



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

92115-9

Date of Issuance:

8/15/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

FBN 2800

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Jane Miller
Agent for FBN Inputs, LLC
c/o Biologic Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
10529 Heritage Bay Blvd.
Naples, FL 34120

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

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

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide & Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

8/15/18

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 92115-9.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 05/31/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Lisa Pahel by phone at (703) 347-0459, or via email at pahel.lisa@epa.gov.

GROUP	10	HERBICIDE
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FBNSM 2800

(ABN: FBNSM Glufosinate 24.5SL; FBNSM Glufosinate 245; FBNSM Glufosinate 245SL)

A non-selective herbicide for post-emergence broadcast use on canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, cotton, and soybean designated as LibertyLink[®]. FBNSM 2800 may be used for weed control in non-LibertyLink[®] cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. FBNSM 2800 may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or before emergence of canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, soybean, and sugar beet^[*] designated as LibertyLink[®] and any conventional canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. FBNSM 2800 may be used for post-emergence weed control on olives, listed tree, vine, and berry crops. FBNSM 2800 may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

[*Not for use in California.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Glufosinate ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2.

**Equivalent to 2.37 lbs. of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour Medical Emergency Assistant (Human or Animal), call 1-800-222-1222. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

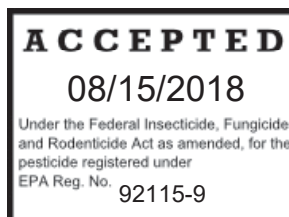
See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

See label booklet for complete Directions For Use.]

EPA Reg. No.: 92115-NEW

Manufactured for:

FBN Inputs LLC
388 El Camino Real
San Carlos, CA 94070



EPA Est. No.: XXXXX-XX-XXX

Net Contents: _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Applicators using ground boom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils

Mixer/loaders supporting ground boom applications to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, and olives must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. 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 STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present. Do not apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use with or store near oxidizing agents since hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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.

Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

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**.

Exception: The REI for workers engaged in scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans is 4 days. The REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

FBNSM 2800 may be applied as a burndown treatment before planting or before emergence of canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, soybean, and sugar beet^[*] designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

Post-emergence row crop applications of **FBNSM 2800** may be made only to LibertyLink® crops.

The basis of selectivity of **FBNSM 2800** in LibertyLink® crops is the presence of a gene not sensitive to glufosinate. Crops not containing this gene will be sensitive to **FBNSM 2800** and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than LibertyLink® crops.

FBNSM 2800 may be applied to all cotton using a hooded sprayer.

Applications to trees, vines, and berries must avoid contact of **FBNSM 2800** solution, spray drift, or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, berries, and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature dark brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of **FBNSM 2800** with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

[*Not for use in California.]

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **FBNSM 2800** is a Group 10 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **FBNSM 2800** and other Group 10 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.

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

- Rotate the use of **FBNSM 2800** or other Group 10 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weeds 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.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- 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.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species

- 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 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.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your FBN Inputs LLC representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or FBN Inputs LLC representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also, for more information of Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at [Http://www.hracglobal.com](http://www.hracglobal.com).

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate **FBNSM 2800** into an overall weed 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. Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or Sharda USA LLC representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also, for more information of Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at: <http://www.hracglobal.com>

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FBNSM 2800 is a water soluble herbicide formulation for use as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, cotton, and soybean designated as LibertyLink[®], and in olives, trees, vines, and berries. **FBNSM 2800** may be applied for potato vine desiccation. **FBNSM 2800** may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or before emergence of canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, soybean, and sugar beet^[*] designated as LibertyLink[®] and any conventional canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

[*Not for use in California.]

FBNSM 2800 is only foliar active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Make application of **FBNSM 2800** to actively growing weeds as described in the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section to get maximum weed control. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- **FBNSM 2800** is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species, therefore, rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- Application must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Sharda USA LLC representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for **FBNSM 2800** in your region.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

Restriction: To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- For ground applications and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product contains an herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

TECHNIQUES FOR CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

TECHNIQUES FOR CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air assisted spray equipment. Uniform thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

Ground Application

Refer to the Rate Tables for proper application rates. Do not apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. **FBNSM 2800** need to be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 PSI and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. **Under dense weed/crop canopies, use a broadcast rate at a minimum of 15-20 gallons of water per acre so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained.** See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **FBNSM 2800**.

Aerial Application

Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply **FBNSM 2800** in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **FBNSM 2800**.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Cleaning Instructions

Before using **FBNSM 2800**, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using **FBNSM 2800**, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled LibertyLink[®]. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

Tank Mixing Instructions

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.

FBNSM 2800 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and restrictions. 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.

FBNSM 2800 must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. **FBNSM 2800** is formulated to mix readily in water. Before adding **FBNSM 2800** to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **Cleaning Instructions**).

Mix **FBNSM 2800** with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner: Prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of **FBNSM 2800** and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc., have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners specified on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50-mesh or larger.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mixtures

If **FBNSM 2800** is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture before mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1 quart jar.
2. For each pound of dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl. oz. of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl. oz. of **FBNSM 2800** to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and evaluate the solution uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of **FBNSM 2800** are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

CROP	Minimum Rotation Interval (Days) After Last FBNSM 2800 Application
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Soybeans, and Sugar Beets	0 (May be planted at any time.)
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70
All Other Crops	180

*See **DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION** section for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after **FBNSM 2800** applications to potatoes.

WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights are shown in the weed control tables in weed populations with mixed species; make application at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)	
	22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.41 lbs ai/A)	29 Fl. Oz./Acre ^{a,b} (0.54 lbs ai/A)		22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.41 lbs ai/A)	29 Fl. Oz./Acre ^{a,b} (0.54 lbs ai/A)
Amaranth, Palmer ²	NR	4	Morningglory, Smallflower ²	4	6
Anoda, Spurred	3	5	Morningglory, Tall ²	6	8
Beggarweed, Florida	4	5	Mustard, Wild	4	6
Black, Medic	5	7	Nightshade, Black	4	6
Blueweed, Texas	5	7	Nightshade, Eastern Black	6	8
Buckwheat, Wild	6	7	Nightshade, Hairy	6	8
Buffalobur	6	7	Pennycress (Stinkweed)	4	6
Burcucumber	6	10	Pigweed, Redroot ²	3	4
Catchweed Bedstraw (Cleavers)	2	4	Pigweed, Prostrate ²	3	4
Carpetweed	4	6	Pigweed, Spiny ²	3	4
Chickweed, Common	6	8	Pigweed, Smooth ²	3	4

Cocklebur, Common	6	14	Pigweed, Tumble ²	3	4
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	4	6	Puncturevine	4	6
Cotton, Volunteer ¹	6	8	Purslane, Common	2	4
Croton, Tropic	3	5	Pusley, Florida	S	3
Croton, Woolly	2	4	Ragweed, Common	6	10
Eclipta	4	6	Ragweed, Giant	6	12
Devil's Claw	2	4	Senna, Coffee	4	6
Fleabane, Annual	6	8	Sesbania, Hemp	6	8
Galinsoga, Hairy	6	8	Shepherd's Purse	6	8
Galinsoga, Small Flower	6	7	Sicklepod (Java Bean)	4	6
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	4	5	Sida, Prickly	4	5
Geranium, Cutleaf	4	6	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	14
Hempnettle	4	6	Smellmelon	4	6
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	2	4	Sowthistle, Annual	6	8
Jimsonweed	6	10	Soybeans, Volunteer ¹	6	8
Knotweed	3	5	Spurge, Prostrate	2	4
Kochia ²	4	6	Spurge, Spotted	2	4
Ladysthumb	6	14	Starbur, Bristly	4	6
Lambsquarters, Common ²	4	6	Sunflower, Common	6	14
Mallow, Common	4	6	Sunflower, Prairie	3	5
Mallow, Venice	6	8	Sunflower, Volunteer	6	10
Marestail	S	6-12	Thistle, Russian ²	S	6-12
Marshelder, Annual	4	6	Velvetleaf ²	3	4
Morningglory, Entireleaf ²	6	8	Waterhemp, Common ²	NR	5
Morningglory, Ivyleaf ²	6	8	Waterhemp, Tall ²	NR	5
Morningglory, Pitted ²	6	8			
Morningglory, Sharpod ²	2	4			

^aIn cotton, **FBNSM 2800** may be applied at 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lbs ai/A), three times per year.

^b**Restriction:** Do not apply more than 22 fl. oz./A (0.41 lbs ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** post-emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

¹Volunteer LibertyLink[®] crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

²For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

³May require sequential applications for control.

S = Indicates suppression.

NR = Not recommended.

GRASS WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)	
	22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.41 lbs ai/A)	29 Fl. Oz./Acre ^{a,b} (0.54 lbs ai/A)		22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.41 lbs ai/A)	29 Fl. Oz./Acre ^{a,b} (0.54 lbs ai/A)
Barley, Volunteer ³	3	4	Millet, Wild Proso	6	7
Barnyardgrass	3	5	Millet, Proso Volunteer	6	7
Bluegrass, Annual	3	5	Oat, Wild ²	3	4
Corn, Volunteer ¹	10	12	Panicum, Fall	3	5
Crabgrass, Large ²	3	5	Panicum, Texas	4	6
Crabgrass, Smooth ²	3	5	Rice, Red	4	6
Cupgrass, Woolly	6	12	Rice, Volunteer ¹	4	6
Foxtail, Bristly	6	8	Sandbur, Field ²	S	2
Foxtail, Giant	6	12	Shattercane	6	8
Foxtail, Green	6	12	Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3	5
Foxtail, Robust Purple	6	8	Sprangletop	4	6
Foxtail, Yellow ²	3	4	Sorghum, Volunteer	6	8
Goosegrass ³	2	3	Stinkgrass	4	6
Johnsongrass, Seedling	3	5	Wheat, Volunteer ²	4	5
Junglerice	3	5	Witchgrass	4	6

^aIn cotton, **FBNSM 2800** may be applied at 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lbs ai/A), three times per year.

^b**Restriction:** Do not apply more than 22 fl. oz./A (0.41 lbs ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** post-emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

¹Volunteer LibertyLink[®] crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation, 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment for 10-21 days after the first application is advised for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

²For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat before initiation.

³A sequential application may be necessary for control.

S = Indicates suppression.

Biennial and Perennial Weeds**

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of **FBNSM 2800** are specified (22 fl. oz./A (0.41 lbs ai/A) followed by 22 fl. oz./A (0.41 lbs ai/A)).

Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, Purple*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, Red	Nutsedge, Yellow*
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, Field	Dock, Smooth	Poinsettia, Wild
Bindweed, Hedge	Dogbane, Hemp*	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Goldenrod, Gray*	Quackgrass*
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, Rhizome	Sowthistle, Perennial
Bromegrass, Smooth	Milkweed, Common*	Thistle, Bull
Burdock	Milkweed, Honeyvine*	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, Woollyleaf	Muhly, Wirestem	Timothy*
Chickweed, Mouse Ear	Nightshade, Silverleaf	Wormwood, Biennial

*Suppression Only.

See the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON section of this label for additional use rates.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

FBNSM 2800 may be applied as a burndown treatment before planting or before emergence of canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, soybean, and sugar beet^[*] designated as LibertyLink[®] and any conventional canola, sweet corn^[*], corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. Apply a minimum of 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** for burndown of existing weeds just before planting or before emergence of canola, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beets. For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.

[*Not for use in California.]

Crop (Conventional)	Burndown	In-Season Applications	Yearly Max
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lbs ai/A)	2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A** (0.54 lbs ai/A)	87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a burndown application of 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 is applied, up to two additional in-season applications at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 each may be applied. • Do not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year for all application timings. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. 			
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.55- 0.80 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A** (0.54 lbs ai/A)	72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lbs ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a single burndown application of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 is made, one additional in-season application of up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb ai/A) may be applied. • Do not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year for all application timings. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. 			
Canola, Soybean, Sweet Corn, Corn	29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.54- 0.80 lbs ai/A)	None	43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lbs ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A burndown application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800. No additional applications of FBNSM 2800 may be made post-emergence to the crop during the year. • Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per application. • Do not exceed 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year. 			
Sugar Beet[*]	29 - 36 fl. oz./A (0.54 - 0.66 lbs ai/A)	None	36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lbs ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A burndown application may be made of up to 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800. No additional applications of FBNSM 2800 may be made post-emergence to the crop during the year. • Do not apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per application. • Do not exceed 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year. 			

[*Do not use on LibertyLink[®] sugar beets in California.]

Post-application in non-LibertyLink[®] cotton can only be applied with a hooded sprayer (see **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON).

Crop (LibertyLink® Varieties Only)	Burndown	In Season Applications	Yearly Max
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lbs ai/A)	2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A	87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A burndown application of 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 may be made. If required to control multiple flushes of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved a second application of 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A). • Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.61 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year for all application timings. • Do not apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lb ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per application. 			
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.55- 0.80 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A	72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lb ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A burndown application of 30 to 43 fl oz/A (0.55-0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 may be made. If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. • Do not exceed 72 fl. oz/A (1.33 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year for all application timings. • Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per application. 			
Canola	29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.54- 0.80 lbs ai/A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A	87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A burndown application of 29 to 43 fl oz/A (0.54 – 0.79 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 may be made. If required to control multiple flushes of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved a second application of 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A). • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. • Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.61 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year for all application timings. • Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per application. 			
Sweet Corn, Corn, Soybean	29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.54- 0.80 lbs ai/A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 - 43 fl. oz./A	87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A burndown application of 29 to 43 fl oz/A (0.54 - 0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 may be made. • If required to control multiple flushes of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved a second application of 29 – 43 fl oz/A (0.54- 0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 can be applied, A third application may be made but do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.61 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per application. • Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. 			
Sugar Beet^[*]	29 - 36 fl. oz./A (0.54- 0.66 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A	60 fl. oz./A (1.1 lb ai/A)
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A burndown application may be made of 29 to 36 fl. oz/A (0.54 - 0.66 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800. If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 29 fl oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year. • Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. • Do not apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per application. • Do not apply more than 60 fl. oz/A (1.1 lbs ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 per year for all application timings. 			

[*Not for use in California.]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - SUGAR BEETS

(Not for use in California.)

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. FBNSM 2800 works best when weeds are actively growing. A cultivation may be made at least 5 days before a FBNSM 2800 application or 5 days after a FBNSM 2800 application.

Applications of FBNSM 2800 on sugar beets may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the 10-leaf stage of the sugar beet. FBNSM 2800 is a foliar active material with no soil residual activity. For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. FBNSM 2800 will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the specified leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. FBNSM 2800 is rainfast 4 hours after application, therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

For best weed control and sugar beet yield, FBNSM 2800 applications may begin when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter. Repeat applications may be made when newly germinated weeds again reach 1 inch in height or diameter. Refer to the below **Rate Tables for Weed Control - Sugar Beets** for selection of the proper rate dependent upon the weed species present and size. A repeat application of FBNSM 2800 or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide selected from the tank mix partners listed on this label will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Restrictions - Sugar Beets

- Do not apply more than 30 fl. oz./A (0.55 lb. ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 in 1 application.
- Do not exceed 60 fl. oz./A (1.11 lbs. ai/A) of FBNSM 2800 on sugar beets per year.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.
- Do not apply FBNSM 2800 within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
- Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with FBNSM 2800 within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. LibertyLink[®] corn, soybeans, canola, and sugar beets may be planted at any time.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not add surfactants. Antifoams or drift control agents may be added if needed.
- Do not apply FBNSM 2800 if sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply FBNSM 2800 through any type of irrigation system.

Rate Tables for Weed Control - Sugar Beets

The rate of FBNSM 2800 in fluid ounces (pints) of formulated product per acre to be used for the control of weeds at selected heights is shown in the following tables. In weed populations with mixed species, make application at the rate needed for all species present.

Grass Weeds Controlled with FBNSM 2800

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/Application Timing/Number of Applications
	15 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Barley, Volunteer	1 - 2 leaf (2")	3 leaf (3")	Multiple applications may be required
Barnyardgrass	1 - 3 leaf (2")	4 - 5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Corn, Volunteer	1 - 2 leaf (3")	3 - 4 leaf (6")	-
Crabgrass, Large	1 - 3 leaf (2")	4 - 5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Crabgrass, Smooth	1 - 3 leaf (2")	4 - 5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Cupgrass, Woolly	1 - 5 leaf (4")	(8")	-
Foxtail, Giant	1 - 4 leaf (3")	5 - 6 leaf (4")	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, Green	1 - 4 leaf (3")	5 - 6 leaf (4")	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, Yellow	1 - 3 leaf (1")	4 leaf (2")	Make application before tillering
Millet, Volunteer Proso	1 - 3 leaf (2")	4 - 5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Millet, Wild Proso	1 - 3 leaf (2")	4 - 5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Oat, Wild	1 - 2 leaf (2")	3 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Panicum, Fall	1 - 3 leaf (2")	4 - 5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Panicum, Texas	1 - 3 leaf (2")	4 - 5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Sandbur, Field	-	1 - 4 leaf (2")	Make application before tillering
Wheat, Volunteer	1 - 2 leaf (2")	3 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller

*Make application up to 30 fl. oz./A (0.55 lb ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

For improved control of heavy populations or larger than specified volunteer wheat, volunteer barley, yellow foxtail, and wild oats, FBNSM 2800 can be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use.

Perennial Weeds Controlled by FBNSM 2800

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height/Diameter)		Comments on Number of Applications
	15 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Quackgrass	-	1 - 3 leaf (3")	Multiple applications required
Sowthistle, Perennial	-	1 - 4 leaf (3")	Multiple applications required
Thistle, Canada	-	1 - 4 leaf (3")	Multiple applications required

*Make application up to 30 fl. oz./A (0.55 lb ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by FBNSM 2800

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Diameter)	
	15 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.37 lb ai/A)
Buckwheat, Wild	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Buffalobur	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Carpetweed	-	1 - 4 leaf (2")
Chickweed, Common	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Cocklebur, Common	1 - 6 leaf (3")	7 - 8 leaf (5")
Kochia	(1")	(2")
Ladysthumb	1 - 2 leaf (1")	3 - 4 leaf (3")
Lambsquarters, Common	1 - 2 leaf (1")	4 - 5 leaf (3")
Mallow, Venice	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Marshelder	1 - 2 leaf (1")	3 - 4 leaf (2")
Mustard, Wild	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Nightshade, Eastern Black	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Pigweed, Prostrate	(1")	(3")
Pigweed, Redroot	1 - 2 leaf (1")	3 - 4 leaf (3")
Pigweed, Smooth	1 - 2 leaf (1")	3 - 4 leaf (3")
Pigweed, Spiny	1 - 2 leaf (1")	3 - 4 leaf (3")
Purslane, Common	(1")	(2")
Ragweed, Common	1 - 6 leaf (3")	7 - 8 leaf (5")
Ragweed, Giant	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Shepherd's Purse	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 - 2 leaf (1")	3 - 4 leaf (3")
Sowthistle, Annual	1 - 4 leaf (2")	5 - 6 leaf (3")
Sunflower, Common	1 - 6 leaf (3")	7 - 8 leaf (5")
Thistle, Russian	(1")	(2")
Velvetleaf	1 - 2 leaf (1")	3 - 4 leaf (3")

*Make application up to 30 fl. oz./A (0.55 lb ai/A) if weeds exceed growth stage shown in the table.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CANOLA

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** only to canola labeled as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For best results, make application to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of **FBNSM 2800** on canola may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage of the canola. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth maturity or yield.

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** at 22 - 29 fl. oz./A (0.41 - 0.54 lb. ai/A) per application. A second application of **FBNSM 2800** may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Restrictions - Canola

- Do not use on canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications of **FBNSM 2800** per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- Do not exceed 87 fl. oz. (1.61 lbs. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per year.
- Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb ai/A) per application.
- If **FBNSM 2800** was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Spray Additives

FBNSM 2800 must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs. per acre. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

Tank Mixtures - Canola

FBNSM 2800 at 22 fl. oz./A (0.41 lb ai/A) plus AMS may be used in tank mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. The AMS rate may be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A when **FBNSM 2800** is tank mixed with a reduced rate of one of the grass herbicides specified below.

FBNSM 2800 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the canola to be treated. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING TO LIBERTYLINK® CANOLA FOR SEED PROPAGATION (Not for use in California.)

Up to 3 applications of **FBNSM 2800** at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb ai/A) per application may be made to LibertyLink® canola for LibertyLink® seed propagation. Applications may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18-30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).

Restrictions - LibertyLink® Canola For Seed Propagation

- Do not apply more than 3 applications of **FBNSM 2800** at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb. ai/A) per application per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.
- Do not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per year.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- Do not use treated canola seed for food, feed, or oil purposes.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** through any type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - SWEET CORN (Not for use in California.)

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** only to sweet corn labeled as LibertyLink. Applications for **FBNSM 2800** on sweet corn may be made from emergence until sweet corn is 24" tall or in the V-7 stage of growth (i.e., 7 developed collars), whichever comes first. Make application at a rate of 22 fl. oz./A (0.41 lb ai/A). **FBNSM 2800** must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applications of **FBNSM 2800** can be made to sweet corn in a year. Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS" section for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE - FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN" for Application Methods, Mixing Instructions, and Weed Control Tables.

Restrictions - Sweet Corn

- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- Do not exceed 44 fl. oz./A (0.81 lb. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** on sweet corn per year.
- Do not apply more than 22 fl. oz./A (0.41 lb ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of **FBNSM 2800** per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
- If **FBNSM 2800** was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be made to the crop.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** through any type of irrigation system.

Tank Mixtures - Sweet Corn

FBNSM 2800 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on sweet corn. When using **FBNSM 2800** in tank mix combinations, carefully follow the "Directions for Use" labeling of the selected partner. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** only to corn labeled LibertyLink. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of **FBNSM 2800** on corn may be made with over the top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until corn is 24" tall or in the V-7 stage of growth (i.e., 7 developed collars), whichever comes first. For corn 24" to 36" tall only, apply **FBNSM 2800** using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of **FBNSM 2800** following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** at 29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.54 - 0.80 lb. ai/A) per application. A second application of **FBNSM 2800** or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Restrictions - Field Corn and Silage Corn

- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of **FBNSM 2800** per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
- Do not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per year.
- Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per application.
- If **FBNSM 2800** was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Spray Additives

For corn and sweet corn, **FBNSM 2800** must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). It is advised to use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs. per acre (17 lbs./100 gals.). When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs. per acre (8.5 lbs./100 gals.) to reduce potential leaf burn. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

Tank Mixtures - Corn

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **FBNSM 2800** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the corn to be treated. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON

Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. **FBNSM 2800** may be applied as a broadcast, over-the-top, post-emergence spray or as a directed spray only to LibertyLink[®] cotton. **FBNSM 2800** may be applied post-emergence to non-LibertyLink[®] cotton, varieties or cultivars by using equipment designed to minimize contact of the spray with the cotton foliage. Refer to the below **Non-LibertyLink[®] Cotton** section for selection of shielding equipment. Severe injury or death may result if the **FBNSM 2800** contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink.

For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimum yield, early season weed removal is important.

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 22 to 29 fl. oz./A. (0.41 – 0.54 lb ai/A) If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** may be made to cotton. If more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb ai/A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lb ai/A) , including all application timings. See Restrictions to the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON** below for additional information.

Refer to the **WEED CONTROL TABLE FOR ROW CROPS** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. In weed populations with mixed species, select the highest rate required to control all the species. Volunteer LibertyLink[®] crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, and sugar beets) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of **FBNSM 2800**. A repeat application of **FBNSM 2800** or tank mixes with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not emerged at the time of application. See the **Tank Mixtures - Cotton** section to select suitable tank mix partners.

Use Pattern	1 st Application	2 nd Application	3 rd Application	Yearly Maximum
Option 1	22 - 29 fl. oz./A (0.41 – 0.54 lb ai/A)	22 - 29 fl. oz./A (0.41 – 0.54 lb ai/A)	22 - 29 fl. oz./A (0.41 – 0.54 lb ai/A)	87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lb ai/A)
Option 2	30 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.55 – 0.80 lb ai/A)	22 - 29 fl. oz./A (0.41 – 0.54 lb ai/A)	None	72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lb ai/A)

Restrictions - Cotton

- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** to cotton in Florida - South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** within 70 days before cotton harvest.
- **Option 1:** Up to 3 applications of **FBNSM 2800** may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb. ai/A). Do not exceed 87 fl. oz. (1.61 lbs. ai/A) (including all application timings) to cotton per year under this application scenario.
- **Option 2:** If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of **FBNSM 2800** at up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. ai/A) may be made to cotton. Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz. (0.80 lb ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl. oz. (0.54 lb ai/A) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl. oz. (0.54 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. Do not exceed 72 fl. oz. (1.33 lbs. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per year under this application scenario.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

LibertyLink® Cotton

Refer to the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** tables to select the proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their size. Uniform and thorough spray coverage is required to achieve consistent weed control. For ground application, make application of **FBNSM 2800** to LibertyLink® cotton as an over-the-top foliar spray directed to the lower one-third of the cotton stand.

Non-LibertyLink® Cotton

Application of **FBNSM 2800** to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink® requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop. Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount of Banded Product needed per Acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Spray Volume per Acre} = \text{Banded Spray Volume needed per Acre}$$

Post-Harvest

FBNSM 2800 may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb ai/A) is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lb ai/A), including all application timings. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Tank Mixtures - Cotton

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **FBNSM 2800** may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the cotton to be treated. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - SOYBEANS

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** only to soybean designated as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For best results make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Adding ammonium sulfate with **FBNSM 2800** may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of **FBNSM 2800** on soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage. Make application of **FBNSM 2800** to LibertyLink® soybeans from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A (0.54 – 0.80 lb ai/A). See weed chart to determine rate. If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at maximum of 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb ai/A) with a yearly maximum of 87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lb ai/A). **FBNSM 2800** may be applied alone or in a

tank mix application with a residual herbicide to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Although timely post-applications of **FBNSM 2800** can provide complete weed control, residual herbicides at burndown planting, or tank mixed with **FBNSM 2800** help ensure optimal weed management, particularly if environmental conditions delay timely post-applications. Residual herbicides can also reduce early season weed competition and are a key element of good weed resistance management practices.

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1 st Application	2 nd Application	Yearly Maximum
29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.54 – 0.80 lb ai/A)	29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.54 – 0.80 lb ai/A)	87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lb ai/A)

Restrictions - Soybeans

- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- Do not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.61 lbs. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** on soybeans per year.
- Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** in a single application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Tank Mixtures - Soybeans

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement **FBNSM 2800**. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **FBNSM 2800** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the soybean to be treated. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

FBNSM 2800 may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates" (i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are sensitive to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation).

Canola: **FBNSM 2800** may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry the LibertyLink® gene and can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CANOLA** for use rates and application timing.

Corn: A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of LibertyLink® corn segregates, **FBNSM 2800** may be applied at 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs./A (17 lbs./100 gals.) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth (i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars). A second treatment of 29 fl. oz./A (0.54 lb ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs./A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A (8.5 lbs./100 gals.) to reduce potential leaf burn. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CORN** for use rates and application timing.

Cotton: **FBNSM 2800** may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry the LibertyLink® gene and can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON** for use rates and application timing.

Soybean: For the selection of LibertyLink® soybean (segregates), **FBNSM 2800** may be applied at up to 29 to 43 fl. oz./A (0.54 – 0.80 lb ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. A second treatment of 29 to 43 fl. oz./A (0.54 – 0.80 lb ai/A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - SOYBEAN** for use rates and application timing.

Restrictions

- **Canola & Cotton:** Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink® gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.
- **Corn:** Inbred lines (plants not possessing the LibertyLink® trait) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS

Bushberry subgroup 13B (blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, and huckleberry); lingonberry, junberry, and salal; Citrus group 10-10 (lemon, orange, grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, citron, citrus hybrids, tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Olives; Pome Fruit group 11-10 (apple, pear, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, medlar, tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Stone Fruit group 12-12 (apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, plum, capulin, jujube, sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Tree Nuts group 14 (almonds, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts); Vineyards (all grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins))

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** to the tree, vine, and berry crops listed below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **FBNSM 2800**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Do not retreat these weeds with **FBNSM 2800** until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine, and berries listed on this label. Make application as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the **Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops** table. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **FBNSM 2800** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of **FBNSM 2800** solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, vines, and berries. **Only trunks with callused mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of FBNSM 2800 with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Broadcast Applications

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	FBN SM 2800 Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl. oz./A (0.89 lb. ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz./A (1.04 lbs. ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 - 82 fl. oz./A (1.04 - 1.52 lbs. ai/A)

Banded Spray Applications

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount of Herbicide needed for Treatment}$$

Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed), mix **FBNSM 2800** at 1.7 fl. oz. (0.03 lb ai/A) of product per gallon of water. Make application to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but before runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

Restrictions - Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

- Do not apply more than 164 fl. oz. of **FBNSM 2800** per acre (3 lbs. ai/A) to berry bushes (subgroup 13B) and stone fruit (Group 12-12) in a 12 month period. Do not make more than 2 applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz. per acre (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- Do not apply more than 246 fl. oz. (4.5 lbs. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per acre to tree nuts (group 14), vines, pome fruit (Group 11-10), citrus (Group 10-10), and olives in any calendar year. Do not make more than 3 applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz. per acre (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- Do not graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- Do not apply this product aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
- Do not apply this product within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
- Applications to citrus fruits (Group 10-10), pome fruits Group 11-10), and olives must be a minimum of 14 days.
- Applications to berry (subgroup 13B) and stone fruit (Group 12-12) must be a minimum of 28 days.
- Do not make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.
- Do not apply **FBNSM 2800** through any type of irrigation system.

Sucker Control with FBNSM 2800

FBNSM 2800 will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused. For sucker control, make application of a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl. oz./A (1.04 lb ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800**. Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12" in length.

Tank Mixtures - Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

FBNSM 2800 does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **FBNSM 2800** or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **FBNSM 2800** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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.

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

Broadleaf Weeds			
Alkali Sida	Fleabane, Annual	Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Ammannia, Purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, Pitted	Sowthistle, Annual
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, Field	Mullein, Turkey	Spurge, Prostrate
Buckwheat, Wild	Groundcherry, Cutleaf	Mustard, Wild	Starthistle, Yellow
Buffalobur	Groundsel, Common	Nettle	Sunflower, Common
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, Black	Sunflower, Prairie
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, Eastern Black	Sunflower, Volunteer
Chickweed, Common	Knotweed	Nightshade, Hairy	Swinecress
Chinese, Thornapple	Kochia	Pennycress	Thistle, Russian
Cocklebur, Common	Lambsquarters, Common	Pigweed, Redroot	Turnip, Wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, Miner's	Pineapple Weed	Velvetleaf
Cudweed	Lettuce, Prickly	Puncturevine	Vervain
Cutleaf Evening Primrose	London Rocket	Purslane, Common	Vetch
Dodder	Mallow, Common	Radish, Wild	Willowherb, Panicle
Eclipta	Malva (Little Mallow)	Ragweed, Common	
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, Giant	
Filaree	Mayweed	Redmaids	
Filaree, Redstem	Morningglory, Entireleaf	Shepherd's Purse	
Grass Weeds			
Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, Smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, Annual	Cupgrass, Woolly	Oat, Wild	Sprangletop
Brome, Ripgut	Foxtail, Giant	Panicum, Fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, Downy	Foxtail, Green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, Volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, Yellow	Rush, Toad**	Windgrass
Chess, Soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, Annual*	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, Large	Johnsongrass, Seedling	Sandbur, Field	
Biennial and Perennial Weeds			
Aster, White Heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, Tansy	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bindweed, Field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, Purple	Spurge, Leafy
Bindweed, Hedge	Dock, Curly	Nutsedge, Yellow	Thistle, Bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogbank, Hemp	Onion, Wild	Thistle, Musk
Bromegrass, Smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush*	Goldenrod, Gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Canada Thistle	Horsetail	Poison Ivy/Oak	Yarrow, Common
Clover, Alsike	Love Grass	Quackgrass	
Clover, Red	Mugwort	Rocket, Yellow	
Clover, White	Mullein, Common	Rose, Wild	

*Make application to annual ryegrass before 3" in height.

**Indicates suppression.

DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Make application of 21 fl. oz./A (0.39 lb ai/A). Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gals./acre) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gals. of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Make application of **FBNSM 2800** with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

Restrictions - Potato Vine Desiccation

- Do not exceed 21 fl. oz./A (0.39 lb. ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** to potato vines per year.
- Do not make more than one application per year.
- Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of **FBNSM 2800**.
- Do not make application to potatoes grown for seed.
- Canola, corn, cotton, potatoes, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of **FBNSM 2800** as a potato vine desiccant.
- Do not plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of **FBNSM 2800** as a potato vine desiccant.
- Do not plant treated areas to root and tuber vegetables, leafy vegetable, and brassica vegetable until 70 days after an application of **FBNSM 2800** as a potato vine desiccant.
- Do not plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of **FBNSM 2800** as a potato vine desiccant.

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST-HARVEST

FBNSM 2800 may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Make application of **FBNSM 2800** at 22 or 29 fl. oz./A (0.41 – 0.54 lb ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. **FBNSM 2800** must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine may be used with **FBNSM 2800** to enhance total weed control. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates. **FBNSM 2800** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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. See the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES** section for additional information on how to apply this product. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Restrictions – Fallow Fields or Post-Harvest

- Do not exceed 29 fl. oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per year.
- Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz/A (0.54 lbs ai/A) of **FBNSM 2800** per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application per year.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, **FBNSM 2800** controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead, building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, and non-selective farmstead weed control. Refer to the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - LISTED TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS** section for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists of weeds controlled.

Restrictions – Farmsteads, Recreational, and Public Areas

- Do not exceed 246 fl. oz/A (4.50 lbs ai/A) per year.
- Do not apply more than 82 fl. oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 14 days.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well ventilated place. Storage temperature may not exceed 125°F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING [Less Than 5 Gallons]: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. 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 mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER HANDLING [Greater Than 5 Gallons]: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

CONTAINER HANDLING [For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers]: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use 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 person refilling. To clean 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. 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.

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out of date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants which have been treated with this product, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

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[Optional graphics to be used on any panel of final market label:]





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