



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

EPA Reg. Number:

92115-15

Date of Issuance:

8/13/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

FBN 234

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:

8/13/18

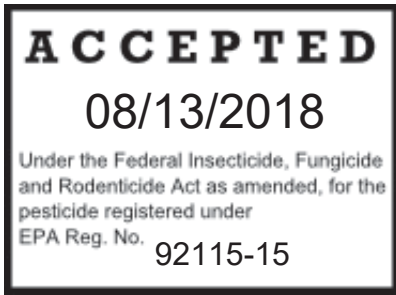
2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 92115-15.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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 Pahl by phone at (703) 347-0459, or via email at [pahl.lisa@epa.gov](mailto:pahl.lisa@epa.gov).



GROUP	10	HERBICIDE
-------	----	-----------

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234**  
**(ABN: FBN<sup>SM</sup> Glufosinate 2.34SL)**

**Herbicide**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is a non-selective herbicide. Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 for post emergence control of listed weed species in in listed berry, tree and vine crops. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 may also be applied for potato vine desiccation. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is also a non-selective herbicide for hooded spray applications in conventional cotton and post emergence broadcast use on canola, field corn, sweet corn[\*] cotton, soybean and sugar beets[\*] designated as LibertyLink® . FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Herbicide may be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or LibertyLink® variety of canola, field corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beet[\*]. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 herbicide may also be applied for canola, corn, cotton and soybean seed propagation.

**\*Not for use in California.**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Glufosinate-ammonium .....	24.5%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS</b> .....	<u>75.5%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	100.0%

2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**WARNING - AVISO**

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

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour Medical Emergency 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.	

**Manufactured For:**  
FBN Inputs LLC  
388 El Camino Real  
San Carlos, CA 94070

**EPA Reg. No. 92115-NEW**  
**EPA Est. No. XXXXXXXX**  
**NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ Gal**

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

GROUP	<b>10</b>	HERBICIDE
-------	-----------	-----------

# FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234

## (ABN: FBN<sup>SM</sup> Glufosinate 2.34SL)

**Herbicide**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is a non-selective herbicide. Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 for post emergence control of listed weed species in in listed berry, tree and vine crops. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Herbicide may also be applied for potato vine desiccation. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Herbicide is also a non-selective herbicide for hooded spray applications in conventional cotton and post emergence broadcast use on canola, field corn, sweet corn[\*] cotton, soybean and sugar beets[\*] designated as LibertyLink® . FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Herbicide may be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or LibertyLink® variety of canola, field corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beet[\*]. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 herbicide may also be applied for canola, corn, cotton and soybean seed propagation.

**\*Not for use in California.**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Glufosinate-ammonium ..... 24.5%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS**..... 75.5%

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

2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

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

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: See Inside Booklet.

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION emergencies call 1-800-334-7577

EPA Reg. No. 92115-NEW  
EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ Gal.

**Manufactured for:**

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

## {LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour Medical Emergency 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.	

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

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

**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  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton<sup>®</sup>  $\geq$  14 mils
- Shoes plus socks;
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)
- Wear a chemical resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment

Applicators using groundboom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear long-sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves and protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

Mixer/loaders supporting groundboom applications to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, and olives must wear long-sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves and protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

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.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- 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.
- 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.

### 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.

### 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 wash waters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants. Use in strict accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of glufosinate ammonium from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. 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. In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses; and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry-interval (REI) of 12 hours, with the following exceptions:

- The REI for works 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<sup>®</sup> ≥14 mils;
- shoes plus socks;
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is a water soluble herbicide for use as a foliar spray in berries, trees (citrus, olive, pome, stone, tree nut), vines (grapes); also for foliar spray in LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> canola, corn[\*], cotton, soybean and sugar beet[\*], as well as hooded spray in non-LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> cotton; and for use in potato desiccation, burndown, farmsteads and fallow fields. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 exhibits foliar activity to a wide spectrum of broadleaf, grass, annual and perennial weeds.

**[\*Not for use on sweet corn or sugar beet in California]**

When making application to berries, trees (citrus, olives, pome fruits, stone fruits and tree nuts) and vines (grapes), keep FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 solution from contacting green bark, branches or vegetation, to prevent injury to plants. Trunks with callused, established brown bark, or shielded by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers can be sprayed with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234.

When making post emergent foliar application to canola, corn, cotton, soybean and sugar beet, be sure to make application only to LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> crops. If used on row crops not designated as LibertyLink<sup>®</sup>, FBN<sup>SM</sup> Inputs LLC does not warrant that they will not be harmed from the use of this product.

LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> crops contain a gene which results in a plant that is not sensitive to Glufosinate, whereas other crops do not contain this gene and will suffer serious crop injury or death. When applying FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, take care that spray does not contact desirable vegetation, foliage or green tissue of non LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> plants.

When making application to conventional cotton, use a hooded sprayer, to avoid exposure of cotton plants to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234. If FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 comes in contact with non-LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> cotton plants (foliage or stems), serious injury or loss of plant could occur.

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied broadcast prior to planting or emergence of conventional or LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> canola, corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beet, to act as a burndown agent for existing weed species.

### IMPORTANT

- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 has foliar activity, but little to no activity in soil. Apply product to actively growing weeds for best control. Little to no control of weeds that emerge after application will be achieved.
- For optimum weed control:
  - Make sure uniform, thorough spray coverage is obtained
  - Avoid cultivation from 5 days prior to application to 7 days following application
  - If possible, avoid application in heavy dew, fog, mist or rain
  - Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 between dawn and 2 hours before sunset (to optimize lambsquarters and velvetleaf control)
- Under good growing conditions, leaves and young shoots will exhibit leaf necrosis within 2 to 4 days of application
- When applying to most weed species, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 will be rainfast 4 (four) hours after treatment (if weeds are exposed to rain prior to four hours after application, may need retreatment, or may give decreased weed control)
- Decreased weed control may be observed if weeds are under stress due to such environmental conditions as cloudy weather, cool temperatures or drought.

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

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.

Before adding FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to the spray tank, make sure the tank has been thoroughly cleaned and free of any product residue. See CLEANING section for instructions. The spray tank must also be properly calibrated prior to use.

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 dilutes quickly and easily in water. For proper mixing fill the spray tank with water and begin agitation. Add FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 and continue agitation. Prior to applying FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to crops or use sites, flush out the spray system lines. This will guarantee that the complete system contains and is applying the correct concentration of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234.

### TANK MIXTURES - COMPATIBILITY

If applying FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in a tank mix or with other mixing products, test compatibility prior to mixing in application equipment.

Compatibility test: In a lidded jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, in their relative proportions. Invert, shake or mix the jar thoroughly. If mixture forms precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balls up or forms oily film or layers, this indicates incompatibility. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes before determining compatibility.

### TANK MIXTURES – 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.

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied on its own or in combination with other herbicides to provide additional residual control or to support product performance. Make certain that any tank mix partners are registered for use on the same crops or use sites on this product label, and follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Consult specific crop use directions for additional information regarding rates and restrictions.

Mix FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 using the following procedure:

1. Fill a clean spray tank with ½ of water required for treatment
2. Begin agitation
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, use a clean container to make a slurry of the powder and a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank; rinse slurry mix container; add rinsate to spray tank
4. If required, add appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add to spray tank next
6. Add the rest of the water to the spray tank
7. Continue agitation and add measured amount of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to spray tank.
8. A silicone antifoam agent can be added, if needed to deter foaming.

Maintain agitation until the product is used. If spray mixture settles, be sure to thoroughly agitate to remix the solution prior to continuing application. Foaming can be minimized by positioning bypass line near or on the bottom of the tank. Use screen size of 50 mesh or greater in line strainers and nozzles.



## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to weeds in a manner that results in good coverage of the weed foliage, otherwise diminished weed control will result. Make application when weeds are small and growing (3 inches or less in height), at rates indicated in crop specific sections of this product label.

### GROUND APPLICATION

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied as a broadcast treatment. To ensure complete spray coverage, mix product in at least 15 gallons of water per acre, and up to 20 gallons of water per acre if weed or crop canopy is heavy, unless otherwise indicated in specific crop use directions. For additional information concerning product application, consult the Spray Drift Management portion of this label.

### AERIAL APPLICATION

Unless otherwise specified in specific crop use directions, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied aerially. Mix product in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. For additional information concerning product application, consult the Spray Drift Management portion of this label.

**APPLICATION RESTRICTION:** Air-assisted spray equipment, flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment cannot be used.

## CLEANING

Before storing, mixing or applying FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, ensure that all tanks or storage containers have been thoroughly cleaned, including all lines and filters. Thoroughly clean and rinse any containers with a commercial tank cleaner, and consult labeling for any product previously contained or used for additional specific cleaning directions.

After storing, mixing or applying FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, clean the equipment or containers thoroughly:

- Triple rinse spray equipment
- Use a commercial tank cleaner following rinses
- Completely remove any foam or rinsate from the boom and spray tank
- Consult pesticide disposal directions for disposing of rinsate

## CROP ROTATION

Do not plant crops in previously treated areas unless in compliance with the Rotational Restrictions found below, or in the specific crop use directions. Illegal residues may result if Rotational Restrictions are not followed.

Consult Potato Vine Desiccation Use Directions for Rotational Restrictions specifically following FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 application to potatoes as a vine desiccant.

Crop	Minimum Rotational Interval
Canola Corn, Sweet Corn Cotton Soybeans Sugarbeets	0 days  (may be planted at any time after FBN <sup>SM</sup> 234 application)
Root and Tuber Vegetables Leafy Vegetables Brassica Leafy Vegetables Small Grains (Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Rye, Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat)	70 days
Other Crops*	180 days

\*For all crops not listed in the table above, there must be a minimum rotation interval of 180 days.

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Glufosinate-ammonium, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 10 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 10 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 10 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds. If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Herbicide. If resistance develops, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Herbicide may not provide sufficient control of target species. If suspected weed resistance is observed in a particular weed species, contact your retailer representative or FBN Inputs LLC at support@farmersbusinessnetwork.com.

Suspected herbicide resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

1. Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide applied at specified application rates, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds.
2. The spreading of a patch of a particular weed species that survives a herbicide application; and
3. Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

### Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting before and after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed. User should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

**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 necessary 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.

**LISTED BERRY, TREE AND VINE CROPS USE DIRECTIONS**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to the following Berry, Tree and Vine Crops:

- Bushberry subgroup 13B: blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry
- Lingonberry, juneberry, 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 Fruits group 11-10: apples, 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: almond, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachio, walnut
- Vine: all grape varieties (table, wine, raisin)

Application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be made via broadcast, spot or directed spray or banded spray applications

## USE RATE AND TIMING

### BROADCAST APPLICATION

Make broadcast application at the following use rates, depending on height of weeds or growth phase of grasses:

Weed Size and Stage	FBN <sup>SM</sup> 234 Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl. oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A)
Weeds <6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz/A (1.02 lb ai/A)
Weeds >6" in height and or/grasses that have tillered	56 – 82 fl. oz/A (1.02-1.50 lb ai/A)

### SPOT OR DIRECTED SPRAY

Make application to weeds until foliage is wet, but not to the point of runoff. Use 1.7 fl. oz. (0.03 lb ai) FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per gallon of water.

### BANDED APPLICATION

Rates indicated above are for broadcast use. The equivalents must be adjusted to reflect the actual treated area. The following formulas indicate accurate rate and volume for banded uses:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

### SUCKER CONTROL

Apply 56 oz. product/A (1.02 lb ai/A) in a split application to young, green uncalled suckers that are no more than 12" in length. Wait approximately 4 weeks between applications. Sucker foliage must be thoroughly covered with product.

### IMPORTANT

- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied as a directed broadcast spray, banded or spot treatment, to control weeds and undesirable vegetation in tree, vine and berries listed above
- Consult Weed Chart A for weeds controlled
- For best results, use appropriate rates for size of weeds, make sure spray consistently and fully covers weeds, and apply to emerged weeds that are young and actively growing and which are less than 3" in height
- For enhanced performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, apply during warm and sunny weather, and high humidity
- Lower use rate, unfavorable environment, or weed growth stage at time of treatment could result in regrowth of weeds. Additional application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 may be needed for control of weeds growing from seeds or in-ground portions of weeds
- Use highest labeled application rate for weeds in thick populations or under stress (including prior treatments with other herbicides). Do not retreat after previous herbicide application until weeds have reached adequate height for effective treatment
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 solution can injure or severely damage green bark, branches or vegetation, or desirable nontarget plants. Avoid contact with mixture, spray, drift or mist. Trunks with callused, established

brown bark, or shielded by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers can be sprayed with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234

- Thoroughly clean application equipment following use.

### TANK MIXES

Unexposed plant parts or residual weed growth is not controlled by FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234. For residual control or control of a broader spectrum of weeds, or to support product performance, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on berries, trees and vine crops. 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 mix. When using FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in a tank mix, additional surfactant is not required.

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- **Berries and Stone Fruit:** Do not exceed 164 fl. oz./A (3 lb ai/A) FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to berry per year. Do not make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate of 82 fl. oz./A (1.5 lb. ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application. Retreatment interval is 28 days.
- **Citrus, Olive, Pome Fruit, Tree Nuts, and Vines:** Do not exceed 246 fl. oz./A (4.5 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year. Do not make more than 3 applications at the maximum rate of 82 fl. oz./A (1.5 lb. ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application to tree nuts, vines, pome fruit citrus or olives. Retreatment interval is 14 days.
- Do not apply this product within 14 days of listed nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
- Do not graze, harvest, or feed orchard cover crops to livestock
- Do not make directed spray or spot applications to vine trunk or tree trunk, or spot applications to suckers (to avoid injury)
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is not to be applied through any type of irrigation system
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is not to be applied aurally to tree, berry or vine crops

### PUBLIC, RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FARMSTEADS USE DIRECTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be used around public and recreational areas and non-crop areas of farmsteads to provide nonselective weed control. Use areas include:

- building foundations and farmstead areas
- shelter belts
- along fences and fence lines
- ditch banks and dry ditches
- storage and lumber yards, tank farms, pumping stations
- airports, commercial plants
- schools and other educational facilities
- parks, parking lots

### USE RATES AND TIMING

Application can be made by application or spot spray. Consult these directions in the 'Tree, Vine and Berry' crops section of this label for these use directions.

Consult Weed List A for list of weeds controlled.

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 246 fl. oz/A (4.50 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.
- Do not apply more than 82 fl. oz/A (1.50 lb. ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.

**WEED LIST A**For **Berry, Tree and Vine Crops** and **Farmsteads****BROADLEAF WEEDS**

Alkali sida	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, entireleaf	Redmaids
Ammannia, purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Shepherd's-Purse
Arrowhead,	Gromwell, field	Morningglory, pitted	Smartweed,
California	Groundcherry,	Mullein, turkey	Pennsylvania
Buckwheat, wild	cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Sowthistle, annual
Buffalobur	Groundsel, common	Nettle	Spurge, prostrate
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, black	Starthistle, yellow
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, eastern	Sunflower, common
Chickweed, common	Knotweed	black	Sunflower, prairie
Chinese thornapple	Kochia	Nightshade, hairy	Sunflower, volunteer
Cocklebur, common	Lambsquarters,	Pennycress	Swinecress
Cudweed	common	Pigweed, redroot	Thistle, Russian
Cutleaf evening-primrose	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple-weed	Turnip, wild
Dodder	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Velvetleaf
Eclipta	London rocket	Purslane, common	Vervain
Fiddleneck	Mallow, common	Radish, wild	Vetch
Filaree	Malva (little mallow)	Ragweed, common	Virginia copperleaf
Filaree, redstem	Marestail	Ragweed, giant	Willowherb, panicle

**BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS**

Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mullein, common	Rocket, yellow
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Mustard, tansy	Rose, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, purple	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogbank (hemp)	Nutsedge, yellow	Spurge, leafy
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Onion, wild	Thistle, bull
Bulrush <sup>1</sup>	Goldenrod, gray	Orchardgrass	Thistle, musk
Burdock	Guineagrass	Paragrass	Torpedograss
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Plantain	Vaseygrass
Clover, Alsike	Lovegrass	Poison ivy/oak	Woodsorrel
Clover, red	Mugwort	Quackgrass	Yarrow, common
Clover, white			

<sup>1</sup>suppression only**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 <sup>1</sup>	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual <sup>2</sup>	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

<sup>1</sup>suppression only<sup>2</sup>Make application to annual ryegrass before it reaches 3" tall

## CANOLA USE DIRECTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to LibertyLink® canola to control weeds.

### USE RATE AND TIMING

Apply 22 - 29 fl. oz. / A (0.40 – 0.53 lb ai/A) product to canola in cotyledon to early bolt stage. A second application of up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A) may be used for control of later emerging weeds. Consult Weed List B (20-22 fl. oz. rate) (0.37 - 0.40 lb ai/A) for weed species controlled.

### IMPORTANT

- For enhanced performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, apply during warm and sunny weather and high humidity
- For best results, make sure spray consistently and fully covers weeds, and apply to emerged weeds that are young and actively growing and which are less than 3" in height
- Use of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 may result in a temporary slight discoloration of canola after application, which will not influence yield, growth or maturity of the crop.
- Early season weed control is necessary for best harvest
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 will not control any volunteer LibertyLink® plants (corn, cotton, soybean or sugarbeets) that are left from the previous season.

If canola is injured or adversely affected by environmental stress or conditions (such as excessive rainfall, fog, heavy dew, cool temperatures, cloudiness, drought, pest pressure, etc.) or prior herbicide application, weed control can be reduced

### TANK MIXES

To support product performance, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on canola. 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 mix. When using FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in a tank mix with a grass herbicide used at a reduced rate (including a herbicide containing the active ingredients quizalofop, sethoxydim or clethodim) the AMS rate may be reduced to 1.5 lb./A. When using FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in a tank mix, additional surfactant is not required.

### SPRAY ADDITIVE

If weeds are under stress or if more persistent weeds (including velvetleaf or lambsquarters) are present, addition of Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 1.5 to 3 lb /A to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can enhance results. Choose appropriate rate based on temperatures and environmental conditions, the probability of leaf burn, or tank mixes. If necessary, other additives, such as drift control agents can be used. Use of an antifoam agent is advised. Use care when adding additional crop oils or surfactants, as the risk of an adverse crop response can be increased.

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 87 fl. oz. / A (1.60 lb ai /A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.
- Do not apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.
- Minimum retreatment interval of 7 days.
- When FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is used as a burndown, no additional (post emergent) applications can be made to canola.
- Do not make more than 2 in-season applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to canola per year (3 applications per year including burndown).
- Preharvest interval is 65 days.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is not to be applied through any type of irrigation system.
- Canola treated with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 cannot be cut for hay or grazed
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to LibertyLink® canola in the following states: AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV



## SWEET CORN[\*], FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN USE DIRECTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to LibertyLink® corn to control weeds.

**[\*Not for use on sweet corn in California]**

### USE RATE AND TIMING

Apply 29-43 fl. oz. / A (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A) product to field and silage corn, or 22 fl. oz./ A (0.40 lb ai/A) product to sweet corn. A second application of 29-43 fl. oz. (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A) (field and silage corn) or 22 fl. oz. (0.40 lb ai/A) (sweet corn), or tank mix with a residual herbicide may be used for control of later emerging weeds. Consult weed list B for weed species controlled.

### TIMING

- Corn up to 24" tall or V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars), whichever comes first – apply over the top or ground application with drop nozzle
- Corn 24" to 36" tall – ground application with drop nozzle (avoid spraying corn stalk leaf axis or whorls)

### IMPORTANT

- For best results, make sure spray consistently and fully covers weeds and apply to emerged weeds that are young and actively growing and which are less than 3" in height.
- For enhanced performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, apply during warm and sunny weather and high humidity
- Early season weed control is necessary for best harvest

If corn is injured or adversely affected by environmental stress or conditions (such as excessive rainfall, fog, heavy dew, cool temperatures, cloudiness, drought, pest pressure, etc.) or prior herbicide applications, weed control can be reduced.

### TANK MIXES

To support product performance, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on corn (sweet, field or silage). 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 mix. Additional surfactant is not needed when tank mixing. If tank mixing with products containing the active ingredients carfentrazone-ethyl, metolachlor, s-metolachlor, and products with a combination of s-metolachlor, mezzotrione and atrazine, use ½ rate with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, to reduce the risk for adverse crop response. If tank mixing with products containing pendimethalin, be aware that reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail and volunteer corn can occur.

### SPRAY ADDITIVE

If weeds are under stress or if more persistent weeds (including velvetleaf or lambsquarters) are present, addition of Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 1.5 to 3 lb /A to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can enhance results. Choose appropriate rate based on temperatures and environmental conditions, the probability of leaf burn, or tank mixes. Use of an antifoam agent is advised. Use care when adding additional crop oils or surfactants, as the risk of an adverse crop response can be increased.

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 2 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to corn per year.
- When FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is used as a burndown, no additional (post emergent) applications can be made to corn.
- Do not exceed 87 fl. oz. / A (1.60 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year for field and silage corn, not more than the 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) per application.
- Do not exceed 44 fl. oz. / A (0.80 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year for sweet corn, no more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) per application.
- Minimum retreatment interval of 7 days.

- Preharvest intervals are 50 days for sweet corn ears, 55 days for sweet corn stover, 60 days for field and silage corn forage and 70 days for field and silage corn grain and fodder.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is not to be applied through any type of irrigation system.
- Nitrogen solutions are not to be used as spray carriers

## COTTON USE DIRECTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> cotton (broadcast, over-the-top postemergence or directed spray) to control weeds, or conventional (non LibertyLink<sup>®</sup>) cotton (postemergence hooded/shielded spray) to control weeds. If FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 comes in contact with non LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> cotton plants (foliage or stems), serious injury or loss of plant could occur. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can also be used for post-harvest applications.

### USE RATE AND TIMING

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to cotton via two different use patterns. TIMING 1 use pattern is used if weeds are particularly large, or weed pressure is high due to environmental conditions preventing timely use of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234. TIMING 2 use pattern is used for low to medium weed pressure. Consult Weed List B for weed species controlled.

Use Pattern	Use Rate Application 1	Use Rate Application 2	Use Rate Application 3	Minimum Retreatment Interval	Cumulative Maximum use rate per year
<b>TIMING 1</b>	32 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.59 - 0.79 lb ai/A)	29 fl. oz./A* (0.53 lb ai/A)	None	10 days	72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lb ai/A)
<b>TIMING 2</b>	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A)	10 days	87 fl. oz. / A (1.60 lb ai/A)

\*Yearly maximum use rate is 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lb ai/A) (including all application timings) when a single application higher than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) is made.

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 cannot be applied to cotton south of Tampa in Florida (Route 60) or in Hawaii (except for application to breeding nurseries or test plots)
- **Timing 1:** If large weeds or dense infestation is present, because timely application was not possible (due to environmental conditions), an application not to exceed 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb ai/A) can be made, and a second application may be made at a maximum rate of 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A). If applying a maximum application rate of greater than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A), the maximum yearly application rate is not to exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.3 lb ai/A), including all application timings. Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- **Timing 2:** Do not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.60 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year, including all application timings. Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application. Do not make more than 3 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.
- Preharvest interval is 70 days.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is not to be applied through any type of irrigation system

### BANDED APPLICATION

Rates indicated above are for broadcast use. The equivalents must be adjusted to reflect the actual treated area. The following formulas indicate accurate rate and volume for banded uses:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Amount of banded product needed per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre} = \text{Banded spray volume needed per acre}$$

**POST HARVEST APPLICATION**

When using FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 as a post harvest burndown treatment to cotton fields, a single application not to exceed 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb ai/A) can be applied. Adjust use rate to correspond with size of weeds. If the single application rate exceeds 29 fl. oz./A, then the yearly maximum use rate is 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lb ai/A) (including all application timings).

**LIBERTYLINK® COTTON**

Apply product foliarly over the top or directed spray to the lower 1/3 of the cotton stand.

**NON LIBERTYLINK® COTTON - HOODED SPRAY APPLICATION**

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 via a hooded sprayer that is designed to direct product spray to the weeds and minimize exposure to cotton plants. When using this method of application, take all possible steps to avoid exposing cotton plants to product spray. Key points for using hooded sprayer are:

- A hooded sprayer operates so that the top and sides are enclosed by a hood, protecting cotton from product spray
- Set up hooded sprayer so that it is run on or skims across the field, and operate the sprayer in a manner and speed that keeps the hood from bouncing or raising off the ground (NOTE – if hood becomes raised, it can allow spray particles to escape, which could cause damage or loss of cotton plant)
- Adjust hoods to protect desirable plants and use nozzles that deliver uniform exposure
- Avoid applying where ground is sloped or uneven, and could allow spray hoods to be raised off the ground

**IMPORTANT**

- For best results, make sure spray consistently and fully covers weeds, and apply to emerged weeds that are young and actively growing and which are less than 3" in height
- For enhanced performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, apply during warm and sunny weather, and high humidity
- If cotton are injured or adversely affected by environmental stress or conditions (such as excessive rainfall, fog, heavy dew, cool temperatures, cloudiness, drought, pest pressure, etc.) or prior herbicide application, weed control can be reduced
- Consult Weed Chart B for weed control, and if a mixed population of weeds are present, use the rate necessary to control all weed species.
- Additional application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 or tank mix with other herbicide may be needed for control of weeds growing from seeds or in-ground portions of weeds
- Early season weed control is necessary for best harvest
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 will not control any volunteer LibertyLink® plants (corn, cotton, soybean, sugarbeet) that are left from the previous season

**TANK MIXES**

To support product performance, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on cotton. 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 mix.

**SPRAY ADDITIVE**

If weeds are under stress or if more persistent weeds (including velvetleaf or lambsquarters) are present, addition of Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 1.5 to 3 lb /A to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can enhance results. Choose appropriate rate based on temperatures and environmental conditions, the probability of leaf burn, or tank mixes. Use of an antifoam agent is advised. Use care when adding additional crop oils or surfactants, as the risk of an adverse crop response can be increased.

**SOYBEANS USE DIRECTIONS**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to LibertyLink® soybeans to control weeds.

**USE RATE AND TIMING**

Apply 29 - 43 fl. oz. /A (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A) product to soybeans, from emergence up to just before bloom. A second application of 29 - 43 fl. oz. /A (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A) can be used for later emerging weeds. Consult Weed List B for weed species controlled. Yearly maximum use rate is 87 fl. oz./A (1.60 lb ai/A).

**IMPORTANT**

- For enhanced performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, apply during warm and sunny weather and high humidity
- For best results, make sure spray consistently and fully covers weeds, and apply to emerged weeds that are young and actively growing and which are less than 3" in height
- Early season weed control is necessary for best harvest
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can provide complete weed control when applied in a timely manner, however tank mixing or use of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in conjunction with residual herbicides can help with reduction of early season weed competition, and control of later emerging weeds (particularly if environmental conditions prevented timely application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234)

If soybeans are injured or adversely affected by environmental stress or conditions (such as excessive rainfall, fog, heavy dew, cool temperatures, cloudiness, drought, pest pressure, etc.) or prior herbicide application, weed control can be reduced.

**TANK MIXES**

To support product performance, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on soybeans. 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 mix. Additional surfactant is not necessary when tank mixing.

**SPRAY ADDITIVES**

If weeds are under stress or if more persistent weeds (including velvetleaf or lambsquarters) are present, addition of Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 1.5 to 3 lb /A to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can enhance results. Use of an antifoam agent is advised. Use care when adding additional crop oils or surfactants, as the risk of an adverse crop response can be increased.

**CROP RESTRICTIONS**

- Do not make more than 2 in-season applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to soybeans per year (3 applications per year including burndown).
- Do not exceed the max yearly application rate of 87 fl. oz. / A (1.60 lb ai/A).
- Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. / A (0.66 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in a single application.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
- Preharvest interval is 70 days.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is not to be applied through any type of irrigation system
- Soybeans treated with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 cannot be cut for hay or grazed
- Nitrogen solutions are not to be used as spray carriers.

## SUGARBEETS USE DIRECTIONS

[(Not for use in California)]

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to LibertyLink® sugarbeets to control weeds.

### USE RATE AND TIMING

Apply up to 30 fl. oz. /A (0.55 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to sugarbeets, from cotyledon stage up to 10 leaf stage. A second application of up to 30 fl. oz. /A (0.55 lb ai/A) will be needed to control later emerging weeds. Consult Weed List B for weed species controlled. Optimum control is obtained when weeds are 1 inch or less in height or diameter. Yearly maximum use rate is 60 fl. oz./A (1.1 lb ai/A).

### IMPORTANT

- To avoid reduced performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, do not apply when heavy dew, fog, or mist/rain are present
- For best results, make sure spray consistently and fully covers weeds, and apply to emerged weeds that are young and actively growing and which are less than 3" in height
- Make a cultivation 5 days before or 5 days after application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234. Early season weed control is necessary for best harvest
- If sugarbeets are injured or adversely affected by environmental stress or conditions (such as excessive rainfall, fog, heavy dew, cool temperatures, cloudiness, drought, pest pressure, etc.) or prior herbicide application, weed control can be reduced
- Weeds that emerge after FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 has been applied will not be controlled, as FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 does not exhibit residual activity. If crop experiences a rain event within 4 hours of application, retreatment may be necessary, however after 4 hours, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is rainfast.

### TANK MIXES

To support product performance, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on sugarbeets. 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 mix.

### SPRAY ADDITIVES

If necessary, drift control agents can be used with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234. Do not use surfactants. If weeds are under stress or if more persistent weeds (including velvetleaf or lambsquarters) are present, addition of Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 1.5 to 3 lb /A to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can enhance results. Choose appropriate rate based on temperatures and environmental conditions, the probability of leaf burn, or tank mixes. Use of an antifoam agent is advised.

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed the max yearly application rate of 60 fl. oz. / A (1.1 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 30 fl. oz./ A of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in a single application.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is 10 days.
- Do not make more than two applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.
- Preharvest interval is 60 days.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is not to be applied through any type of irrigation system
- Sugarbeets treated with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 cannot be cut for hay or grazed
- Rotation crop plantback in sugarbeet field treated with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is 120 days after last application for all crops except: wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum and triticale (70 day plantback restriction); or corn, cotton, soybeans, canola and sugar beet LibertyLink® crops (0 day plantback restriction)

## FALLOW FIELDS USE DIRECTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to fallow fields to control or suppress weeds, as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields. See Weed List B for a list of target weed species.

### USE RATE AND TIMING

Consult Weed List B for appropriate application rate based on weed type and size.

Use 22 or 29 fl. oz./A (0.40 – 0.53 lb ai/A) on fallow fields for control of target weed species.

Mix FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 with ammonium sulfate for application to fallow fields.

### RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST:

- Do not exceed 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.
- Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application per year.

### IMPORTANT

#### TANK MIXES

To support product performance, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use in fallow fields. 2,4-D, atrazine or glyphosate are advised tank mix partners. 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 mix. When using FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in a tank mix, additional surfactant is not required.

## WEED LIST B

### For Canola; Cotton; Sweet, Field and Popcorn; Soybeans; Fallow Fields

The weed table indicates rates of product to be used per acre. If weed populations are mixed, apply at indicated rate to weeds of 3 inches in height or less.

<b>Broadleaf Weeds</b> (including biotypes resistant to ALS, Auxin, Glyphosate, HPPD, PPO and Triazine)					
<b>Weed Species</b>	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29-43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A)	<b>Weed Species</b>	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29-43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A)
Amaranth, Palmer <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> )	NR	C	Morningglory, sharppod ( <i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba</i> )	C	C
Anoda, spurred ( <i>Anoda cristata</i> )	C	C	Morningglory, smallflower ( <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> )	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida ( <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> )	C	C	Morningglory, tall ( <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> )	C	C
Black medic ( <i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.)	C	C	Mustard, wild ( <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> )	C	C
Blueweed, Texas ( <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.)	C	C	Nightshade, black ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> )	C	C
Buckwheat, wild ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> )	C	C	Nightshade, eastern black ( <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> )	C	C
Buffalobur ( <i>Solanum cornutum</i> )	C	C	Nightshade, hairy ( <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> )	C	C
Burcucumber ( <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> )	C	C	Pennycress ( <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> )	C	C
Canola, volunteer <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Brassica</i> spp.)	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>	Pigweed, redroot ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )	C	C
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers) ( <i>Galium aparine</i> L.)	C	C	Pigweed, prostrate ( <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> )	C	C
Carpetweed ( <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> )	C	C	Pigweed, spiny ( <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> )	C	C
Chickweed, common ( <i>Stellaria media</i> )	C	C	Pigweed, smooth ( <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> )	C	C
Cocklebur, common ( <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> )	C	C	Pigweed, tumble ( <i>Amaranthus albus</i> )	C	C

<b>Broadleaf Weeds (including biotypes resistant to ALS, Auxin, Glyphosate, HPPD, PPO and Triazine)</b>					
<b>Weed Species</b>	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29-43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A)	<b>Weed Species</b>	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29-43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A)
Copperleaf, hophornbeam ( <i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i> )	C	C	Puncturevine ( <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> )	C	C
Cotton, volunteer <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Gossypium spp.</i> )	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>	Purslane, common ( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> )	C	C
Croton, tropic ( <i>Croton glandulosus</i> )	C	C	Pusley, Florida ( <i>Richardia scabra</i> )	S	C
Croton, woolly ( <i>Croton capitatus</i> )	C	C	Ragweed, common ( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> )	C	C
Eclipta ( <i>Eclipta alba</i> )	C	C	Ragweed, giant ( <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> )	C	C
Devil's claw ( <i>Proboscidea Louisiana</i> )	C	C	Senna coffee ( <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> )	C	C
Fleabane, annual ( <i>Erigeron annuus</i> )	C	C	Sesbania, hemp ( <i>Sesbania herbacea</i> )	C	C
Galinsoga, hairy ( <i>Galinsoga ciliate</i> )	C	C	Shepherd's Purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> )	C	C
Galinsoga, small flower ( <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> )	C	C	Sicklepod (java bean) ( <i>Senna obtusifolia</i> )	C	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf ( <i>Physalis angulate</i> )	C	C	Sida, prickly ( <i>Sida spinosa L.</i> )	C	C
Geranium, cutleaf ( <i>Geranium dissectum L.</i> )	C	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ( <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> )	C	C
Hempnettle ( <i>Galeopsis sp.</i> )	C	C	Smellmelon ( <i>Cucumis melo L. var. Dudaim</i> )	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Solanum carolinense</i> )	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	Sowthistle, annual ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus L.</i> )	C	C
Jimsonweed ( <i>Datura stramonium</i> )	C	C	Soybeans, volunteer <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Glycine max</i> )	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>
Knotweed ( <i>Polygonum spec.</i> )	C	C	Spurge, prostrate ( <i>Euphorbia humifusa</i> )	C	C
Kochia ( <i>Kochia scoparia</i> )	C	C	Spurge, spotted ( <i>Euphorbia maculate L.</i> )	C	C
Ladysthumb ( <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> )	C	C	Starbur, bristly ( <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> )	C	C
Lambsquarters, common <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )	C	C	Sunflower, common ( <i>Helianthus annuus</i> )	C	C
Mallow, common ( <i>Malva spec.</i> )	C	C	Sunflower, prairie ( <i>Corythucha pura</i> )	C	C
Mallow, Venice ( <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> )	C	C	Sunflower, volunteer ( <i>Girassol</i> )	C	C
Marestail <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Conyza Canadensis</i> )	S	C	Thistle, Russian <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Salsola kali</i> )	S <sup>2</sup>	C
Marshelder, annual ( <i>Iva annua</i> )	C	C	Velvetleaf <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> )	C	C
Morningglory, entireleaf ( <i>Ipomoea hederacea var. intergriuscula</i> )	C	C	Waterhemp, common ( <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> )	NR	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf ( <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> )	C	C	Waterhemp, tall ( <i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i> )	NR	C
Morningglory, pitted ( <i>Ipomoea lacunose</i> )	C	C			

**C = Control; NR = Not Recommended; S = Suppression**

<sup>1</sup> If volunteer crops are LibertyLink® from the previous season, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 will not control them

<sup>2</sup> For control, a sequential application may be needed

<sup>3</sup> Apply on marestail that is 6" in height, for best results

<sup>4</sup> For best control, make application to lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf between dawn and 2 hours prior to sunset.

<b>Biennial and Perennial Weeds</b> (including biotypes resistant to ALS, Auxin, Glyphosate, HPPD, PPO and Triazine)	
For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, apply tank mix partners or sequential applications of FBN <sup>SM</sup> 234.	
Alfalfa ( <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.)	Milkweed, common* ( <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> )
Bermudagrass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	Milkweed, honeyvine* ( <i>Ampelamus albidus</i> )
Bindweed, field ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.)	Muhly, wirestem* ( <i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i> )
Bindweed, hedge ( <i>Calystegia sepium</i> )	Nightshade, silverleaf ( <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> )
Bluegrass, Kentucky ( <i>Poa pratensis</i> L.)	Nutsedge, purple* ( <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> )
Blueweed, Texas ( <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.)	Nutsedge, yellow* ( <i>Cyperus ferax</i> )
Bromegrass, smooth ( <i>Bromus inermis</i> )	Orchardgrass ( <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.)
Burdock ( <i>Arctium sp.</i> )	Poinsettia, wild ( <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.)
Bursage, woolyleaf ( <i>Ambrosia grayi</i> )	Pokeweed ( <i>Phytolaccaceae</i> )
Chickweed, mouse-ear ( <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> L.)	Quackgrass* ( <i>Agropyron repens</i> )
Clover, red ( <i>Trifolium pretense</i> L.)	Sowthistle, perennial ( <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.)
Dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> )	Thistle, bull ( <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> )
Dock, smooth ( <i>Rumex spec.</i> )	Thistle, Canada ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )
Dogbane, hemp* ( <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> )	Timothy* ( <i>Phleum pretense</i> L.)
Goldenrod, gray* ( <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> )	Wormwood, biennial ( <i>Artemisia biennis</i> )
Johnsongrass, rhizome ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	

\*Suppression Only

<b>Grass Weeds</b> (including biotypes resistant to ALS, Auxin, Glyphosate, HPPD, PPO and Triazine)					
Weed Species	22 fl.	29-43 fl.	Weed Species	22 fl.	29-43 fl.
	oz./A (0.40 lb ai/A)	oz./A (0.53- 0.79 lb ai/A)		oz./A (0.40 lb ai/A)	oz./A (0.53- 0.79 lb ai/A)
Barley, volunteer <sup>3</sup>	C	C	Millet, wild-proso ( <i>Panicum millaceum</i> L.)	C	C
Barnyardgrass ( <i>Echinochloa spec.</i> )	C	C	Millet, proso volunteer ( <i>Milium vernale</i> )	C	C
Bluegrass, annual ( <i>Poa annua</i> L.)	C	C	Oat, wild <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Avena fatua</i> )	C	C
Corn, volunteer <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Zea mays</i> L.)	C	C	Panicum, fall ( <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> )	C	C
Crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> )	C	C	Panicum, Texas ( <i>Panicum texanum</i> )	C	C
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> )	C	C	Rice, red ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.)	C	C
Cupgrass, woolly ( <i>Eriochloa villosa</i> )	C	C	Rice, volunteer <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> )	C	C
Foxtail, bristly ( <i>Setaria verticillate</i> )	C	C	Sandbur, field <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i> )	S	C
Foxtail, giant ( <i>Setaria faberi</i> )	C	C	Shattercane ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> PERS.)	C	C
Foxtail, green ( <i>Setaria viridis</i> )	C	C	Signalgrass, broadleaf ( <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> )	C	C
Foxtail, robust purple ( <i>Setaria viridis</i> )	C	C	Sprangletop ( <i>Leptochloa spec.</i> )	C	C
Foxtail, yellow <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> )	C	C	Sorghum, volunteer ( <i>Sorghum sp.</i> )	C	C
Goosegrass <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Eleusine indica</i> )	C	C	Stinkgrass ( <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> )	C	C
Johnsongrass, seedling ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	C	C	Wheat, volunteer <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Triticum spec.</i> )	C	C
Junglerice ( <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> )	C	C	Witchgrass ( <i>Panicum virgatum</i> L.)	C	C

**C = Control; NR = Not Recommended; S = Suppression**<sup>1</sup>Volunteer corn or rice will be best controlled with a timeline cultivation 7-10 days following application, and/or an additional treatment 10 – 21 days after initial application. If volunteer crops are LibertyLink® from the previous season, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 will not control them<sup>2</sup>Treat before tiller initiation for optimum control of crabgrass, field sandbur, wild oats or yellow foxtail<sup>3</sup>For control, a sequential application may be needed



**BURNDOWN USE DIRECTIONS**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied prior to planting or emergence of conventional or LibertyLink® canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean or sugarbeet, to act as a burndown agent for existing weed species.

**USE RATE AND TIMING**

Apply as indicated in the charts, below.

**BURNDOWN IN CONVENTIONAL CROPS**

Conventional Crop	Use Rate: Burndown	Use Rate: In Season	Cumulative Maximum use rate per year
Sugarbeets	29 - 36 fl. oz./A (0.53 – 0.66 lb ai/A)	None	36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 29 – 36 fl oz/A (0.53-0.66 lbs ai/A) as a burndown application.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>Do not exceed 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year for all application timings.</li> <li>Do not make more than one application per year.</li> </ul>		
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Soybeans	29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A)	None	43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 29 – 43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A) as a burndown application.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>Do not exceed 43 fl. oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year for all application timings.</li> <li>Do not make more than one application per year.</li> </ul>		

**BURNDOWN IN LIBERTY LINK CROPS**

LibertyLink® Crop	Use Rate: Burndown	Use Rate: In Season	Cumulative Maximum use rate per year
Soybean, Corn, Sweet corn	29 – 43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A)	29 – 43 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A) (2 applications max.)	87 fl oz/A (1.60 lb ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year</li> <li>Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 5 days.</li> </ul>		
Canola	29 – 43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) (2 applications max.)	87 fl oz/A (1.60 lb ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.60 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.</li> </ul>		
Sugarbeet	29-36 fl. oz./A (0.53 – 0.66 lb ai/A)	29 fl. oz. /A (0.53 lb ai/A) (1 application)	60 fl oz./A (1.1 lb ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not exceed 60 fl oz/A (1.10 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.</li> </ul>		

**BURNDOWN IN CONVENTIONAL AND LIBERTY LINK COTTON**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied to cotton via two different use patterns.

- TIMING 1 use pattern is used if weed pressure is high and weeds are larger and actively growing.
- TIMING 2 use pattern is used for low to medium weed pressure, and when weeds are small and actively growing.

Use Pattern	Use Rate: Burndown	Use Rate: In Season	Cumulative Maximum Use Rate per Year
<b>TIMING 1</b>	30 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.55 – 0.79 lb ai/A)	22-29 fl. oz./A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A) (1 application)	72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lb ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply 32-43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in first application. 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 (0.53 lb ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>• Do not exceed 72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>• Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum retreatment interval is of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 10 days.</li> </ul>		
<b>TIMING 2</b>	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb ai/A)	22 – 29 fl. oz./A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A) (2 applications)	87 fl. oz./A (1.60 lb ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application. 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 (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A).</li> <li>• Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.60 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>• Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum retreatment interval is of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 10 days.</li> </ul>		

**IMPORTANT**

- For best results, make sure spray consistently and fully covers weeds, and apply to emerged weeds that are young and actively growing and which are less than 3" in height
- For enhanced performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, apply during warm and sunny weather, and high humidity
- If weeds are affected by environmental stress or application is made under stressful or wet conditions (such as excessive rainfall, fog, heavy dew, cool temperatures, cloudiness, drought, pest pressure, etc.) weed control may be reduced

**SPRAY ADDITIVE**

If weeds are under stress or if more persistent weeds (including velvetleaf or lambsquarters) are present, addition of Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 1.5 to 3 lb /A to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can enhance results. Choose appropriate rate based on temperatures and environmental conditions, the probability of leaf burn, or tank mixes. Use of an antifoam agent is advised. Use care when adding additional crop oils or surfactants, as the risk of an adverse crop response can be increased.

## POTATO VINE DESICCATION USE DIRECTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be used to desiccate potato vines once the vines reach senescence.

### USE RATE AND TIMING

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 at the rate of 21 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb ai/A) . Make only one application once the potato vine enters its natural senescence period. Do not split the application. If a particular potato variety has a heavy or dense vine, an application of another desiccation product may be necessary for total desiccation of the potato vine.

Apply the indicated amount of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 in enough water (20 to 100 gallons per acre) to thoroughly cover the potato vines. Take into account the density of the potato vine and increase or decrease spray volume as necessary to achieve complete coverage.

### IMPORTANT:

- It is essential to obtain thorough coverage of the potato vine for adequate desiccation. Make sure the spray boom is operated as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage (this also minimizes any potential for drift)
- If climate conditions are cool and dry, or if potato vine canopy is heavy, make sure to use a spray volume of at least 30 gallons of water per acre

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 21 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year to potato vines.
- Do not apply more than 21 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.
- Do not make more than one application per year.
- Preharvest interval is 9 days.
- Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Additionally, crop rotation and plantback intervals after application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 for potato vine desiccation are as follows:

Crop	Minimum Rotation Interval
All crops other than those listed in this table	120 Days
Barley, Buckwheat, Millet, Oats, Rye, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat	30 Days
Brassica vegetables, leafy vegetables, root and tuber vegetables	70 Days
Canola, Corn, Cotton, Potato, Soybean, Sugar Beets	May be planted at any time

## CANOLA SEED PROPAGATION USE DIRECTIONS

During canola seed propagation, to eliminate vulnerable canola segregates that are sensitive to Glufosinate ammonium, apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 as a foliar spray, as indicated in the chart below. Up to three applications can be made. If canola is injured or adversely affected by environmental stress (such as excessive rainfall, drought, pest pressure, etc.) or prior herbicide application, do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234. If canola is injured or adversely affected by environmental stress (such as excessive rainfall, drought, pest pressure, etc.) or prior herbicide application, do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234.

### CROP RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.60 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.
- Do not apply more than three applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 at up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) per application per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is 10 days.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 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 FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 if LL canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought excessive rainfall, etc).

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

## CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED

### PROPAGATION USE DIRECTIONS

During seed propagation, vulnerable “segregates” (plants sensitive to Glufosinate-ammonium) of corn, cotton and soybean can be selected out by application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234.

### CORN

To pick out sensitive segregates, apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 as indicated in the chart below. A second application, at least 10 days later, can be used, if needed. Corn plants sensitive to Glufosinate ammonium will be seriously injured or killed. To protect plants from FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234, apply herbicide with a hooded sprayer.

	<b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Use Rate</b>	<b>Additive*</b>	<b>Corn Growth Stage</b>
<b>APPLICATION 1</b>	22 fl. oz. / A (0.40 lb ai/A)	AMS – 3 lb./A (17 lb/100 gallons)	V3 – V4 (3 to 4 developed collars)
<b>APPLICATION 2</b>	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb ai/A)	AMS – 3 lb. /A (17 lb/100 gallons)	V6 to V7 – up to 24” tall
<b>RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>Do not exceed 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.</li> </ul>			
*AMS – Ammonium Sulfate; Reduce rate of AMS to 1.5 lb. /A when temperatures exceed 85°F, to limit possibility of leaf burn			

### COTTON

During cotton seed propagation, to eliminate vulnerable cotton segregates that are sensitive to Glufosinate ammonium, apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 as a foliar spray, as indicated in the chart below. Two or three applications can be made, at least 10 days apart. Timing 1 can be used if weeds are particularly large or weed pressure is high due to environmental conditions preventing timely use of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234. Use Timing 2 when making a timely application, under normal pest pressure.

### TIMING 1

	<b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Use Rate</b>	<b>Cotton Growth Stage</b>
<b>APPLICATION 1</b>	32 - 43 fl. oz. / A (0.59 – 0.79 lb ai/A)	Emergence, up to early bloom
<b>APPLICATION 2</b>	29 fl. oz. / A (0.59 lb ai/A)	
<b>RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, make a single application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> at up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A).</li> <li>A second application may be made of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A).</li> <li>Do not exceed 72 fl oz /A (1.32 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year to cotton and no more than two applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 can be made under this scenario.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.</li> <li>Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.</li> </ul>		

**TIMING 2**

	<b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Use Rate</b>	<b>Cotton Growth Stage</b>
<b>APPLICATION 1</b>	29 fl. oz. / A (0.53 lb ai/A)	Emergence, up to early bloom
<b>APPLICATION 2</b>	29 fl. oz. / A (0.53 lb ai/A)	
<b>APPLICATION 3</b>	29 fl. oz. / A (0.53 lb ai/A)	
<b>RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 3 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to cotton per year at a maximum of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) per application.</li> <li>Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.60 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 to cotton per year under this scenario.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is 10 days.</li> <li>Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.</li> </ul>		

**SOYBEANS**

To pick out LibertyLink® soybean segregates, apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 as indicated in the chart below. A second application, at least 5 days later, may be used, if needed.

	<b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 Use Rate</b>	<b>Soybean Growth Stage</b>
<b>APPLICATION 1</b>	29 – 43 fl. oz. / A (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A)	Third trifoliolate stage
<b>APPLICATION 2</b>	29 - 43 fl. oz. / A (0.53 – 0.79 lb ai/A)	Up to (but not including) bloom
<b>RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the selection of liberty link “segregates”, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 may be applied at up to 29 to 43 fl. oz/A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliolate stage.</li> <li>A second treatment of 29 to 43 fl. oz/A (0.53-0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>Do not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.60 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per year.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 per application.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.</li> </ul>		

**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. Do not exceed storage temperature of 125° F. If storage temperature for bulk FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is below 32° F, do not pump material until its temperature exceeds 32° 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:*****[Nonrefillable plastic containers less than or equal to 5 gallons]***

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then 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.

***[Nonrefillable plastic containers greater than 5 gallons]***

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap 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 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.

***[Refillable containers]***

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a 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. Return to the point of sale or offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**IMPORTANT WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT NOTICE - READ BEFORE USE:** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before buying or using this product. If you do not accept these terms, do not use product. By using this product, you accept the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, the manner of handling, use or application of Product, or other influencing factors which are abnormal, not reasonably foreseeable or beyond the control of FBN INPUTS,

LLC, its affiliates, and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, and successors (“FBN”). To the extent consistent with applicable law, you assume all such risks. FBN’s sole and exclusive warranty is that the product conforms to the label.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FBN MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, SUITABILITY OF THE PRODUCT TO CONTROL ANY SPECIFIC AGRICULTURAL PEST OR DISEASE, THE PRODUCT’S COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER PRODUCTS OR PERMITTED TANK MIXES, OR THAT THE USE OF THE PRODUCT WILL CAUSE OR RESULT IN ANY PARTICULAR CROP OR SEED PERFORMANCE OUTCOME THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No affiliate, officer, director, employee, agent, or successor of FBN is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein.

**LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FBN DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL LIABILITY WHATSOEVER, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE OR LEGAL THEORY (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, TORT, CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE) FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING DAMAGES FOR LOST PROFITS OR UNREALIZED SAVINGS, CROP LOSS, LOSS OF YIELD, LOSS OF GOOD WILL, AND WORK STOPPAGE TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, YOUR EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE OR LEGAL THEORY (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, TORT, CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE), SHALL, AT FBN’S ELECTION, BE THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

GROUP	10	HERBICIDE
-------	----	-----------

# FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234

## (ABN: FBN<sup>SM</sup> Glufosinate 2.34SL)

**Herbicide**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Glufosinate-ammonium ..... 24.5%\*\*

**OTHER INGREDIENTS**..... 75.5%

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

\*\* 2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

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

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour Medical Emergency 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.	

**Manufactured for:**  
FBN Inputs LLC  
388 El Camino Real  
San Carlos, CA 94070

**EPA Reg. No.:** 92115-NEW  
**EPA Est. No.:** XXXXXXXX



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

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

**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. Do not exceed storage temperature of 125° F. If storage temperature for bulk FBN<sup>SM</sup> 234 is below 32° F, do not pump material until its temperature exceeds 32° 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:**

***[Nonrefillable plastic containers less than or equal to 5 gallons]***

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then 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.

***[Nonrefillable plastic containers greater than 5 gallons]***

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap 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 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.

***[Refillable containers]***

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a 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. Return to the point of sale or offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ Gal**

[All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.]

[The sprout logo, “FBN”, and “Farmers Business Network” are the registered service marks of Farmers Business Network, Inc.]

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



FARMERS BUSINESS NETWORK<sup>SM</sup>  
[any color]