



## OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 28, 2023

Annette Marine  
Agent  
Willowood Glyphosate, LLC  
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 640, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Update Marketing Language  
Product Name: WILLOWOOD GLYPHOSATE 20% + METOLACHLOR 20%  
+ MESOTRIONE 2% EC  
EPA Registration Number: 92474-4  
Application Date: 3/2/2023  
Case Number: 482985

Dear Annette Marine:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “NOTIFICATION” and placed in our records.

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 (FIFRA) and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows at 202-566-2828 or at [meadows.sarah@epa.gov](mailto:meadows.sarah@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emily Schmid". The signature is fluid and cursive. To the right of the signature, the letters "FOR" are written in a smaller, blocky font.

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

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

# Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC

## [ABN: Willowood Metriosate GT]

## [ABN: Farmers First™ Metriosate GT]

For Post-Emergence Weed Control in Roundup Ready® Field Corn

Active Ingredients:	By Weight
Metolachlor* .....	20.50%
Mesotrione** .....	2.05%
Glyphosate*** .....	20.50%
<b>Other Ingredients:</b> .....	<b>56.95%</b>
<b>Total:</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

Active ingredients per U.S. gallon: metolachlor 2.09 lbs., mesotrione 0.209 lb. and glyphosate acid 2.09 lbs.  
 \*CAS No. 51218-45-2 \*\*CAS No. 104206-82-8 \*\*\*CAS No. 1071-83-6

### NOTIFICATION

92474-4

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

11/28/2023

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUTION

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.)

### FIRST AID

<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF 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><b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>

### HOTLINE NUMBERS

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 Assistance (Human or Animal), call the poison control center: **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: **1-800-424-9300**.

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

[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements], [Directions For Use], and [Storage and Disposal].]

**Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.**

**Manufactured By [For]:**  
 Willowood Glyphosate, LLC  
 1887 Whitney Mesa Drive, Suite 9740  
 Henderson, NV 89014-2069

**EPA Reg. No.: 92474-4**  
**EPA Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_**

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ [Gallons/Liters]

[Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC is not manufactured, or distributed by Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, seller of Hallex® GT Herbicide]

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some people.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and/or maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables exist, clean with detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Users should:

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

##### Groundwater Advisory

Metolachlor and mesotrione are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

##### Surface Water Advisory

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

##### Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

##### Reporting Ecological Incidents:

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call [844-200-[82463276](tel:82463276)].

##### Mixing and Loading Instructions

Take care when using this product to prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on mixing equipment.

This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 feet of wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of

the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

#### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

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

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

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

##### Endangered Species Protection Requirements

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized “take” (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than 6 months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, call 1-844-447-3813, or email [ESPP@epa.gov](mailto:ESPP@epa.gov). You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

**DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.**

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

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

**Exception:** If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is a systemic, post-emergence herbicide for use on emerged labeled weeds that provides initial contact control followed by residual control of weeds in glyphosate-tolerant (RoundUp Ready Corn, RoundUp Ready Sweet Corn, Sweet Corn, and Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology) corn. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is a combination herbicide product containing three herbicide active ingredients: glyphosate, mesotrione and metolachlor.

A post-emergence treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** impacts susceptible weeds through the treated foliage, and weeds will stop growing soon after application. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** also provides control through systemic activity and movement through the soil and/or by the foliage of treated weeds that have emerged. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 14 days.

When application is made to RR corn, **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will provide 21 to 28 days of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds (See the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table) by absorption through the roots, stems, and foliage.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with suspension fertilizers.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to ground that has been or will be treated with Callisto® brands (containing mesotrione; Reg. Nos. 100-1131, 100-13549 or 100-1470, 100-1470) in the same season.
- **DO NOT** make application under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion, avoid treating powdery dry or light soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is settled by rainfall or irrigation first.
- **DO NOT** make application to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between treatment and the first irrigation.

#### USE PRECAUTIONS:

- Control can be reduced or delayed when weeds are not actively growing and are in conditions of stress such as drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures. Weed escapes or re-growth may result if treatment is made under prolonged stress conditions. If treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made when weeds are actively growing, following label directions, optimum weed control will be obtained.
- Residual weed control will be reduced if an activating rain (0.25") is not received within 7 - 10 days following a post-emergence application.
- Avoid drift onto adjacent crops. Severe damage or death may result by contact of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to any vegetation (including leaves, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, or fruit) of crops, trees, and other desirable plants to which treatment is not intended.
- Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made with pyrethroid insecticides such as Warrior®.
- Agitation before dispensing is required.
- To avoid contamination, ensure that the spray system is thoroughly cleaned with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.

#### ROTATIONAL CROPS

If the corn crop is lost or destroyed after treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**, follow the rotational guidelines in the chart below. If application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made sequentially or in a tank mix with other herbicides, see the rotational guidelines on all other herbicide labels and follow the most restrictive guidelines.

#### Time Interval Between Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

Crop	Rotational Interval (Months)
Corn (All Types); Sweet Sorghum; Grain Sorghum (Concep® Treated Only)	Anytime
Barley; Oats; Rye; Wheat	4 ½
Alfalfa; Asparagus; Cotton; Kentucky Bluegrass Grown For Seed; Peanuts; Peas <sup>1,2</sup> ; Potato; Rhubarb; Rice; Ryegrass (Perennial And Annual) Grown For Seed; Snap Beans <sup>1,2</sup> ; Soybeans; Sunflowers; Tall Fescue Grown For Seed; Tobacco	10
Canola; Flax	12
All Other Rotational Crops	18

<sup>1</sup>Plant these rotational crops only if the following criteria below have been met. If all criteria are not met, plant peas and snap beans a minimum of 18 months following application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.

- A minimum of 20" of rainfall plus irrigation has been received between treatment and planting of the rotational crop.
- Soil pH is 6.0 or greater.
- Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** made no later than June 30<sup>th</sup> the year preceding rotational crop planting.
- No other HPPD herbicides (e.g., Callisto, Callisto® Xtra, Lexar® EZ, Lumax® EZ, Zemax®, Armezon™, Balance® Flexx, Capreno®, Corvus®, Impact, or Laudis) were applied the year prior to planting peas and snap beans.

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



### WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** contains three active ingredients: glyphosate, metolachlor and mesotrione, classified in Group 9 – Glycine (inhibitor of 5-enolpyruvyl-shikimate-3-phosphate synthase [EPSPS]); Group 15 – chloroacetamide (mitosis inhibitor); and Group 27 - triketone (inhibitor of 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvatedioxygenase [4-HPPD]) chemical classes, respectively. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** or other group 9, Group 15, or Group 27 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 with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local Willowood [Glyphosate, LLC](#) representative.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

#### Glyphosate Resistance

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

Glyphosate is one of the active ingredients in **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**, so glyphosate-resistance management is critical. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will control broadleaf weeds that are showing increased tolerance or resistance to glyphosate. When applying **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to broadleaf weeds that are suspected or known to be resistant to glyphosate, tank mix with atrazine or dicamba to provide an additional mode of action. Follow all label directions and restrictions for the atrazine product tank mixed with **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.

**Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will not provide control of emerged grasses that are resistant to glyphosate. For control of glyphosate-resistant grass weeds, a weed control program that includes a pre-emergence grass herbicide will reduce the dependence on glyphosate.

The Best Weed Management practice includes the diversification of glyphosate-dependent weed control programs with alternative mode of action herbicides or cultural practices.

1. In Roundup Ready (RR™) corn systems **DO NOT** use more than two applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide over a two-year period. Diversify with alternative mode of action herbicides and/or cultural practices.
2. Use alternative (non-glyphosate) burndown and/or residual herbicides for RR crops likely to require more than one application of glyphosate.
3. To help manage RR-resistant volunteers, rotate RR crops with conventional or non-RR crops.
4. Use full labeled rates of glyphosate and tank mix partners. Minimize weed escapes.
5. Monitor treated weed populations for any loss of field efficacy.
6. Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or Willowood Glyphosate, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management practices for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

## MIXING PROCEDURES

See the **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label for tank mixtures.

This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. **DO NOT** tank mix **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with any other insecticide, fungicide, fertilizer solution, or adjuvant not listed on the label without performing a compatibility test, as poor mixing may occur. Test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale before use on entire field.

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.

Follow the mixing instructions below for adding **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to the spray tank: Only use spray equipment that is in good working condition with good agitation. Ensure the sprayer is cleaned according to instructions on label of the product used prior to **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**. Use only clean water as the carrier. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. Avoid using screens finer than 50-mesh.

When adding products to the spray tank, make sure each product is added separately and thoroughly agitated before adding the next product. Add only one product at a time if using an induction tank. Example: add water, followed by atrazine (if used) to the induction tank and transfer to spray tank, rinse induction tank with water, then add **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.

1. Fill tank ½ full of clean water and begin agitation.
2. Add ammonium sulfate (AMS).
3. Add nonionic surfactant (NIS).
4. If using, add atrazine – make sure atrazine is fully dispersed prior to adding other products to the mix.
5. Add fungicide (if applicable).
6. Add **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.
7. Add EC products (e.g. insecticides) last. **Note:** Adding any EC type product will increase the risk for crop injury.
8. Fill tank with water to the desired level.

## CLEANING EQUIPMENT AFTER APPLICATION

Before making application to a crop other than Roundup Ready corn, special care must be given to cleaning application equipment. Mix only as much solution as needed. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles using clean water only.

1. Prepare a cleaning solution of 1 gallon of household ammonia per 25 gals. of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used.
2. Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. Remove all visible deposits from the spraying system.
3. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
4. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1 - 3 in an appropriate manner.
5. Repeat steps 2 - 5.
6. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia solution after completing the above procedures.
7. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

## CROP USE DIRECTIONS

### GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT FIELD CORN

#### (RoundUp Ready Corn, RoundUp Ready Sweet Corn, Sweet Corn, and Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology)

A post-emergence application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made only in Glyphosate-Tolerant corn (RoundUp Ready Corn, RoundUp Ready Sweet Corn, Sweet Corn, and Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology) for control of the weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

When Roundup Ready corn is grown under no-till conditions, control all weeds that have emerged at the time of corn planting with a glyphosate or paraquat-based herbicide program. Following a burndown weed control application and after Glyphosate Tolerant corn emergence, a post-emergence application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** can be made to control the weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

#### Precautions - Corn:

- Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from post-emergence treatments to RR corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.
- Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** can be made post-emergence to Roundup Ready® corn only. Treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to a corn hybrid that is not RR will result in crop death.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may result if application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione**



**2% EC** is made post-emergence to corn crops that were treated with Counter®, Lorsban® or other organophosphate containing soil insecticides.

- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may result if application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made foliar post-emergence in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may result if any foliar organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied post-emergence within 7 days before or 7 days after **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** application.
- Severe corn injury may result if application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made post-emergence in a tank mix with other emulsifiable concentrate (EC formulation) products.
- If additional glyphosate is tank mixed or applied sequentially with **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** as a post-emergence treatment in RR corn, see the specific glyphosate label for in crop rate restrictions.
- See the individual tank mixture partner product label(s) for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.
- 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.

#### Restrictions - Corn:

- Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following treatment.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days following treatment.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 4 pts. (0.105 lb. mesotrione, 1.05 lbs. metolachlor, and 1.05 lbs. glyphosate) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make applications of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** past the 8-leaf stage of growth (or >30" tall) in RR corn.
- **DO NOT** cultivate corn within 7 days prior to or following a **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** application as weed control from the **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** application may be reduced.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 4 pts. (0.105 lbs. mesotrione, 1.05 lbs. metolachlor, and 1.05 lbs. glyphosate) of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** per acre per year to RR corn.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

##### Adjuvants

For post-emergence applications to RR corn, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. of water (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) to the spray solution. Use the higher rate of NIS when weeds are growing under stress conditions (ex. cool temperatures, dry weather, etc.).

Add spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 - 17.0 lbs. per 100 gals. of water in addition to NIS. When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers an AMS equivalent of 8.5 - 17.0 lbs. per 100 gals. of water.

##### Precaution:

Corn injury and reduced grass weed control will result with the use of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) instead of ammonium sulfate (AMS).

#### APPLICATION TYPES

##### Ground Applications

Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Use spray nozzles that deliver medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Uniformly space spray nozzles, use the same size and type nozzle, and provide accurate and uniform application. Base boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications on crop height – at least 15" above the crop canopy.

Use flat fan (of 80° or 110°) or Turbo Tee Jet nozzles for optimum coverage. **DO NOT** use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**. Nozzles may be angled forward or backward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** in a spray volume of 10 - 30 gals. per acre. Use a pump that can maintain a pressure of at least 35 - 40 PSI at the nozzles (check nozzle manufacturer's instructions) and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.

Maintain agitation until application is complete, even if spraying is stopped for brief periods. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running on full agitation before spraying.

##### Aerial Applications

Product efficacy is reduced if the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor. Nozzles must point backward parallel with the air stream and must not be pointed downward more than 45°.

**Restrictions:**

- For aerial application, use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
- **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be applied aerially for post-emergence weed control in RR corn only in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
- Applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

**MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT****Aerial Applications:**

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**Ground Boom Applications:**

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions

**Boomless Ground Applications:**

- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**Airblast Applications:**

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions

**SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

**IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

**Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

**BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom**

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**Boomless Ground Applications**

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

**Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

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

**RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

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

**WIND**

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

**HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS**

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

**Sensitive Areas**

**Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**APPLICATION RATES**

Amount of Product	Active Ingredient
2 pints	0.525 Lbs. metolachlor 0.525 Lbs. glyphosate 0.052 Lbs. mesotrione
3.6 pts.	0.262 Lbs. metolachlor 0.262 Lbs. glyphosate 0.026 Lbs. mesotrione
4 pts.	1.05 Lbs. metolachlor 1.05 Lbs. glyphosate 0.105 Lbs. mesotrione

**APPLICATION TIMING****Pre-Emergence**

**Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is not labeled for early pre-plant or pre-emergence treatments. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** does not contain a corn safener and is specifically formulated for post-emergence in-crop use.

**Post-Emergence – Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC Alone**

Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made at a rate of 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre from corn emergence up to 30" in height or the 8-leaf stage of corn growth. Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to actively growing weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table. For the best protection of the corn crops yield potential, make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** before weeds exceed 4" in height, length, or diameter. Use the higher end of the listed **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** use rate range (4.0 pts. per acre) when weed populations are dense or growing under stress.

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and

ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **Adjuvants** section for specific adjuvant instructions.

Visible effects on annual weeds will be seen within 2 - 4 days following treatment; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer. Extremely cool or cloudy weather after treatment may slow activity.

Weeds susceptible to metolachlor or mesotrione that emerge shortly after application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will be controlled after they absorb the herbicides from the soil. The active ingredients contained in **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** are in sufficient amounts to provide 21 - 28 days residual weed control extending through crop canopy. If an activating rain (0.25") is not received within 7 - 10 days following a post-emergence treatment, residual weed control will be reduced.

Making application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at rates less than 3.6 pts. per acre may result in incomplete weed control, as well as decreased residual weed control. Using reduced rates of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** also increases the risk for the development of resistant weed biotypes. See the **WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section of this label for specific instructions.

#### **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC – Sequential Weed Control**

Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made as the post-emergence component of a two-pass weed control program. Make application of a pre-emergence product and follow with a post-emergence treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre. Refer to registered pre-emergence product label for use rates and additional application information. **DO NOT** reduce the rate of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** when applied in a sequential program with mesotrione-containing products.

Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** can also be made at a rate of 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre post-emergence following a pre-emergence treatment of products that mesotrione.

Restriction: **DO NOT** exceed 0.24 lb. a.i. mesotrione per acre per year.

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **Adjuvants** section for specific adjuvant instructions.

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

#### **TANK MIXTURE APPLICATIONS**

##### **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC –**

If compatibility of the tank-mix combination is not known test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank-mixing.

##### **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC – Tank Mix with Atrazine**

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre in tank mix with atrazine. If weeds are greater than 4" in height, or for improved broadleaf weed control, add atrazine. Atrazine rates above 0.5 lb. a.i. per acre may result in glyphosate antagonism and reduced grass control.

Make application of the tank mix of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** plus atrazine with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **Adjuvants** section of this label for specific instructions.

When tank mixing or making sequential application of atrazine or products containing atrazine with **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to Glyphosate Tolerant corn, **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 2.0 lbs. a.i. of atrazine per acre for any single application and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lb. a.i. per acre) must not exceed 2.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year.

If no atrazine was applied before corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 lbs. a.i. per acre broadcast. If a post-emergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per calendar year.

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.

**DO NOT** make application of any atrazine formulation if the corn is greater than 12" tall.

##### **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC – Tank Mix with Dicamba**

For improved control of difficult broadleaf weeds, tank mix **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at 3.6 - 4 pts. per acre + Dicamba + nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt. per 100 gals. + spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) and apply as a post-emergence application in RR corn. See the applicable tank mixture product label for specific application rates, precautions, and restrictions.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable

restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

For best results, make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to weeds that are actively growing. For the best protection of the corn crop's yield potential, make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** before the weeds exceed 4" in height or length. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will provide 21 - 28 days residual control of susceptible weeds that emerge soon after treatment.

C = Control

PC = Partial Control

### Weeds Controlled with Post-Emergence Applications of Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC

Common Name	Scientific Name	3.6 - 4.0 Pts./Acre plus NIS plus AMS	3.6 - 4.0 Pts./Acre plus Atrazine plus NIS plus AMS
		Apply to weeds less than 4" in height or length	Apply to weeds 4 - 10" in height or length
<b>BROADLEAVES</b>			
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C	C
Amaranth, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C	C
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C	C
Atriplex	<i>Chenopodium orach</i>	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	C
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	PC
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C	C
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	C	PC
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	C
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	C	C
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	C	C
Crotalaria, Showy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	C	C
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	C	C
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	C <sup>5</sup>	PC
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	C	PC
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C	C
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C	C
Groundcherry, Smooth	<i>Physalis longifolia</i>	C	PC
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	C
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	C	C
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C	C
Horseweed (Marestail)	<i>Coryza canadensis</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	C
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C <sup>6</sup>	PC
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C	C
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	C	C
Morningglory, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	PC
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	PC
Morningglory, Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	PC
Morningglory, Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	PC
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C	C
Pennycress, Field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C	C
Pokeweed, Common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	C	C
Potato, Volunteer	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	C	C
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	C	PC
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	C



Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C	PC
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C
Senna, Coffee	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	C	C
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	C	C
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	C
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C <sup>4</sup>	C <sup>4</sup>
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C	PC
Smartweed, Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Smartweed, Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	C
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>	C	C
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	C	C
Sunflower, Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C	C
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	C <sup>6</sup>	C
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C
<b>GRASSES</b>			
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C	C
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	C	C
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	C
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	C
Corn, Volunteer (Non-GT)	<i>Zea mays</i>	C <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C	C
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C	C
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C	C
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	C <sup>4</sup>	C <sup>4</sup>
Foxtail, Bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	C	C
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C	C
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	C
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C	C
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C	C
Millet, Wild-Proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	C	C
Oat, Wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	C	C
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C	C
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	C	C
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	C	C
Sandbur, Southern	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	C	C
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C
Sorghum, Grain (Milo)	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	C	C
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	C	C
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C	C
<b>SEDGES</b>			
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C	PC
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	C	PC

<sup>1</sup>The addition of atrazine will improve control of glyphosate-resistant weeds such as common ragweed, giant ragweed, horseweed (mare's tail), Palmer amaranth and waterhemp.

<sup>2</sup>Maximum runner length of <4".

<sup>3</sup>Will not provide control of Glyphosate-Tolerant volunteer corn.

<sup>4</sup>Will not provide residual control.

<sup>5</sup>For control, plant diameter of <4".

<sup>6</sup>Control may be reduced at the button stage or when less than 2" in height.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Product can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. **DO NOT** store near seeds, fertilizers, or food stuffs. Keep away from heat and flame.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid waste, use all materials in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often, such programs are run by State or local governments or by industry).

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 gals.):** Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining

contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 gals.):** Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):** Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**All Other Refillable Containers:** Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this herbicide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Disposing of Container: **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

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

#### **CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

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**{Optional graphics to be used on any panel of final market label:}**

<p>[www.FBN.com][FBN.com]                  [Available at www.FBN.com]                  [844-200-FARM (3276)]                  [Farmers First]</p>		<p>{any color}</p> 
		
		
 <p>[Herbicide]</p>		

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

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