



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

89167-129

Date of Issuance:

11/13/23

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

AX MGM HERBICIDE

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC
1880 FALL RIVER DRIVE, SUITE 100
LOVELAND, CO 80538

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 (FIFRA).

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.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

11/13/23

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the generic data call-in (GDCI) identified below:
 - a. Mesotrione GDCI-122990-1474

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the GDCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Re-Evaluation 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. 89167-129.”
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 FIFRA 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) lists 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.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 07/06/2023

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows at 202-566-2828 or at meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

11/13/2023

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 89167-129

METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
GLYPHOSATE	GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
MESOTRIONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE

AX MGM HERBICIDE

FOR POST-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL OF GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT FIELD CORN AND PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN SORGHUM

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT.
Metolachlor	20.50%
Glyphosate	20.50%
Mesotrione	2.05%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	56.95%
TOTAL:	100.00%

This product contains 2.08 pounds of metolachlor, 2.08 pounds of glyphosate and 0.208 pound of mesotrione per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING / AVISO

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).

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.

[SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.]
[See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]
[See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

EPA Reg. No.: 89167-XXX

EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: ____ Gal (____ L)

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

101723

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergencies call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For non-emergency resource information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 Monday – Friday 8 am – Noon Pacific Time, (NPIC Web site: www.npic.orst.edu). For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.</p>	

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

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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 Control Statements

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides. 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 170.607(d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Users should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • 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, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Metolachlor and mesotrione are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals 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 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 metolachlor and mesotrione from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

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 site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Reporting Ecological Incidents

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 844-425-8488.

MIXING/LOADING/APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash-water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

DO NOT store, mix or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel), galvanized steel containers, or sprayer tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product will react with these containers and tanks and produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by spark, open flame, lighted cigarette, welder torch, or other ignition source.

Mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, or plastic-lined steel containers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

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.

Failure to follow the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, RESTRICTIONS and PRECAUTIONS on this label may result in reduced weed control, adverse crop response, or illegal crop residues.

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized “take” (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

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.

The following PPE is required for early entry into 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:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AX MGM Herbicide is a systemic, postemergence herbicide for contact followed by residual control of weeds in Glyphosate Tolerant (GT) field corn. AX MGM Herbicide is also a preemergence herbicide for control of weeds in grain sorghum. AX MGM Herbicide is a combination of the herbicides glyphosate, mesotrione and metolachlor.

Following a postemergence application of AX MGM Herbicide, susceptible weeds take up the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth soon after application.

AX MGM Herbicide is also absorbed through the soil and/or by the foliage of emerged weeds. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 2 weeks.

When applied to glyphosate-tolerant corn, AX MGM Herbicide provides 3 to 4 weeks of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds (see Table 1) through root and shoot absorption.

Use Restrictions

- Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.
- **DO NOT** make applications of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to make applications with this product or to incorporate this product.

- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- **DO NOT** contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation water used for crops that are not on this label.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion, avoid treating powdery dry or light soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is settled by rainfall or irrigation first.
- **DO NOT** make applications to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or snow covered/frozen soils.

Use Precautions

- AX MGM Herbicide can be applied postemergence to Glyphosate Tolerant corn only. An application of AX MGM Herbicide to a corn hybrid that is not Glyphosate Tolerant will result in crop death.
- When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures, control can be reduced or delayed since the weeds are not actively growing. Weed escapes or re-growth may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of AX MGM Herbicide is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.
- If an activating rain (0.25 inches) is not received within 7 to 10 days after the postemergence application, residual weed control will be reduced.
- Avoid drift onto adjacent crops. Severe damage or destruction may be caused by contact of AX MGM Herbicide to any vegetation (including leaves, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, or fruit) of crops, trees, and other desirable plants to which treatment is not intended.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if AX MGM Herbicide is applied foliar postemergence in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if any foliar organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied postemergence within 7 days before or 7 days after AX MGM Herbicide application.
- Severe corn injury may occur if AX MGM Herbicide is applied postemergence in a tank mix with emulsifiable concentrate (EC formulation) products.
- AX MGM Herbicide may be applied with pyrethroid insecticides.
- Circulation before dispensing is required.
- To avoid contamination, ensure that the spray system is thoroughly cleaned with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains Group 9 (glyphosate), Group 15 (metholachlor) and Group 27 (mesotrione) herbicides. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 9, Group 15 and/or Group 27 herbicides. The resistant individual may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. 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 9, Group 15 and Group 27 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 such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- 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 844-425-8488.

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 recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank-mixed or applied 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 these 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 by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

Triazine and Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) Resistance

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf and grass weed species with resistance to triazine or ALS herbicides are known to exist. If weed biotypes resistant to triazine or ALS inhibitors are present in the field, AX MGM Herbicide will control them if they are listed.

Glyphosate Resistance

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to glyphosate may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action is known to lead, under certain conditions, to a selection of resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop and integrated strategies are known to manage such problem weeds.

Glyphosate is one of the active ingredients in this product, so glyphosate resistance management is critical. This product will control broadleaf weeds that are showing increased tolerance or resistance to glyphosate. When applying this product to broadleaf weeds that are suspected or known to be resistant to glyphosate, tank mix with atrazine or dicamba to provide an additional mode of action. Follow all label directions and restrictions for the atrazine product tank mixed with AX MGM Herbicide.

AX MGM Herbicide will not provide control of emerged grasses that are resistant to glyphosate. For control of glyphosate resistant grass weeds, a weed control program that includes a preemergence grass herbicide will reduce the dependence on glyphosate. The Best Weed Management practice includes the diversification of glyphosate-dependent weed control programs with alternative mode of action herbicides or cultural practices.

- In Roundup Ready (RR™) or glyphosate-tolerant corn and RR or glyphosate-tolerant soybean systems **DO NOT** use more than two applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide over a two-year period. Diversify with alternative mode of action herbicides and/or cultural practices.
- In RR or glyphosate-tolerant cotton, a maximum of three applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide may be used if employing in-crop cultivation and/or residual herbicides.
- Use alternative (non-glyphosate) burndown and/or residual herbicides for RR or glyphosate-tolerant crops likely to require more than one application of glyphosate.
- To help manage RR or glyphosate-tolerant volunteers rotate RR or glyphosate-tolerant crops with conventional or non-RR (non-glyphosate-tolerant) crops.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

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

Following a postemergence application of AX MGM Herbicide, susceptible weeds take up the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth soon after application. AX MGM Herbicide is also absorbed through the soil and/or by the foliage of emerged weeds. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 2 weeks.

When applied to glyphosate-tolerant corn, AX MGM Herbicide provides 3 to 4 weeks of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds (see Table 1) through root and shoot absorption.

DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion, avoid treating powdery dry or light soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is settled by rainfall or irrigation first. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces. **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

Ensure that spray nozzles are uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Base boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.

Flat fan (of 80° or 110°) or Turbo Tee Jet nozzles will provide optimum coverage. **DO NOT** use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for applications of AX MGM Herbicide.

Nozzles may be angled forward or backward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.

Apply AX MGM Herbicide in a spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a pump that can maintain a pressure of at least 35 to 40 psi at the nozzles (check nozzle manufacturer's instructions) and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre.

Always ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if spraying is stopped for brief periods. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

Aerial Application

AX MGM Herbicide may be applied aerially for postemergence weed control in Glyphosate Tolerant corn and preplant or preemergence weed control in grain sorghum only in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S641).
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11 to 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572.3).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 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 Drop Size – Aircraft

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

Boomless 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

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.

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 WINDCONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS

For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

For postemergence applications to Glyphosate Tolerant (GT) corn or burndown applications to grain sorghum, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) to the spray solution. Use the higher rate of NIS when weeds are growing under stress conditions (e.g. cool temperatures, dry weather, etc.).

In addition to NIS add spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 to 17.0 pounds per 100 gallons of water. When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers an AMS equivalent of 8.5 to 17.0 pounds per 100 gallons of water.

The use of AX MGM Herbicide with urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) instead of ammonium sulfate (AMS) will result in postemergence glyphosate-tolerant corn injury and reduced grass weed control.

MIXING PROCEDURES

Use either clean water or liquid fertilizers (excluding suspension fertilizers) as carriers for pre-emergence applications.

If using fluid fertilizers, a compatibility test must be conducted. See COMPATIBILITY TEST section for additional information. Even if AX MGM Herbicide is determined to be physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation will be necessary to maintain a uniform solution during application. Use only clean water as a carrier.

The spray tank must be thoroughly rinsed, decontaminated and clean before adding either AX MGM Herbicide alone or with tank mix partners. Use only clean water, if water is used as the carrier.

Refer to specific tank mix recommendation sections in this label. Always refer to the tank mix partner label(s) for mixing directions and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed maximum label use rates, or combined total maximum seasonal use rates for mesotrione or metolachlor. **DO NOT** mix this product with any product bearing a label prohibition against such mixing. If a tank mixture is used, a compatibility test must be conducted. See COMPATIBILITY TEST section below for information on conducting a compatibility test.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

To ensure compatibility of a tank mix partner with AX MGM Herbicide, a compatibility test should be conducted.

Complete liquid fertilizers or nitrogen solutions (excluding suspension fertilizers) may replace all or part of the water in the spray, as recommended in directions for use. Always conduct compatibility test and make actual applications according to label directions and use recommended carrier. Always check compatibility of liquid fertilizers with pesticide(s) before use because, even within the same analysis, liquid fertilizers vary. Tank mixture incompatibility is more common with mixtures of fertilizers and pesticides.

COMPATIBILITY TEST PROCEDURE (Assuming a 25 gallons per acre spray volume)

1. Add 1.0 pint of water or fertilizer carrier to each of two - 1 quart jars with tight lids. It is important to use the same source of water that will be used in the tank mix and to conduct the test at the same temperature the tank
2. mix will be applied as water and temperature can affect compatibility.
3. Add 1/4 teaspoon or 1.2 mL of a compatibility agent approved for the intended use to one of the jars (1/4 teaspoon equals 2.0 pints per 100 gallons of spray). Mix by shaking or gently stirring (if shaking place lid on jar).
4. Add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) based on described label rates to both jars. If more than one pesticide product will be used, add them separately in the order as described in the Tank Mix Instructions section of this label. Shake or stir gently after each addition to thoroughly mix (if shaking place lid on jar).
5. After all ingredients have been added, place lids on tightly, and invert each jar ten times. Allow the mixtures to stand 15 to 30 minutes. Look for separation, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, large flakes, or other signs of incompatibility. Compare the two jars to determine if the compatibility agent is needed. If mixtures separate, but can be easily and readily remixed, the mixture can be sprayed but good agitation must be used. If it is determined the mixtures are incompatible, use the following methods to test for improving compatibility:
 - a) Make a slurry of the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or
 - b) Add 1/2 of the compatibility agent to the carrier (fertilizer or water) and the other 1/2 to the emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or flowable pesticide before adding to the mixture. If mixture is still not compatible, **DO NOT** use the mixture.
6. Dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the Storage and Disposal section in this label.

TANK MIXTURES

Tank Mix Instructions

Use sprayers and equipment that are in good, clean condition and maintain adequate agitation. 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.

If the tank mix partner is determined to be compatible, fill the tank half full of the carrier. Begin agitation and maintain throughout mixing and application. Make sure all return lines to the spray tank discharge below the liquid level. Prepare the tank mixture components and add to the tank in the following order:

1. If using ammonium sulfate (AMS) – add and continue until it is completely dispersed.
2. If using a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation, make a slurry with water first and then add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Maintain agitation during this step.
3. If using a flowable formulation, add slowly through screen into the tank. Diluting the flowable with water before adding to the tank may improve mixing and compatibility with dry flowable formulations.
4. Add AX MGM Herbicide.
5. Add any other tank mix products, adding emulsifiable concentrates last.
6. If an adjuvant will be used, add as the final step. Maintain agitation.
7. Complete filling the spray tank with the carrier and maintain agitation. Make application as soon as possible after spray mixture is prepared. **DO NOT** leave mixture in spray tank overnight unattended or without agitation.

If AX MGM Herbicide is added to the spray tank via induction, compatibility of the spray mixture may be compromised. If using an induction tank (or comparable equipment), add each tank mixture product separately and allow each to fully disperse into the spray tank before adding the next product. For optimum compatibility, rinse the induction tank with clean water before adding each component.

The addition of AX MGM Herbicide to the spray tank via in-line injection is not recommended.

Cleaning Equipment Post Application

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than Glyphosate Tolerant corn or grain sorghum. Mix only as much spray solution as needed. Mix the volume of spray solution based on the area of application and mix only as much spray solution as needed.

Tank and Sprayer Clean Out

1. Use clean water to flush the tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles.
2. Add 1 gallon of household ammonia per 25 gallons of water. Or alternatively, use a commercially available spray tank cleaner.
3. Using pressure washer, clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Wash all parts of the tank, including the inside and top surface. If there is not a pressure washer available, fill the sprayer completely with the cleaning solution to provide contact with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Begin agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the solution in the tank for at least 15 minutes. Remove all visible deposits from the spray equipment.
4. Use the cleaning solution to flush the hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute.
5. Flush dead space areas with water by removing boom end caps, and then replace caps.
6. Dispose of rinsate from the clean-out according to all local State and federal regulations.
7. Repeat the steps 2 to 5 above.
8. After completing the above procedures, remove and clean the nozzles, screens, and strainers separately in the cleaning solution.
9. Completely rinse the spray tank and equipment with clean water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED (POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION TO CORN)

For best results, apply AX MGM Herbicide to actively growing weeds. For the best protection of the corn crop's yield potential, apply AX MGM Herbicide before the weeds exceed 4 inches in height or length. Susceptible weeds which emerge soon after an application of AX MGM Herbicide will be controlled for an additional 3 to 4 weeks.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled with Postemergence Application of AX MGM Herbicide to Corn.

Common Name	Weed Type ¹	Scientific Name	3.6-4.0 pt/A plus NIS plus AMS	3.6-4.0 pt/A plus Atrazine 4 lb/gal plus NIS plus AMS
			Apply to weeds <4" in height or length	Apply to weeds 4-10" in height or length
Amaranth, palmer	B	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C ^{2,3}	C
Amaranth, Powell	B	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C	C
Amaranth, spiny	B	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C	C
Anoda, spurred	B	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C	C
Atriplex	B	<i>Chenopodium orach</i>	C	C
Barnyardgrass	G	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	B	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	G	<i>Poa annua</i>	C	C
Brome, downy	G	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	B	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C ⁴	PC ²
Buffalobur	B	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C	C
Burcucumber	B	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	C	PC
Carpetweed	B	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	C
Cheat	G	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	C
Chickweed, common	B	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
Chickweed, mouseear	B	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	C	C
Cocklebur, common	B	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	B	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	C	C
Corn, volunteer (non-GT)	G	<i>Zea mays</i>	C ⁵	C ⁵
Crabgrass, large	G	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C	C
Crabgrass, smooth	G	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C	C
Crotalaria, showy	B	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	C	C
Croton, tropic	B	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	C	C
Crowfootgrass	G	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C	C
Cupgrass, woolly	G	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	C ⁶	C ⁶
Dandelion, common	B	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	C ⁷	PC
Dock, curly	B	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	C	PC
Eclipta	B	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C	C
Foxtail, bristly	G	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	C	C
Foxtail, giant	G	<i>Setaria faberii</i>	C	C
Foxtail, green	G	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	C
Foxtail, yellow	G	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C	C
Galinsoga	B	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C	C
Goosegrass	G	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C	C
Groundcherry, smooth	B	<i>Physalis longifolia</i>	C	PC
Groundsel, common	B	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	C
Hemp	B	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	C	C
Henbit	B	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C	C
Horseweed (maretail)	B	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C ³	C
Jimsonweed	B	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C
Johnsongrass	B	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	C
Knotweed, prostrate	B	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C	C
Kochia	B	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C ⁸	PC

Lambsquarters, common	B	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C
Mallow, Venice	B	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C	C
Marshelder	B	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	C	C
Millet, wild-proso	G	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	C	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	B	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C ⁴	PC
Morningglory, ivyleaf	B	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C ⁴	PC
Morningglory, pitted	B	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	C ⁴	PC
Morningglory, tall	B	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C ⁴	PC
Mustard, wild	B	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C	C
Nightshade, black	B	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	B	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	B	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C	C
Nutsedge, yellow	S	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C	PC
Nutsedge, purple	S	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	C	PC
Oat, wild	G	<i>Avena fatua</i>	C	C
Panicum, fall	G	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C	C
Panicum, Texas	G	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	C	C
Pennycress, field	B	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	C
Pigweed, prostrate	B	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	B	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	B	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	B	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C	C
Pokeweed, common	B	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	C	C
Potato, volunteer	B	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	C	C
Puncturevine	B	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	C	PC
Purslane, common	B	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	C
Pusley, Florida	B	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C	PC
Ragweed, common	B	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C ³	C
Ragweed, giant	B	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C ³	C
Sandbur, field	G	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	C	C
Sandbur, southern	G	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	C	C
Senna, coffee	B	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	C	C
Sesbania, hemp	B	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	C	C
Shattercane	G	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C
Shepherdspurse	B	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	C
Sicklepod	B	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C ⁶	C ⁶
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	B	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C	PC
Signalgrass, broadleaf	G	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C
Smartweed, ladysthumb	B	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Smartweed, pale	B	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	B	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	C	C
Sorghum, grain (milo)	G	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C
Spurge, prostrate	B	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>	C	C
Spurge, spotted	B	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	C	C
Starbur, bristly	G	<i>Ancanthosporium hispidum</i>	C	C
Stinkgrass	G	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	C	C
Sunflower, common	B	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Thistle, Canada	B	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C	C
Thistle, Russian	B	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	C ⁸	C
Velvetleaf	B	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C
Waterhemp, common	B	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C ³	C
Waterhemp, tall	B	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C ³	C

Witchgrass	G	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C	C
¹ B = Broadleaf, G = Grass, S = Sedge ² C = Control, PC = Partial Control ³ For glyphosate resistant weeds such as common ragweed, giant ragweed, horseweed (marestail), Palmer amaranth and waterhemp, the addition of atrazine will improve control ⁴ Maximum runner length of <4 inches ⁵ Will not control Glyphosate-Tolerant volunteer corn ⁶ Will not provide residual control ⁷ Plant diameter of <4 inches for control ⁸ Control may be reduced at the button stage or when less than 2 inches in height				

ROTATIONAL CROPS

If the corn or grain sorghum crop is lost or destroyed following an application of AX MGM Herbicide, follow the rotational guidelines below. If AX MGM Herbicide is applied sequentially or in a tank mix with other herbicides, refer to the rotational guidelines on all other herbicide labels and follow the most restrictive guidelines.

Table 2. Time Interval Between AX MGM Herbicide Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

Crop	Replant/Rotation Interval
Corn (all types) Sweet sorghum Grain sorghum (Fluxofenim safened only)	Anytime
Barley Oats Rye Wheat	4.5 months
Alfalfa Asparagus Cotton Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed Peanuts Peas ^{1,2} Potato Rhubarb Rice Ryegrass (perennial and annual) grown for seed Snap beans ^{1,2} Soybeans Sunflowers Tall fescue grown for seed Tobacco	10 months
Canola Flax	12 months
All other rotational crops	18 months

¹ Plant these rotational crops only if the following criteria below have been met. If all criteria are not met, plant peas and snap beans a minimum of 18 months following AX MGM Herbicide application.

- A minimum of 20 inches of rainfall plus irrigation has been received between application and planting of the rotational crop.
- Soil pH is 6.0 or greater.
- Application of AX MGM Herbicide applied no later than June 30th the year preceding rotational crop planting.
- No other HPPD herbicides were applied the year prior to planting peas and snap beans.

² **DO NOT** plant peas or snap beans on sand, sandy loam or loamy sand soils in Minnesota or Wisconsin.

CROP SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT FIELD CORN

AX MGM Herbicide may be applied postemergence only in Glyphosate Tolerant corn for control of the weeds listed in Table 1.

When Glyphosate Tolerant corn is grown under no-till conditions, it is necessary to control all emerged weeds at the time of corn planting with a glyphosate or paraquat based herbicide program. Following a burndown weed control application and after Glyphosate Tolerant corn emergence, AX MGM Herbicide can be applied postemergence to control the weeds listed in Table 1.

Preemergence

AX MGM Herbicide is specifically formulated for postemergence in-crop use and does not contain a corn safener. Therefore, AX MGM Herbicide is not labeled for early preplant or preemergence applications in corn.

Postemergence – AX MGM Herbicide alone

AX MGM Herbicide may be applied at a rate of 3.6 to 4.0 pints per acre from corn emergence up to 30 inches in height or the 8-leaf stage of corn growth. Apply AX MGM Herbicide to actively growing weeds listed in Table 1. For the best protection of the corn crops yield potential, apply AX MGM Herbicide before weeds exceed 4 inches in height, length or diameter. Use the higher end of the AX MGM Herbicide use rate range (4.0 pints per acre) when weeds are stressed or weed populations are dense.

Apply AX MGM Herbicide with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS section for specific adjuvant instructions.

Visible effects on annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days after application; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity.

Weeds susceptible to metolachlor or mesotrione which emerge soon after application of AX MGM Herbicide will be controlled after they absorb the herbicides from the soil. The active ingredients in AX MGM Herbicide are in adequate amounts to provide 3 to 4 weeks of residual weed control extending through crop canopy. If an activating rain (0.25 inches) is not received within 7 to 10 days after the postemergence application, residual weed control will be reduced.

Applying AX MGM Herbicide at rates less than 3.6 pints per acre may result in incomplete weed control, as well as less residual weed control. Using reduced rates of AX MGM Herbicide also increases the risk for the development of weed resist biotypes. See the WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT section of this label for specific instructions.

Sequential weed control

AX MGM Herbicide may be applied as the postemergence component of a two-pass weed control program. Apply metolachlor + mesotrione or metolachlor + mesotrione + atrazine preemergence and follow with a postemergence application of AX MGM Herbicide at 3.6 to 4.0 pints per acre. **DO NOT** reduce the rate of AX MGM Herbicide when applied in a sequential program with these mesotrione-containing products.

When using multiple products containing metolachlor and/or mesotrione in a sequential application, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 3.8 lb metolachlor ai/A/yr or 0.24 lb mesotrione ai/A/yr in corn or 1.67 lb metolachlor ai/A/yr or 0.2 lb mesotrione ai/A/yr in sorghum.

Apply AX MGM Herbicide with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS section for specific adjuvant instructions.

Tank mix with Atrazine

In tank mix with label rate of atrazine, apply AX MGM Herbicide at 3.6 to 4.0 pints per acre. If weeds are more than 4 inches tall, or for improved broadleaf weed control add Atrazine. Atrazine rates above 0.5 lb ai/A may result in glyphosate antagonism and reduced grass control.

Apply the tank mix of AX MGM Herbicide plus Atrazine with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS section of this label for specific instructions.

When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine with AX MGM Herbicide to Glyphosate Tolerant corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 2.0 pounds active ingredient of atrazine per acre for any single application and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lb ai per acre) must not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per acre per year.

If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 lb ai/A broadcast. If a postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year.

DO NOT apply any atrazine formulation if the corn is greater than 12 inches tall.

Tank mix with Dicamba

Tank mix AX MGM Herbicide at 3.6 to 4 pints per acre + label rate of Dicamba herbicide + nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 quart per 100 gallons + spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) for improved control of difficult broadleaf weeds as a postemergence application in Glyphosate tolerant corn. Refer to applicable tank mixture product label for specific application rates, precautions and restrictions.

Corn Use Restrictions

- **Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following application.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints (0.105 lb mesotrione, 1.05 lb metolachlor, and 1.05 lb glyphosate) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints (0.105 lb mesotrione, 1.05 lb metolachlor, and 1.05 lb glyphosate) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** make applications of AX MGM Herbicide past the 8-leaf stage of growth (or >30 inches tall) in glyphosate-tolerant corn.

Corn Use Precautions

- Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from postemergence applications to Glyphosate Tolerant corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.
- If additional glyphosate is tank mixed or applied sequentially with AX MGM Herbicide as a postemergence treatment in Glyphosate Tolerant corn, refer to the specific glyphosate label for in crop rate restrictions.

GRAIN SORGHUM

AX MGM Herbicide can be applied preplant non-incorporated (up to 21 days before planting) up through preemergence for weed control in sorghum. AX MGM Herbicide will control the emerged weeds listed in the Table 1 and will provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 3.

The sorghum seed must be treated with a protectant that is effective for safening the herbicide, metolachlor, to sorghum. Applying AX MGM Herbicide preplant or preemergence to sorghum that is not seed protected for applications to metolachlor will result in crop death.

Applying AX MGM Herbicide postemergence to sorghum will result in crop death.

Apply AX MGM Herbicide as a broadcast non-incorporated spray at a rate of 4 to 6 pints per acre beginning at 21 days before planting and up through planting but prior to sorghum emergence.

Applying AX MGM Herbicide less than 7 days before sorghum planting will increase the risk of crop injury, especially if irrigation or rainfall is received following the application. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerging sorghum leaves or in extreme conditions, stunting or partial stand loss. Applying AX MGM Herbicide more than 7 days (but not more than 21) prior to sorghum planting will reduce the risk of crop injury.

If AX MGM Herbicide is applied prior to planting, minimize disturbance of the herbicide treated soil barrier during the planting process in order to lessen the potential for poor weed control in the disturbed soil zone.

AX MGM Herbicide Sorghum Split Application: AX MGM Herbicide may also be applied as a split application to grain sorghum. For a split application program, apply the first application as a non-incorporated early preplant (7 to 21 days before planting) treatment followed by a second AX MGM Herbicide application as a preemergence application prior to sorghum emergence. The total amount of AX MGM Herbicide applied in the split application program cannot exceed 6 pints per acre per year.

For control of emerged weeds listed in Table 1, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons) to the spray solution. Use the higher NIS rate of 0.5% v/v under adverse environmental conditions (high temperatures and/or low humidity). In addition to NIS, a spray grade AMS at a rate of 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of spray may be added to the solution for improved control of emerged weeds.

AX MGM Herbicide can be applied sequentially or in tank mixture with other herbicides registered for use in grain sorghum. Always refer to labels of the tank mix partners for use directions, precautions and restrictions.

Grain Sorghum Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints per acre of AX MGM Herbicide (1.57 lb metolachlor, 0.16 lb mesotrione, 1.57 lb glyphosate) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints per acre of AX MGM Herbicide (1.57 lb metolachlor, 0.16 lb mesotrione, 1.57 lb glyphosate) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year, not to exceed 6 pints per acre of AX MGM Herbicide (1.57 lb metolachlor, 0.16 lb mesotrione, 1.57 lb glyphosate) per year total.
- **DO NOT** apply AX MGM Herbicide to sorghum grown on sandy soils (sand, sandy loam or loamy sand).
- **DO NOT** apply AX MGM Herbicide to emerged grain sorghum or plant death will occur.
- **DO NOT** use AX MGM Herbicide in the production of forage sorghum, sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual purpose sorghum.
- Sorghum seed must be treated with fluxofenim herbicide safener prior to planting, or severe crop injury may occur.
- In the state of Texas, **DO NOT** apply AX MGM Herbicide to sorghum grown South of Interstate 20 (I-20) or East of Highway 277.

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN GRAIN SORGHUM

When applied as directed in this label at 6 pints per acre, AX MGM Herbicide will provide preemergence control or partial control the weeds listed in Table 3. Optimum weed control will be obtained if AX MGM Herbicide is applied according to all label directions.

If a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be decreased. If irrigation is available, apply 1/2 to 1 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation as soon as weeds emerge will provide improved control.

Table 3. Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Preemergence Applications of AX MGM Herbicide to Sorghum

Common Name	Weed Type ¹	Scientific Name	Control or Partial Control ²
Amaranth, Palmer	B	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C
Amaranth, Powell	B	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C
Barnyardgrass	G	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C
Buffalobur	B	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C
Carpetweed	B	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C
Cocklebur, common	B	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	PC
Crabgrass, large	G	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C
Crowfootgrass	G	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C
Cupgrass, prairie	G	<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	G	<i>Eriochloa acuminata</i>	C
Cupgrass, woolly	G	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	PC
Foxtail, giant	G	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C
Foxtail, green	G	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, robust (purple, white)	G	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, yellow	G	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C
Galinsoga	B	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C
Goosegrass	G	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C
Horseweed (marestail)	B	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	PC
Jimsonweed	B	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	G	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	PC
Kochia	B	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	PC
Lambsquarters, common	B	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C
Millet, foxtail	G	<i>Setaria italica</i>	C
Millet, wild proso	G	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	PC
Morningglory, ivyleaf	B	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC
Morningglory, entireleaf	B	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC
Nightshade, black	B	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	B	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C
Nightshade, hairy	B	<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>	C
Nutsedge, yellow	S	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C
Panicum, browntop	G	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>	C
Panicum, fall	G	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C
Panicum, Texas	G	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	PC
Pigweed, redroot	B	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C
Pigweed, smooth	B	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C
Purshlane, common	B	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C
Pusley, Florida	B	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C
Ragweed, common	B	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	PC
Ragweed, giant	B	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	PC
Rice, red	G	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	C
Sandbur, field	G	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	PC
Shattercane	G	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	PC
Sida, prickly	B	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	PC
Signalgrass, broafDdleaf	G	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	PC
Smartweed, ladysthumb	B	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C

Smartweed, Pennsylvania	B	Polygonum pensylvanicum	C
Sprangletop, red	G	Leptochloa filiformis	C
Velvetleaf	B	Abutilon theophrasti	C
Waterhemp, common	B	Amaranthus rudis	C
Waterhemp, tall	B	Amaranthus tuberculatus	C
Witchgrass	G	Panicum capillare	C
¹ B=Broadleaf, G=Grass, S=Sedge ² C = Control, PC = Partial Control			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal: Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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. 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 CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): 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. 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.

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. After triple rinsing is complete, and the container is not suitable for refilling or reconditioning, offer the container for recycling if available, or puncture and

dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT use containers for the storage of food, feed or drinking water.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC or Seller, TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC, and TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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