Swinecress
Black nightshade	Curly dock	Miners lettuce	Tall morningglory
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Eastern black nightshade	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tall waterhemp
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tansymustard
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Pepperweed species	Tartary buckwheat
Common buckwheat	Flixweed	Prickly lettuce*‡	Tarweed fiddleneck
Common chickweed*	Fumitory	Prostrate knotweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
	Giant ragweed	Puncturevine	Velvetleaf

Common cocklebur	Green smartweed	Redmaids	Volunteer canola
Common groundsel	Hemp sesbania	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer lentils
Common lambsquarters	Henbit	Russian thistle*‡	Volunteer peas
Common ragweed	Horned poppy	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	Volunteer sunflower*
Common sunflower*	Ivyleaf morningglory	Shepherd's-purse	Wild buckwheat
Common tarweed	Jimsonweed	Silverleaf nightshade	Wild chamomile
Corn chamomile	Kochia *‡	Smallf lower buttercup	Wild mustard
Corn gromwell	Ladysthumb	Smooth pigweed	Yellow rocket
Corn spurry	Lanceleaf sage		

**PARTIAL CONTROL\*\***

Common mallow	Cutleaf evening primrose	Marestail
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\* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS 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 labeled rate a bromoxynil-containing herbicide.

‡ 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.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D-CONTAINING PRODUCTS**

Annual knawel	Corn chamomile	Mallow (little)	Smooth pigweed
Annual sowthistle	Corn spurry	Marshelder	Spiny pigweed
Black mustard	Cow cockle	Miners lettuce	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Cress (mouse-ear)	Mouse-ear chickweed	Swinecress
Carolina geranium	Cutleaf nightshade	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tansymustard
Coast fiddleneck	Curly dock	Pepperweed species	Tarweed fiddleneck
Common buckwheat	False chamomile	Prickly lettuce*‡	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common cocklebur	Field pennycress	Prostrate knotweed	Velvetleaf
Common groundsel	Flixweed	Puncturevine	Volunteer canola
Common lambsquarters	Giant ragweed	Redmaids	Volunteer lentils
Common mallow	Green smartweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer peas
Common purselane	Henbit	Russian thistle*‡	Volunteer sunflower*
Common sunflower*	Ivyleaf morningglory	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	Wild buckwheat
Common ragweed	Kochia *‡	Shepherd's-purse	Wild chamomile
Common tarweed	Ladysthumb	Small flower buttercup	Wild mustard
	London rocket		Wild radish

**PARTIAL CONTROL\*\***

Corn gromwell	Hemp sesbania	Tall morningglory
Fumitory	Marestail	Tall waterhemp

\* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS 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 higher rates of 2,4-D containing herbicides.

‡ 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.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D AND/OR DICAMBA-CONTAINING PRODUCTS**

Annual knawel	Cow cockle	Miners lettuce	Swinecress
Annual sowthistle	Cress (mouse-ear)	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tall morningglory
Black mustard	Cutleaf nightshade	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tall waterhemp
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Curly dock	Pepperweed species	Tansymustard
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Prickly lettuce*‡	Tarweed fiddleneck
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Prostrate knotweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common buckwheat	Flixweed	Puncturevine	Velvetleaf
Common cocklebur	Fumitory	Redmaids	Volunteer canola
Common groundsel	Giant ragweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer lentils
Common lambsquarters	Green smartweed	Russian thistle*‡	Volunteer peas
Common mallow	Hemp sesbania	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Volunteer sunflower*
Common purselane	Henbit	Shepherd's-purse	Wild buckwheat
Common sunflower*	Ivyleaf morningglory	Small lower buttercup	Wild chamomile
Common ragweed	Kochia *‡	Smooth pigweed	Wild mustard
Common tarweed	Ladysthumb	Spiny pigweed	Wild radish
Corn chamomile	London rocket	Stinking Mayweed/Dogfennel	
Corn spurry	Mallow (little)		
	Marshelder		

**PARTIAL CONTROL\*\***

Canada thistle	Corn gromwell	Marestail	Spiny pigweed
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\* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS 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 higher rates of 2,4-D and or Dicamba-containing herbicides.

‡ 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.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR-CONTAINING PRODUCTS**

Annual knawel	Common sunflower ***	Morningglory species ***	Tarweed fiddleneck
Annual sowthistle	Corn chamomile	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Bedstraw (cleavers) ***	Corn spurry	Pennsylvania smartweed	Velvetleaf ***
Black mustard	Cress (mouse-ear)	Prickly lettuce *** ‡	Venice mallow ***
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Curly dock	Prostrate knotweed	Volunteer canola
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Puncturevine ***	Volunteer flax ***
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Redmaids	Volunteer lentils
Coffeeweed ***	Flixweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer peas
Common buckwheat	Green smartweed	Russian thistle * ‡	Volunteer sunflower *
Common chickweed ***	Hemp dogbane ***	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	Wild buckwheat
Common cocklebur ***	Kochia * ‡	Shepherd's-purse	Wild chamomile
Common groundsel	Ladysthumb	Small flower buttercup	Wild mustard
Common lambsquarters	London rocket	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	White clover ***
Common purslane ***	Mallow (little)	Swinecress	
Common ragweed ***	Marshelder	Tansymustard	
	Miners lettuce		

### PARTIAL CONTROL\*\*

Black nightshade	Eastern black nightshade	Henbit	Silverleaf nightshade
Common mallow	Field Bindweed	Marestail	Volunteer potato ***
Cutleaf nightshade	Field horsetail		

\* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

\*\* Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use the labeled rate of a Fluroxypyr-containing herbicide. Refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label.

\*\*\* Use labeled rate of a Fluroxypyr-containing herbicides. See specific Fluroxypyr-containing herbicide label for application rates and precautions.

‡ 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.

### SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

**Common chickweed:** For best results, apply the labeled rate of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Apply to weeds less than 3 inches tall or across.

For best results, apply the labeled rate of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Apply to weeds less than 3 inches tall or across.

**Kochia:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur.

For best results, apply the labeled rate of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide when kochia are less than 2 inches tall and are actively growing. For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4 inches tall) this product and bromoxynil-containing herbicides may be tank mixed with labeled rate of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide.

For best results, apply labeled rate of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when kochia are less than 2 inches tall and are actively growing.

**Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur. For best results, tank mix this product with labeled rates of a Fluroxypyr-containing herbicide. Apply in the spring when prickly lettuce is 2 to 4 inches across and are actively growing.

**Russian Thistle:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur. Apply in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2 inches tall and are actively growing.

For suppression, tank mix this product with labeled rate of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide and apply in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2 inches tall and are actively growing.

For best results, apply bromoxynil-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated. Apply to weeds less than 2 inches tall or across.

For best results, tank mix this product with labeled rates of fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCPA. Apply in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2 inches tall and are actively growing.

**Clearfield Volunteer Sunflowers:** For suppression, apply the labeled rate of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide.

For best results, apply the labeled rate of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide. Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

For best results, tank mix this product with fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCPA. Apply in the spring when Clearfield volunteer sunflowers are less than 2 inches tall and are actively growing.

## TANK MIXTURES

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

### **Additional Tank Mixtures with Bromoxynil, Fluroxypyr or 2,4-D-Containing Products**

In cereals, this product may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to this product or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label.

#### **2,4-D (Amine or Ester) or MCPA (Amine or Ester)**

This product may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides at labeled rates for use on wheat, barley, or fallow.

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank mix. 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 mix. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

#### **With Dicamba**

This product may be tank mixed labeled rate of Dicamba. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific Dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of this product plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

#### **With 2,4-D or MCPA (Amine or Ester) and Dicamba**

This product may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with Dicamba and 2,4-D or MCPA at labeled rates. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In spring wheat (including Durum), 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**

This product may be tank mixed with tank mixed with Bromoxynil-containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. Tank mixes of this product plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

#### **With Fluroxypyr, Fluroxypyr + 2,4-D or MCPA**

This product may be tank mixed with Fluroxypyr, Fluroxypyr + 2,4-D or MCPA at labeled rates. The ester forms of 2,4-D and MCPA is preferred. Consult local directions and the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

#### **With Sulfosulfuron**

This product can be tank mixed with sulfosulfuron at labeled rates for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat.

This product and bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with Sulfosulfuron at labeled rates for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include Fluroxypyr for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to the Sulfosulfuron label for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

This product and Fluroxypyr may be tank mixed with Sulfosulfuron at labeled rates for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of Sulfosulfuron. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) of nonionic

surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

**With Carfentrazone-ethyl**

This product can be tank mixed with Carfentrazone-ethyl at labeled rates for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

**With Clopyralid, Clopyralid + 2,4-D or MCPA**

This product can be tank mixed with Clopyralid, Clopyralid + 2,4-D or MCPA at labeled rates for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

This product and Fluroxypyr may be tank mixed with Clopyralid or Clopyralid + 2,4-D at labeled rates for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

**With Clodinafop-propargyl**

This product can be tank mixed with labeled rates of Clodinafop-propargyl for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat.

This product and bromoxynil can be tank mixed with Clodinafop-propargyl at labeled rates for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include Fluroxypyr for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the Clodinafop-propargyl label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use.

This product and Fluroxypyr may be tank mixed with Clodinafop-propargyl at labeled rates for control of wild oat in wheat. See the Clodinafop-propargyl label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

**With Flucarbazone-sodium**

This product can be tank mixed with labeled rates of Flucarbazone-sodium for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat. When this product and flucarbazone-sodium are tank mixed, the mix must include labeled rate of 2,4-D.

This product and Bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with Flucarbazone-sodium at labeled rates for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include Fluroxypyr for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the Flucarbazone-sodium label for specific use directions and restrictions.

This product and a Fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with Flucarbazone-sodium at labeled rates for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. See the Flucarbazone-sodium label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

**With Diclofop-methyl**

A tank mix of this product + Diclofop-methyl at labeled rates can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley.

A three-way tank mix of this product + Bromoxynil + Diclofop-methyl at labeled rates can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley.

Only use this tank mixture under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4-leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing Diclofop-methyl with this product. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, - use sequential treatments of this product, not a tank mix of this product with Diclofop-methyl.

**With Fenoxypyrp-p-ethyl**

This product can be tank mixed with Fenoxypyrp-p-ethyl for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include labeled rates Bromoxynil, Bromoxynil + MCPA, Fluroxypyr, Fluroxypyr + MCPA or MCPA ester for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see Fenoxypyrp-p-ethyl label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

This product and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with Fenoxypyrp-p-ethyl at labeled rates for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include Fluroxypyr for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see Fenoxypyrp-p-ethyl label for specific use directions and restrictions.



## **Restriction**

- Do not use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

This product and Fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with Fenoxypyr-p-ethyl at labeled rates for annual grass control in wheat or barley. See the Fenoxypyr-p-ethyl label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include Bromoxynil, Bromoxynil + MCPA, Fluroxypyr, Fluroxypyr + MCPA or MCPA ester for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see Fenoxypyr-p-ethyl label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

## **With Other Grass Control Products**

This product can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism does not occur. However, AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC 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 Fungicides**

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

## **With Insecticides**

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2 to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (like chlorpyrifos) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

## **Restrictions**

- Do not apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.
- Do not use this product plus "Malathion" because 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 completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions.

This product must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while this 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 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v) based on local directions.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC representative for directions 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 may not be needed when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC representative for directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

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

## **Restrictions**

- Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

### **TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW**

This product may be used as a fallow treatment and tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow including 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), dicamba, glyphosate, glyphosate + 2,4-D or glyphosate + dicamba.

This product and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a fallow treatment and tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow including 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), dicamba, glyphosate, glyphosate + 2,4-D or glyphosate + dicamba.

### **TANK MIXTURES IN PREPLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS**

This product may be used as a preplant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a preplant burndown product, including carfentrazone-ethyl, dicamba, glyphosate, glyphosate + 2,4-D or glyphosate + dicamba.

### **TANK MIXTURES IN POST-HARVEST APPLICATIONS**

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

This product and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble, and need to be tank mixed with other herbicides including carfentrazone-ethyl, dicamba, glyphosate, glyphosate + 2,4-D or glyphosate + dicamba.

### **GROUND APPLICATION**

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

- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gallons per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30 inches 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 inches nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60 inches spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- Raindrop® RA nozzles are not advised for this product applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.
- For additional information see the “MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT” section of this label.

### **AERIAL APPLICATION**

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah
- For additional information see the “MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT” section of this label.

### **Restriction**

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

### **CHEMIGATION**

### **Restriction**

- Do not apply this product through any irrigation system.

### **PRODUCT MEASUREMENT**

This product can be measured using this product volumetric measuring cylinder provided by AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

### **CROP ROTATION**

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of this product. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

**Time Interval Before Planting\***  
**(days after treatment with this product)**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Days</b>
Barley, Triticale and Wheat (including durum)	0
Soybeans	7**
Cotton, Field Corn and Grain Sorghum/Forage Sorghum	14**
Canola, Sugar beets and Winter Rape	60
Any other crop	45

\* Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

\*\* Where the product is used on light textured soils (like sands and loamy sands) or on high pH soils (>7.9), extend timing to planting by 7 additional days.

**GRAZING**

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

This product must be completely dissolved in clean water before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines.)

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once this product is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the other tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply this 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, fully dissolve this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

**Restriction**

- Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur.

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's directions 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. For additional information on spray drift refer to the "MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT" section of this label.

**Sprayer Cleanup**

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

**At the End of the Day**

It is advised 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 buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment.

#### **After Spraying and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley or Triticale**

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water.

The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. If 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.

#### **Notes:**

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines on other product labels.

#### **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.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Waste resulting from the use of this product must 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. 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 flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**For Fiber Sacks:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then 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 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 cleanup 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.

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