



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

92115-16

Date of Issuance:

8/14/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

FBN 28

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:

8/14/18

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 92115-16.”
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).

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

GROUP	10	HERBICIDE
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# FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28

## (ABN: FBN<sup>SM</sup> Glufosinate 280)

**Herbicide**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is a non-selective herbicide that provides control of a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grassy weeds.**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is registered for use:**

- as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn\*, cotton, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL soybean, and LL sugar beet\*.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on all LibertyLink® (LL) crops including LL canola, LL soybeans, LL corn, LL sweet corn\*, and LL cotton
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on listed trees, vine and berry crops
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on olives
- as a vine desiccant in potatoes

**\*Not for use in California**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

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

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

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

\*CAS Number 77182-82-2

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

**EPA Reg. No. 92115-XX**

**EPA Est. No.**

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

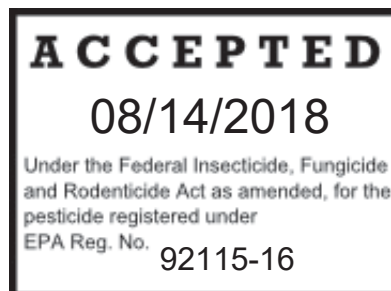
## WARNING - AVISO

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.)

See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

**Manufactured for:**

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



**Net Contents:**

**{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>● Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN:</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 by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>● Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<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.	
<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.	

**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, on skin, or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants;
- chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton<sup>®</sup> ≥ 14 mils;
- shoes and 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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS:** Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

## 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 highwater mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

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

## 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 exception of scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans, which has a 4-day REI. The REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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

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

### **IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

*FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn\*, cotton, olive, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL sweet corn\*, LL soybean, and LL sugar beet\*.

\*Not for use in California.

Post emergence row crop applications of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* may be made only to crops containing the LibertyLink® trait. FBN Inputs LLC does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as LibertyLink® to safely withstand the application of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28*.

The basis of selectivity of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* in crops is the presence of a gene in LibertyLink® crops which results in a plant that is not sensitive to the active ingredient of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28*. Crops not containing the liberty link trait will suffer and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than liberty link crops.

*FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* may be applied to all cotton using a hooded sprayer.

Applications to trees, vines, and berries must avoid contact of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* solution, spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, berries, and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

### **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

*FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* is a water-soluble non-selective herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grassy weeds.

*FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* is registered for use:

- as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn\*, cotton, olive, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL sweet corn\*, LL soybean, and LL sugar beet\*.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on all LL crops including LL canola, LL soybeans, LL corn, LL sweet corn\* and LL cotton.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on listed trees, vine and berry crops.
- as a vine desiccant in potatoes.

\*Not for use in California

*FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* is only foliar active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled.

- Apply *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* to actively growing small weeds as specified in the Weed Control Row Crops section.

- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is a contact herbicide and requires uniform thorough spray coverage.
- Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.
- Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species, therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or FBN Inputs LLC representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 in your region.

### ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS\*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Soybean, Cotton, and Sugar beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica, Leafy Vegetables, and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70 days
All Other Crops	180 Days
*See <i>Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation</i> for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after FBN <sup>SM</sup> 28 applications to potatoes.	

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is a Group 10 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 and other Group 10 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 or other Group 10 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weeds species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.



- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species
- If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

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

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

## WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

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

### BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)	
	22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Amaranth, Palmer <sup>2</sup>	NR	4	Morningglory, smallflower <sup>2</sup>	4	6
Anoda, spurred	3	5	Morningglory, tall <sup>2</sup>	6	8
Beggarweed, Florida	4	5	Mustard, wild	4	6
Black, medic	5	7	Nightshade, black	4	6
Blueweed, Texas	5	7	Nightshade, eastern black	6	8
Buckwheat, wild	6	7	Nightshade, hairy	6	8
Buffalobur	6	7	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4	6
Burcucumber	6	10	Pigweed, redroot <sup>2</sup>	3	4
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2	4	Pigweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	3	4
Carpetweed	4	6	Pigweed, spiny <sup>2</sup>	3	4
Chickweed, common	6	8	Pigweed, smooth <sup>2</sup>	3	4



Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)	
	22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Cocklebur, common	6	14	Pigweed, tumble <sup>2</sup>	3	4
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	4	6	Puncturevine	4	6
Cotton, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	6	8	Purslane, common	2	4
Croton, tropic	3	5	Pusley, Florida	S	3
Croton, woolly	2	4	Ragweed, common	6	10
Eclipta	4	6	Ragweed, giant	6	12
Devil's claw	2	4	Senna, coffee	4	6
Fleabane, annual	6	8	Sesbania, hemp	6	8
Galinsoga, hairy	6	8	Shepherd's Purse	6	8
Galinsoga, small flower	6	7	Sicklepod (java bean)	4	6
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4	5	Sida, prickly	4	5
Geranium, cutleaf	4	6	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	14
Hempnettle	4	6	Smellmelon	4	6
Horsenettle, Carolina <sup>3</sup>	2	4	Sowthistle, annual	6	8
Jimsonweed	6	10	Soybeans, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	6	8
Knotweed	3	5	Spurge, prostrate	2	4
Kochia <sup>2</sup>	4	6	Spurge, spotted	2	4
Ladysthumb	6	14	Starbur, bristly	4	6
Lambsquarters, common <sup>2</sup>	4	6	Sunflower, common	6	14
Mallow, common	4	6	Sunflower, prairie	3	5
Mallow, Venice	6	8	Sunflower, volunteer	6	10
Marestail	S	6-12	Thistle, Russian <sup>2</sup>	S	6-12
Marshelder, annual	4	6	Velvetleaf <sup>2</sup>	3	4
Morningglory, entireleaf <sup>2</sup>	6	8	Waterhemp, common <sup>2</sup>	NR	5
Morningglory, ivyleaf <sup>2</sup>	6	8	Waterhemp, tall <sup>2</sup>	NR	5
Morningglory, pitted <sup>2</sup>	6	8			
Morningglory, sharppod <sup>2</sup>	2	4			

S Indicates suppression

<sup>1</sup> Volunteer LibertyLink® crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

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

<sup>3</sup> May require sequential applications for control.

NR Not recommended.

### GRASS WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Barley, volunteer <sup>3</sup>	3	4	Millet, wild proso	6	7
Barnyardgrass	3	5	Millet, proso volunteer	6	7
Bluegrass, annual	3	5	Oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	3	4
Corn, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	10	12	Panicum, fall	3	5
Crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	3	5	Panicum, Texas	4	6
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>2</sup>	3	5	Rice, red	4	6
Cupgrass, woolly	6	12	Rice, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	4	6

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Foxtail, bristly	6	8	Sandbur, field <sup>2</sup>	S	2
Foxtail, giant	6	12	Shattercane	6	8
Foxtail, green	6	12	Signalgrass, broadleaf	3	5
Foxtail, robust purple	6	8	Sprangletop	4	6
Foxtail, yellow <sup>2</sup>	3	4	Sorghum, volunteer	6	8
Goosegrass <sup>3</sup>	2	3	Stinkgrass	4	6
Johnsongrass, seedling	3	5	Wheat, volunteer <sup>2</sup>	4	5
Junglerice	3	5	Witchgrass	4	6

S Indicated suppression

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

<sup>2</sup>For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to initiation.

<sup>3</sup>A sequential application may be necessary for control.

### BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 are specified by crop (see crop sections).

Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow*
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp*	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Goldenrod, gray*	Quackgrass*
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Milkweed, common*	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine*	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woollyleaf	Muhly, wirestem*	Timothy*
Chickweed, Mouse ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

\*Suppression Only

## APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.

### GROUND APPLICATION

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables for each crop.
- Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Increase to 20 gallons of water per acre if dense weed canopy exists.
- Apply at ground speed of less than 15 mph to attain adequate coverage.
- Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.

### AERIAL APPLICATION

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables.
- Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.

## COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1 quart jar.
2. For each pound of dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl. oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl. oz of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the *Storage and Disposal* section of this label.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

### TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. 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> 28 is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see *Cleaning Instructions*).

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28

1. Start with properly calibrated and clean equipment.
2. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
3. Start agitation.

4. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner: Prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
5. Add ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank if needed.
6. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
7. Complete filling the spray tank with water, before adding FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28, as foaming may occur.
8. Add FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 when tank is full and continue agitation.
9. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam agent.

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

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

## CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

### PRIOR TO FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 USE

Before using FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner and as instructed on the prior herbicide label.

### AFTER FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 USE

After using FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using the equipment for a new application. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

## 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.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn\*, cotton, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL sweet corn\*, LL soybean, and LL sugar beet\*.

\*Not for use in California

<b>Application Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>• For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.</li> <li>• Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</li> <li>• To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Use Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply 29 to 43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A) depending on crop and intention of post application use. Please see application charts below. Do not make more than 1 burndown application per year.</li> </ul>
<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>• AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>• Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of surfactants may be included. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 GPA minimum</li> <li>• If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 hours.</li> </ul>



**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL CROPS**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Burndown</b>	<b>In-Season Applications</b>	<b>Annual Max</b>
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Soybean, Sugar beet	29 – 36 fl. oz/A (0.53-0.66 lbs ai/A)	None	36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs 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> 28 per application.</li> <li>Do not exceed 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year for all application timings.</li> <li>Do not make more than one application per year.</li> </ul>		
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	2 applications at 29 fl. oz/A* (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a burndown application.</li> <li>If a burndown application of 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is applied, up to two additional in-season applications at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 each may be applied.</li> <li>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>Do not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year for all application timings.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.</li> </ul>		
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 – 43 fl. oz/A (0.55-0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz/A* (0.53 lbs ai/A)	72 fl oz/A (1.32 bs ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 30 - 43 fl. oz/A (0.55-0.79 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a burndown application.</li> <li>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 up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs ai/A) may be made.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>Do not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year for all application timings</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.</li> </ul>		

\*Post application in non LL cotton can only be applied with a hooded sprayer. See *Application Directions for Cotton* for more information.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR LL CROPS**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Burndown</b>	<b>In-Season Applications (LibertyLink® varieties only)</b>	<b>Annual Max</b>
LL Cotton Use Pattern 1	32 – 43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl oz/A* (0.53 lbs ai/A)	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 32-43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a burndown application.</li> <li>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 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 10 days.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year for all application timings</li> <li>Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> </ul>		



LL Cotton Use Pattern 2	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	2 applications at 29 fl oz/A* (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a burndown application.</li> <li>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 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A).</li> <li>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 10 days.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year</li> <li>Do not apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.</li> </ul>		
LL Soybean	29 – 36 fl oz/A (0.53-0.66 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs 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) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a burndown application.</li> <li>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 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval is of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 5 days</li> <li>Do not apply more than 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.</li> </ul>		
LL Sugar beet	29 – 36 fl oz/A (0.53-0.66 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	60 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs 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) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a burndown application.</li> <li>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 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 60 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.</li> </ul>		

\*for non-LibertyLink® cotton a hooded sprayer must be used.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® SUGAR BEETS\*

\*Not for use in California

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 only to sugar beets labeled as LibertyLink®. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is a contact herbicide and requires uniform, thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

<b>Application Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.</li> <li>Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to</li> </ul>
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	<p>environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Use Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 29 fl oz/A. (0.53 lbs ai/A)</li> <li>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 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 can be applied.</li> <li>Second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Window</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cotyledon up to 10 leaf stage of LL sugar beets.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 GPA minimum</li> <li>If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 hours.</li> </ul>

#### RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS

- Do not apply more than 60 fl. oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 on sugar beets per year.
- Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.
- Do not make more than two applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Corn, soybeans, canola, and sugar beets containing the liberty link trait may be planted at any time.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 if LL sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® CANOLA

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 only to canola labeled as LibertyLink®. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

<b>Application Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.</li> <li>Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</li> <li>To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Use Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)</li> <li>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 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>Second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Window</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cotyledon up to early bolt stage of LL canola</li> <li>Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 GPA minimum</li> <li>If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 hours.</li> </ul>

### RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

- Do not use on LL canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
- Do not apply more than 44 fl. oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not apply more than 22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.

- Do not make more than two applications per year.
- If FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- If no burndown application was made, do not make more than two post emergence applications.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.
- Do not apply within 65 days of harvest.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 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.
- Refer to the “*Rotational Crop Restrictions*” section under the “**Information**” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

#### LL CANOLA TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at 22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS may be used in tank mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. 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.

**TANKMIX PARTNERS FOR FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 ON LL CANOLA to control grasses may include:** Quizalofop-p-ethyl, sethoxydim, clethodim

#### APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR LL CANOLA FOR LIBERTY LINK SEED PROPAGATION

Up to three applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at up to 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) per application may be made to canola for liberty link seed propagation. Applications may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18 – 30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).

#### RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR LL CANOLA FOR LIBERTY LINK SEED PROPAGATION

- Do not apply more than 66 fl oz/A (1.21 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not make more than three applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at up to 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) per application per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvest.
- Do not use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 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.

#### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® SWEET CORN\*

\*Not for use in California

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 only to sweet corn labeled as LibertyLink® . Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

#### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

<b>Application Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>• For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.</li> <li>• Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to</li> </ul>
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	<p>environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Use Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)</li> <li>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 20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 fl oz/A (0.73 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Window</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 GPA minimum</li> <li>If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 hours.</li> </ul>

#### RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL SWEET CORN

- Do not apply more than 40 fl oz/A (0.73 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not apply more than 20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> per application.
- If FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be made to the crop.
- Do not make more than two applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> is 10 days.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section under the "Information" heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See "Application Directions for Use on Field Corn and Silage Corn" for "Application Methods", "Mixing Instructions", and "Weed Control Tables".

#### Tank Mix Instructions for use on LL Sweet Corn

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other

products. 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.

**TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 ON LIBERTYLINK<sup>®</sup> SWEET CORN may include:**

Tembotrione, Atrazine

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK<sup>®</sup> FIELD CORN AND  
LIBERTYLINK<sup>®</sup> SILAGE CORN**

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 only to corn labeled LibertyLink<sup>®</sup>. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**

<b>Application Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.</li> <li>Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</li> <li>To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Use Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)</li> <li>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 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Window</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 GPA minimum</li> <li>If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 hours.</li> </ul>



**APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

Applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 on corn may be made with over-the-top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until LL corn is 24 inches tall or in the V-7 stage of growth (i.e., 7 developed collars), whichever comes first. For corn 24 inches to 36 inches tall only apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

**RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL FIELD CORN AND LL SILAGE CORN**

- Do not apply more than 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.
- Do not make more than two applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- If FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the “*Rotational Crop Restrictions*” section under the “Information” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

**LL CORN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS**

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. 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.

**TANKMIX PARTNERS FOR FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 ON LIBERTY LINK CORN may include:** Atrazine, tembotrione, tembotrione + thiencazone-methyl, diglycolamine salt of dicamba.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® COTTON**

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 Herbicide only to cotton labeled as LibertyLink®. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**

<b>Application Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>• For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.</li> <li>• Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</li> <li>• To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply 32-43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A) in first application.</li> </ul>



<b>Application Use Rate Scenario 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<b>Application Use Rate Scenario 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 lbs ai/A) can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A).</li> <li>The sequential applications may only be made at a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Window</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergence up to early bloom.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 GPA minimum</li> <li>If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 hours.</li> </ul>

**APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING**

<b>Use Pattern</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Application</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Application</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Application</b>	<b>Per Year</b>
<b>Scenario 1</b>	32-43 fl. oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	None	72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
<b>Scenario 2</b>	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87 fl. oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)

**RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL COTTON**

- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to LL cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- Scenario 1:** If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) may be made to cotton. Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl oz (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. The annual total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz /A (1.32 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 and no more than two applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 can be made under this scenario.

- **Scenario 2:** Do not make more than 3 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to cotton per year at a maximum of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application. Do not apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) (including all application timings) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to cotton per year under this scenario.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.
- Do not apply within 70 days of harvest.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the “Rotational Crop Restrictions” section under the “Information” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

#### LL COTTON TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

Application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink® requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

#### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

<p><b>Application Timing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>● For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.</li> <li>● Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</li> <li>● To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Application Use Rate Scenario 1</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Apply 32-43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A) in first application</li> <li>● 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 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>● The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after the first application.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Maximum Per Year</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Application Use Rate Scenario 2</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application.</li> <li>● 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 lbs ai/A) can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A).</li> <li>● The sequential applications may only be made at a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other.</li> </ul>

<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>
<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Window</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergence up to early bloom.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 GPA minimum</li> <li>If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 hours.</li> </ul>

#### RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

- Scenario 1:** If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) may be made to cotton. Do not apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl oz /A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. The annual total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 and no more than two applications of this product can be made under this scenario.
- Scenario 2:** Up to 3 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). Do not apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) (including all application timings) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to cotton per year under this scenario.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.

#### APPLICATION METHODS TO COTTON

Application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink® requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume Instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre.

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

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

### POST HARVEST-Fall Burndown

*FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* may be applied as a post harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl. oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A), including all application timings. Refer to the “*Rotational Crop Restrictions*” section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

### COTTON TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28*. *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® SOYBEANS

Apply *FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28* only to soybean designated as LibertyLink®. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

<b>Application Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.</li> <li>For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of <i>FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28</i>.</li> <li>Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.</li> <li>To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Use Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) to 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) depending on weed size.</li> <li>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 lbs ai/A) can be applied.</li> <li>The second application may only be made a minimum of 5 days up to 10 days after the first application.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Per Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A)</li> </ul>

<b>Adjuvant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.</li> <li>AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.</li> <li>Anti-foam agent is advised.</li> </ul>
<b>Surfactants/Oils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Window</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergence up to bloom or R1 growth stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Volume</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 GPA minimum</li> <li>If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 hours.</li> </ul>

**APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING**

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1 <sup>st</sup> Application	2 <sup>nd</sup> Application	Yearly Maximum
29 – 36 fl. oz/A (0.53-0.66 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	65 fl. oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A)

**RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL SOYBEANS**

- Do not apply more than 65 fl. oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 on LL soybeans per year.
- Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 in a single application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 5 days.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not apply within 70 days of harvest.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section under the "Information" heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

**LL SOYBEAN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS**

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

### **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR LIBERTYLINK® CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates" i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that aren't liberty link during seed propagation.

- LL Canola:** FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry a liberty link trait and as such, can be applied to remove

susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the liberty link trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Canola* for use rates and application timing.

- **LL Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing the liberty link trait, will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of liberty link corn “segregates”, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied at 22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb/A (17 lb/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth (i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars). A second treatment of 22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs/A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24” tall. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs/A (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn. See **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® SWEET CORN** and **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® FIELD CORN AND LIBERTYLINK® SILAGE CORN** for further information.
- **LL Cotton:** FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry the liberty link trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the liberty link trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Cotton* for use rates and application timing.
- **LL Soybeans:** For the selection of liberty link “segregates”, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied at up to 22 to 36 fl. oz/A (0.40-0.66 lbs ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. A second treatment of 22 to 29 fl. oz/A (0.40-0.53 lbs ai/A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications must be at least 5 days apart. See **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK® SOYBEANS** for further information.

#### RESTRICTIONS:

- **LL Canola:** See *Application Use Directions for Use on Canola* for use rates and application timing.
- **LL Corn:** Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) per year. Do not apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) per application. Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 10 days.
- **LL Cotton:** See *Application Use Directions for Use on Cotton* for use rates and application timing.
- **LL Soybeans:** Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) per year. Do not apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) per application. Minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.

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

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to the tree, vine, and berry crops listed below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

#### REGISTERED CROPS

- Bushberry subgroup 13B – blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, and huckleberry
- Lingonberry, juneberry, and Salal
- Citrus group 10-10 – lemon, orange, grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, citron, citrus hybrids, Tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- Olives
- Pome Fruit group 11-10 – apple, pear, cranberry, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- Stone Fruit group 12-12 – apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, plum, capulin, jujube, Sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these



- Tree Nuts group 14 – almonds, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts
- Vineyards – all grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins)

### APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Do not retreat these weeds with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine, and berries listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading “Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry crops”. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be necessary to control plants generation from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, vines, and berries. **Only spray trunks with callused mature brown bark unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

### Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	FBN <sup>SM</sup> 28 Rate
Weeds < 3” in height	48 fl. oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A)
Weeds <6” in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds >6” in height and or/grasses that have tillered	56 – 82 fl. oz/A (1.02-1.50 lbs ai/A)

### APPLICATION METHODS FOR BANDED SPRAY APPLICATIONS

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

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount of Herbicide Needed for Treatment}$$

### APPLICATION METHODS FOR SPOT OR DIRECTED SPRAY APPLICATIONS

For spot or directed spray applications: mix FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at 1.7 fl. oz (0.03 lbs ai) of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.



**Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops**

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

<b>Grass Weeds</b>			
Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, annual	Cupgrass, woolly	Oat, wild	Sprangletop
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, giant	Panicum, fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, yellow	Rush, toad**	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual*	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

<b>Biennial and Perennial Weeds</b>			
Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, tansy	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Spurge, leafy
Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, yellow	Thistle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	dogbane, hemp	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush**	Goldenrod, gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	plantain	woodsorrel
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common
Clover, alsike	Love grass	Quackgrass	
Clover, red	Mugwort	Rocket, yellow	
Clover, white	Mullein, common	Rose, wild	

\*Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height.

\*\*Indicates suppression.

**RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON TREE, VINE AND BERRY CROPS**

- **Berries and Stone Fruit:** Do not apply more than 164 fl. oz of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per acre (3 lbs ai/A) in a 12 month period. Do not make more than 2 applications per year at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz per acre (1.50 lb ai/A) per application. Minimum retreatment interval is 28 days.

- **Citrus, Olive, Pome Fruit, Tree Nuts, and Vines:** Do not apply more than 246 fl. oz (4.50 lb ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per acre in any calendar year. Do not make more than 3 applications per year at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz per acre (1.50 lb ai/A) per application. Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
- Do not graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
- Do not apply this product within 14 days of listed nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
- Do not make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

#### **SUCKER CONTROL WITH FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncalledus. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl. oz of product/A (1.02 lbs ai/A). Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12 inches in length.

#### **TANKMIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. 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.

Flumioxazin	Simazine
Napropamide	Terbacil
Oxyfluorfen	Norflurazon
Diuron	Oryzalin

### **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESSICATION**

#### **APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING**

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21 fl. oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A). Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

#### **RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO VINE DESSICATION**

- Do not apply more than 21 fl. oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not apply more than 21 fl. oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.
- Do not make more than one application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28.
- Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a potato vine desiccant.
- Do not plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a potato vine desiccant.

- Do not plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 as a potato vine desiccant.

## FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post harvest, prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at 22 or 29 fl. oz/A (0.40 or 0.53 lbs ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are advised with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 to enhance total weed control. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See the **Application and Mixing Procedures** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **Product Information** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

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

- Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.

## FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 controls undesirable plant vegetation in non crop areas around farmstead, building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, and nonselective farmstead weed control. Refer to the **Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry crops section of this label** for a list of weeds controlled.

### APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Do not retreat these weeds with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply as a broadcast or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control listed weeds. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 may be necessary to control plants generation from underground parts or seed.

### APPLICATION METHODS FOR BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	FBN <sup>SM</sup> 28 Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl. oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A)
Weeds <6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds >6" in height and or/grasses that have tillered	56 – 82 fl. oz/A (1.02-1.50 lbs ai/A)

### APPLICATION METHODS FOR SPOT SPRAY APPLICATION

For spot applications: mix FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 at 1.7 fl. oz (0.03 lbs ai) of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.

#### **RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS:**

- Do not apply more than 246 fl. oz/A (4.50 lbs ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Do not apply more than 82 fl. oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval of FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is 14 days.

#### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28 is below 32°F, the material must not be pumped 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 CONTAINERS]**

**Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

**[Nonrefillable container ≤ 5 gallons]:** Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**[Nonrefillable Container > 5 gallons]:** Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**SEED DISPOSAL:** To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with FBN<sup>SM</sup> 28, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

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