



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

93923-2

Date of Issuance:

5/30/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

DICAMBA DIGLYCOLAMINE  
SALT SL

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Hy-Green LLC  
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.  
PO Box 640  
Hockessin, DE 19707

**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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

5/30/19

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:

a. Dicamba GDCI-029801-1659

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

- Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 93923-2.”

4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under 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 you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 12/31/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at [meadows.sarah@epa.gov](mailto:meadows.sarah@epa.gov).

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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# Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL

For weed control in Asparagus, Conservation Reserve Programs, Corn, Cotton, Fallow Croplands, General Farmstead (Non-Cropland), Grass Grown for Seed, Hay, Pasture, Proso Millet, Rangeland, Small Grains, Sod Farms and Farmstead Turf, Sorghum, Soybeans, and Sugarcane.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Diglycolamine salt of Dicamba ..... 57.56%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 42.44%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.00%

This product contains 39.5% of dicamba acid equivalent to 4 pounds per gallon or 480 grams per liter.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

**See FIRST AID Below**

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything 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 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also call CHEMTREC at <b>800-424-9300</b> for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

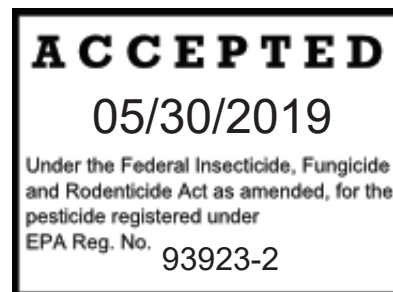
EPA Reg. No. 93923-XX

EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Net Content: \_\_\_\_\_ Gals. ( \_ L)

**Manufactured For:**

Hy-Green LLC  
C/O PO Box 460  
Hockessin, DE 19707



## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

#### Applicators and handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for pilots) such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** for additional requirements.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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:

- Wash hands thoroughly 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 to come in contact with oxidizing agents as hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwater or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on this label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

#### Ground and Surface Water Protection

**Point source contamination:** To prevent point source contamination, DO NOT mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. DO NOT apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells; b) spills; or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

**Movement by surface runoff or through soil:** Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand

with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow specified application rates as affected by soil type in the **CROPS** section of this label.

**Movement by water erosion of treated soil:** Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least ½ inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tail water for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

#### Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** is a water-soluble formulation intended to control and suppress many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds as well as woody brush and vines listed in **Table 1** including ALS, Glyphosate, HPPD, PPO, and triazine-resistant biotypes. **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be used for control of these weeds in Asparagus, Corn, Cotton, Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP), Fallow cropland, Grass grown for seed, Hay, Pastures, Proso millet, Rangeland, General farmstead (non-cropland), Small grains, Sod farms and Farmstead turf, Sorghum, Soybeans, and Sugarcane.

**Mode of Action:** This product is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. This product interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the directions for use on this label or in separately published supplemental labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and conditions of sale and warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS 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 made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. 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.

**Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL**

ANNUALS		
Alkanet	Fumitory	Pusley (Florida)
Amaranth (Palmer, Powell, Spiny)	Goosefoot (Nettleleaf)	Radish (Wild )
Aster (Slender)	Hempnettle	Ragweed (Common, Giant [Buffaloweed], Lance-leaf)
Bedstraw (Catchweed)	Henbit	Rocket (London, Yellow)
Beggarweed (Florida)	Jacobs-ladder	Rubberweed (Bitter [Bitterweed])
Broomweed (Common)	Jimsonweed	Salsify
Buckwheat (Tartary, Wild)	Knawel (German moss)	Senna (Coffee)
Buffalobur	Knotweed (Prostrate)	Sesbania (Hemp)
Burclover (California)	Kochia	Shepherd's Purse
Burcucumber	Ladysthumb	Sicklepod
Buttercup (Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western field)	Lambsquarters (Common)	Sida (Prickly [Teaweed])
	Lettuce (Miners, Prickly)	

Carpetweed Catchfly (Nightflowering) Chamomile (Corn) Chervil (Bur) Chickweed (Common) Clovers Cockle (Corn, Cow, White) Cocklebur (Common) Copperleaf (Hophornbeam) Cornflower (Bachelor button) Croton (Tropic, Woolly) Daisy (English) Dragonhead (American) Evening primrose (Cutleaf) Falseflax (Smallseed) Fleabane (Annual) Flixweed	Mallow (Common, Venice) Marestail (Horseweed) Mayweed Morningglory (Ivyleaf, Tall) Mustard (Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops) Nightshade (Black, Cutleaf) Pennycress (Field [Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed]) Pepperweed (Virginia [Peppergrass]) Pigweed (Prostrate, Redroot [Carelessweed], Rough, Smooth, Tumble) Pineappleweed Poojoe Poppy (Red-horned) Puncturevine Purslane (Common)	Smartweed (Green, Pennsylvania) Sneezeweed (Bitter) Sowthistle (Annual, Spiny) Spanish needles Spikeweed (Common) Spurge (Prostrate, Leafy) Spurry (Corn ) Starbur (Bristly) Starwort (Little) Sumpweed (Rough) Sunflower (Common [Wild], Volunteer) Thistle (Russian) Velvetleaf Waterhemp Waterprimrose (Winged) Wormwood
<b>BIENNIALS</b>		
Burdock (Common) Carrot (Wild [Queen Anne's Lace]) Cockle (White) Eveningprimrose (Common) Geranium (Carolina)	Gromwell Knapweed (Diffuse, Spotted) Mallow (Dwarf) Plantain (Bracted) Ragwort (Tansy)	Starthistle (Yellow) Sweetclover Teasel Thistle (Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless)
<b>PERENNIALS</b>		
Alfalfa* Artichoke, Jerusalem Aster (Spiny, Whiteheath) Bedstraw, Smooth Bindweed (Field, Hedge) Blueweed (Texas) Bursage, Woollyleaf* (Bur ragweed, Povertyweed) Buttercup (Tall) Campion (Bladder) Chickweed (Field, Mouseear) Chicory* Clover* (Hop) Dandelion* Dock* (Broadleaf [Bitterdock], Curly) Dogbane (Hemp) Dogfennel* (Cypressweed) Fern (Bracken) Garlic (Wild)	Goldenrod (Canada, Missouri) Goldenweed (Common) Hawkweed Henbane (Black*) Horsenettle (Carolina) Ironweed Knapweed (Black, Diffuse, Russian*, Spotted) Milkweed (Common, Honeyvine, Western whorled) Nettle, Stinging Nightshade (Silverleaf [White, Horsenettle]) Onion, Wild Plantain (Broadleaf, Buckhorn) Pokeweed Ragweed (Western) Redvine Sericea Lespedeza Smartweed (Swamp) Snakeweed, Broom	Sorrel* (Red [Sheep sorrel]) Sowthistle* (Perennial) Spurge (Leafy) Sundrop Thistle (Canada, Scotch) Toadflax (Dalmatian) Tropical soda apple Trumpet creeper (Buckvine) Vetch Waterhemlock (Spotted) Waterprimrose (Creeping) Woodsorrel* (Creeping, Yellow) Wormwood (Louisiana) Yankee weed Yarrow, Common*
<b>WOODY SPECIES</b>		
Alder Ash Aspen Basswood Beech Birch Blackberry** Blackgum** Cedar** Cherry Chinquapin Cottonwood Creosotebush** Cucumbertree Dewberry** Dogwood** Elm Grape Hawthorn (Thornapple)** Hemlock	Hickory Honeylocust Honeysuckle Hornbeam Huckleberry Huisache Ivy (Poison) Kudzu Locust (Black) Maple Mesquite Oak Oak (Poison) Olive (Russian) Persimmon (Eastern) Pine Plum (Sand [Wild Plum])** Poplar Rabbitbrush Redcedar (Eastern)**	Rose** (McCartney, Multiflora) Sagebrush (Fringed)** Sassafras Serviceberry Spicebush Spruce Sumac Sweetgum** Sycamore Tarbush Willow Witch hazel Yaupon** Yucca**
*These perennials may be controlled by using lower rates of this product than those specified for other listed perennial weeds. **Suppression of growth only.		

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

<b>DICAMBA</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
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**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** and other Group 4 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 **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** or other Group 4 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.

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied to actively growing weeds by aerial, broadcast, band, or as spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier.

For general application rates of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** to control or suppress the weeds by type and growth stage, see **Table 2**. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to the **CROPS** section.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, do not apply this product during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph. Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

#### Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner, according to the manufacturer's directions, and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

#### Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 7 days after application of this product.

#### Sensitive Crops

This product may cause injury to desirable trees and plants particularly Beans, Cotton, Flowers, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Ornamentals, Peas, Potatoes, Soybeans, Sunflowers, Tobacco, Tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when their roots, stems or foliage are contacted. These plants are most sensitive during their development or growing stage.

#### Management of Spray Drift

- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan<sup>®</sup> Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets<sup>®</sup>, Turbo Floodjets<sup>®</sup> or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10 or greater capacity tips.
- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 PSI and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

#### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

**Water Volume:** Use 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for pre-harvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as State and local regulations and ordinances. Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

#### Ground Application (Banding)

When applying by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

**Ground Application (Broadcast)**

**Water Volume:** Use 3 to 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

**Ground Application (Wipers)**

This product may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part herbicide to 1 part water. Do not apply greater than 1 lb. of Dicamba acid equivalent per acre per application. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of Cotton, Sorghum, and Soybeans.

**Table 2. Application Rates of Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL to Control or Suppress Weeds by Type and Growth Stage**

Use rate limitations are given under **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** and **CROPS** sections of this label.

Weed Type	Weed Stage	Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL per Acre (fl. oz.)
Annual <sup>1</sup>	Small, actively growing	8 to 16
	Established weed growth	16 to 24
Biennial	Rosette diameter 1 to 3 inches	8 to 16
	Rosette diameter 3 or more inches	16 to 32
	Bolting	32
Perennial	Top growth (suppression)	8 to 16
	Top growth (control and root suppression)	16 to 32
	Perennials with "*" (footnoted in Table 1)	32
	Other perennials <sup>2</sup>	32
Woody Brush and Vines	Top growth (suppression)	16 to 32
	Top growth (control) <sup>2,3</sup>	32
	Stems (suppression)	32

<sup>1</sup>Rates below 8 fl. oz./A of this product may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

<sup>2</sup>Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fl. oz./A of this product for single application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well-established root growth. Rates higher than 32 fl. oz./A of this product are for spot treatment only. Do not exceed 64 fl. oz. per acre per year.

<sup>3</sup>Species noted in Table 2 will require tank-mixes for adequate control.

**ADDITIVES**

To improve post-emergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate) or crop oil concentrate may be added particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to Table 3.)

**Nitrogen Source**

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2 to 4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. BASF does not recommend applying AMS, if applied in less than 10 gals. per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

**Nonionic Surfactant**

The standard label direction is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gals. of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is directed.

**Oil Concentrate**

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Be non-phytotoxic,
- Contains only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- Be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary. However, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test For Mix Components**.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in pre-plant, pre-emergence, and pre-harvest application, as well as in pastures and non-cropland. Do not use crop oil concentrate for post-emergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in the



**CROPS** section of this label.

**Table 3. Rate of Additives per Acre**

Additive	Rate Per Acre
AMS	2.5 lbs.
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 qt.*
Nonionic Surfactant	1 to 2 pts. per 100 gals.
UAN Solution	2 to 4 qts.

\*See manufacturer's label for specific use rate.

### Compatibility Test For Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gals. per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature. Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** section using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of specified label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor have fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, DO NOT mix the ingredients in the same tank.

### Mixing Order

1. Water - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank  $\frac{3}{4}$  full of clean water.
2. Agitation - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. Products in PVA bags - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates or suspo-emulsions).
6. Water-soluble products (such as **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL**).
7. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
8. Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. Remaining quantity of water.

Maintain constant agitation during application.

## DICAMBA DIGLYCOLAMINE SALT SL IN TANK-MIXTURE

### Tank-Mix Partners/Components

The herbicide products listed below may be applied with **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** according to the specific tank-mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. See **CROPS** section for more details.

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may also be used in tank-mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Esfenvalerate (e.g., Asana<sup>®</sup>), Lambda-cyhalothrin (e.g., L-C Insecticide, Warrior<sup>®</sup>), and Permethrin (e.g., Ambush<sup>®</sup>) insecticides. Do not apply this product in tank-mixtures with Chlorpyrifos (e.g., Chlorpyrifos 4E-AG, Lorsban<sup>®</sup>) insecticide.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control or crop injury may result from mixing this product with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers. Manufacturer does not recommend using tank-mixes other than those listed on this labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than the listed tank-mixes.

Acetochlor (e.g., Degree <sup>™</sup> , Harness <sup>®</sup> , Surpass <sup>®</sup> , TopNotch <sup>®</sup> )	Flumetsulam (e.g., Python <sup>™</sup> )
Acetochlor + Atrazine (e.g., Degree Xtra <sup>™</sup> , FullTime <sup>®</sup> , Harness Xtra)	Flumetsulam + Clopyralid (e.g., Hornet <sup>™</sup> )
Acetochlor + Atrazine + Glyphosate (e.g., Field Master <sup>™</sup> )	Glufosinate (e.g., Liberty <sup>®</sup> )
Alachlor (e.g., Lasso <sup>®</sup> , Partner <sup>®</sup> )	Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator <sup>®</sup> , Roundup <sup>®</sup> )
Alachlor + Atrazine (e.g., Bullet <sup>®</sup> , Lariat <sup>®</sup> )	Glyphosate + 2,4-D (e.g., Imitator + 2,4-D, Landmaster <sup>®</sup> BW)
Alachlor + Glyphosate (e.g., Bronco <sup>®</sup> )	Glyphosate + Dicamba (e.g., Fallow Master <sup>®</sup> )
Ametryn (e.g., Evik <sup>®</sup> )	Halosulfuron (e.g., Permit <sup>®</sup> )
Asulam (e.g., Asulox <sup>®</sup> )	Imazethapyr + Imazapyr (e.g., Lightning <sup>®</sup> )
Atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L or 90DF, Aatrex <sup>®</sup> )	MCPA
Bentazon (e.g., Basagran <sup>®</sup> )	Metolachlor (e.g., Me-Too-Lachlor <sup>™</sup> , Me-Too-Lachlor II, Dual II Magnum)
Bentazon + Atrazine (e.g., Laddok <sup>®</sup> S-12)	Metolachlor + Atrazine (e.g., Trizmet <sup>™</sup> , Bicep II Magnum)
Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril <sup>®</sup> )	Metribuzin (e.g., Lexone <sup>®</sup> , Sencor <sup>®</sup> )
Bromoxynil + MCPA (e.g., Bronate <sup>®</sup> )	Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Ally <sup>®</sup> )
Butylate (e.g., Sutan <sup>®</sup> +)	Nicosulfuron (e.g., Accent <sup>®</sup> )
Clopyralid (e.g., Stinger <sup>®</sup> )	Paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat <sup>™</sup> , Cyclone <sup>®</sup> , Gramoxone <sup>®</sup> )
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (e.g., Curtail <sup>®</sup> )	Pendimethalin (e.g., Prowl <sup>®</sup> )
Chlorsulfuron (e.g., Glean <sup>®</sup> )	Picloram (e.g., Tordon <sup>®</sup> )
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Finesse <sup>®</sup> )	Primisulfuron-methyl (e.g., Beacon <sup>®</sup> )
2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine <sup>®</sup> , De-Ester <sup>®</sup> )	Primisulfuron + Prosulfuron (e.g., Exceed <sup>®</sup> , Spirit <sup>™</sup> )

2,4-D + Triclopyr (e.g., Crossbow®) Dicamba (e.g., Banvel® SGF) Dicamba + Atrazine (e.g., Marksman®) Dimethenamid (e.g., Frontier®) Dimethenamid-P (e.g., Outlook®) Dimethenamid + Atrazine (e.g., Guardsman®) Diuron (e.g., Diuron 80, Karmex®) Fenoxaprop + MCPA (e.g., Dakota®) Fenoxaprop-ethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D (e.g., Tiller®) Flufenacet + Metribuzin (e.g., Axiom™)	Prometryn (e.g., Caparol®) Pronamide (e.g., Kerb®) Propachlor (e.g., Ramrod®) Prosulfuron (e.g., Peak®) Quinclorac (e.g., Paramount®) Simazine (e.g., Simazine 4L or 90DF, Princep®) Triasulfuron (e.g., Amber®) Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl (e.g., Harmony® Extra) Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron (e.g. Canvas®) Triclopyr (e.g., Garlon®)
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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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** Refer to **Table 4** and **CROPS** sections for specific maximum seasonal use rates. DO NOT exceed 64 fluid ounces of this product (2 lbs. a.e.) per acre per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to **CROPS** section for specific pre-harvest intervals.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI):** 24 hours
- **Crop Rotation Restrictions:** The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.
  - **Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of 24 fl. oz. of this product per acre or less:** No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including Corn, Cotton, Sorghum, and Soybeans, follow the pre-plant use directions specified under the **CROPS** section. For Barley, Oats, Wheat, and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8 fl. oz. of this product per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8 fl. oz. of this product per acre west of the Mississippi River.
  - **Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24 fl. oz. and up to 64 fl. oz. of this product per acre:** Corn, Sorghum, Cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, Oats, Wheat, and other grass seedlings may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16 fl. oz. of this product per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16 fl. oz. of this product per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.
- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within **4 hours** after post-emergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

**Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions And Limitations\***

Crop	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (Fl. Oz.)	Maximum In-Crop Rate per Acre per Season (Fl. Oz.)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aerial Application Allowed
Asparagus	16	16	Yes	Yes
Barley, Fall	8	12	Yes	Yes
Barley, Spring	8	11	Yes	Yes
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	32	64	Yes	Yes
Corn	16	24	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes
Cotton	8	8	Yes	Yes
Fallow ground	32	64	Yes	Yes
Grass grown for seed	32	64	Yes	Yes
Oats	4	4	Yes	Yes
Pastureland	32	32	Yes	Yes
Proso millet	4	4	Yes	Yes
Small grains grown for fodder, forage, grass, hay and/or pasture	16	16	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	8	16	Yes	Yes
Soybeans	32	64	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	32	64	Yes	Yes
Triticale	4	4	Yes	Yes
Sod farms and Farmstead turf	32	32	Yes	Yes
Wheat	8	16	Yes	Yes

\*Refer to the **CROPS** section for more details.

<sup>1</sup>Once Corn reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

**CROPS****ASPARAGUS**

Apply **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 to 60 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

**Rates:** Apply 8 to 16 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre to control Annual sowthistle, Black mustard, Canada thistle, Russian thistle, and Redroot pigweed (Carelessweed). Apply 16 fl. oz. per acre to control Common chickweed, Field bindweed, Nettleleaf goosefoot, and Wild radish. Multiple applications may be made per growing season. DO NOT exceed a total of 16 fl. oz. per treated acre per crop year.

DO NOT harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment. DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California.

**Tank-Mix Uses**

Apply 8 to 16 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre with Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup) or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and Field bindweed.

**Between Crop Applications**

**Pre-plant Directions (Post-harvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble, Set-Aside) For Broadleaf Weed Control:** **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied either post-harvest in the Fall, Spring or Summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (post-harvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following Spring or Summer.

To prevent crop injury, see **Crop Rotation Restrictions** under the section **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** for the specified interval between application and planting.

**Rates and Timing:** Apply 4 to 32 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre. Refer to **Table 2** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply this product when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late Summer or Fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if this product is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4" to 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as Field bindweed and Hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets after the effective period. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses, refer to the **SMALL GRAINS** section for details.

**Tank-Mix Uses**

Apply **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** at the rate of 4 to 16 fl. oz. per acre to control annual weeds or 16 to 32 fl. oz. per acre to control biennial and perennial weeds in tank-mixture with one or more of the following herbicides:

Atrazine	Metribuzin (e.g., Sencor)
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Finesse)	Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Ally)
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (e.g., Curtail)	Paraquat (Quik-Quat, Gramoxone)
2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester)	Picloram (e.g., Tordon 22K)
Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup)	Pronamide (e.g., Kerb)
Glyphosate + Dicamba (e.g., Fallow Master)	Quinclorac (e.g., Paramount)
Glyphosate + 2,4-D (e.g., Imitator + 2,4-D, Landmaster BW)	Triasulfuron (e.g., Amber)

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

**CORN****(Field, Pop, Seed, and Silage)**

Avoid direct contact of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** with Corn seed. Delay application of this product if Corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface until Corn has emerged. Applications to Corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. To avoid breakage, delay cultivation until after Corn is growing normally.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity. Up to 2 applications may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.

Do not apply to Seed Corn or Popcorn without first verifying with your local Seed Corn company (supplier) the selectivity on your inbred line or variety of Popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when Corn is less than 5" tall and when applying this product alone or in tank-mixture with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications made after Corn emergence. This product is not registered for use in Sweet Corn.

#### Pre-plant and Pre-emergence Application in No-Tillage Corn

**Rates:** Apply 16 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or more organic matter. Use 8 fl. oz. per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

**Timing:** **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied to emerged weeds before, during or after planting Corn. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., Alfalfa or Clover), apply this product after 4" to 6" of regrowth has occurred.

#### Pre-emergence Application in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn

**Rates:** Apply 16 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after Corn emergence (see **Early Post-emergence Application in All Tillage Systems** section below).

**Timing:** **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied after planting and prior to Corn emergence. Pre-emergence application does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. Perform a shallow mechanical incorporation if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow as seed damage could result. Pre-emergence control of Cocklebur, Jimsonweed, and Velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

#### Early Post-emergence Application in All Tillage Systems

**Rates:** Apply 16 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8 fl. oz. per treated acre for Corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

**Timing:** Apply between Corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall whichever occurs first. Refer to **Late Post-emergence Application** section below if the 6<sup>th</sup> true-leaf is emerging from whorl or the Corn is greater than 8" tall.

#### Late Post-emergence Application

**Rate:** Apply 8 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per treated acre.

**Timing:** Apply **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** from 8" to 36" tall Corn or 15 days before tassel emergence whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when Corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby or when tank-mixing with 2,4-D. DO NOT apply when Soybeans are growing nearby if any of the following conditions exist:

- Corn is more than 24" tall
- Soybeans are more than 10" tall
- Soybeans have begun to bloom

#### Tank-Mix or Sequential Uses

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied in tank-mixture to Corn with or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Acetochlor (e.g., Degree, Harness, Surpass, TopNotch) Acetochlor + Atrazine (e.g., Degree Xtra, FulTime, Harness Xtra) Acetochlor + Atrazine + Glyphosate (e.g., Field Master) Alachlor (e.g., Lasso) Alachlor + Atrazine (e.g., Bullet) Atrazine* (Atrazine 4L or 90DF) Bentazon + Atrazine (e.g., Laddok S-12) Clopyralid (e.g., Stinger) 2,4-D <sup>1</sup> (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) Dicamba (e.g., Banvel) Dicamba + Atrazine (e.g., Marksman) Dimethenamid (e.g., Frontier) Dimethenamid-P (e.g., Outlook) Dimethenamid + Atrazine (e.g., Guardsman) Flufenacet + Metribuzin (e.g., Axiom)	Flumetsulam (e.g., Python™) Flumetsulam + Clopyralid (e.g., Hornet) Glufosinate (e.g., Liberty) <sup>1</sup> Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup) <sup>2</sup> Halosulfuron (e.g., Permit) Imazethapyr + imazapyr (e.g., Lightning) <sup>3</sup> Metolachlor (e.g., Me-Too-Lachlor) Metolachlor + Atrazine Nicosulfuron (e.g., Accent) Paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone) Pendimethalin (e.g., Prowl) Primisulfuron-methyl (e.g., Beacon) Primisulfuron + Prosulfuron (e.g., Exceed, Spirit) Simazine (Simazine 4L or 90DF, Princep) <b>Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL</b>
<sup>1</sup> Use on Glufosinate tolerant Corn hybrids only (e.g., LibertyLink®).	
<sup>2</sup> Includes post-emergence use on Glyphosate tolerant Corn hybrids (e.g., Roundup Ready®).	
<sup>3</sup> Use on Imidazolinone tolerant Corn hybrids only (e.g., Clearfield®).	

When using tank-mix or sequential applications with this product, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage.

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.

### COTTON

**Pre-plant Application:** Apply up to 8 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting Cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems. For best performance, apply when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Following application and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fl. oz. of this product per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting Cotton.

Do not apply pre-plant to Cotton west of the Rockies.

Do not make pre-plant applications to Cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a Spring pre-plant treatment following application of a Fall pre-plant (post-harvest) treatment, the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 lbs. acid equivalent (64 fl. oz. of this product) per acre.

**Pre-plant Burndown Treatment to Control of Annual Winter Broadleaf Weeds Including Glyphosate-Resistant Marestalk (Horseweed) Prior to Cotton Planting (MO and TN Only):** Apply up to 8 fl. oz. of this product to control emerged broadleaf weeds including Glyphosate-resistant Marestalk prior to planting Cotton in conventional or conservation systems. For best results, apply when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Apply by air, as broadcast, band or spot sprays using water or sprayable fertilizer as carrier.

Following application of this product and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 15 days is required before Cotton planting can begin.

### Tank-Mix Uses

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds in Cotton, this product can be tank-mixed with Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup), Paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone), and Prometryn (e.g., Caparol) herbicides.

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 8 to 16 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3- to 5-leaf stage. Apply up to 32 fl. oz. of this product per acre on well-established perennial grass. For best results, apply when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as Brome (Downy and Ripgut), Rattail fescue, and Windgrass, apply up to 32 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre in the Fall or late Summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Apply immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

Do not apply this product after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND)** section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

### Tank-Mix Uses

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied in tank-mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril)	MCPA amine
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (e.g., Curtail, Stinger)	Metribuzin (e.g., Sencor)
2,4-D Amine or Ester (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester)	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl (e.g., Express)
Diuron (e.g., Diuron 80, Karmex)	

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### PROSO MILLET (CO, NE, ND, SD, and WY Only)

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** tank-mixed with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. Apply 4 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre with 0.375 lb. 2,4-D a.e. Apply the tank-mixture as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when Proso millet is in the 2- to 5-leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for this product. Some types of Proso millet may be adversely affected by a tank-mixture of this product and 2,4-D.

Do not apply unless possible Proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.



Restrictions for Proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 5** of this label.

#### **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND)**

Use **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditch banks) to control or suppress broadleaf weed and brush species listed in **Table 1**.

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the State level, but programs may be administered at State, county, or other level.

Uses of this product described in this section also pertain to grasses and small grains (Forage, Rye, Sorghum, Sudan grass or Wheat) grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture only. Grasses and small grains not grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture must comply with crop-specific uses in this label. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either this product or this product plus 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) (refer to **Table 2**).

**Rates and Timing:** Refer to **Table 2** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank-mixes for adequate control. Rates above 32 fl. oz. of this product per acre are for spot treatments only. Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fl. oz. of this product per acre. Retreatments may be made as needed. However, do not exceed a total of 32 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

Grass grown for hay requires a 7 day waiting period between application and harvest.

#### **Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. of this product per acre to small grains grown for pasture.
- Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fl. oz. of this product is applied per acre.
- Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16 fl. oz. of this product is applied per acre. Usually colonial Bent grasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvet grasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure Alfalfa, Clovers, Lespedeza, Vetch, Wild winter peas, and other legumes.
- Timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields are listed in **Table 5**. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

**TABLE 5. TIMING RESTRICTIONS FOR LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS FOLLOWING TREATMENT OF DICAMBA DIGLYCOLAMINE SALT SL**

Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL per Treated Acre (Fl. Oz.)	No. of Days Before Grazing	No. of Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 16	7	37
Up to 32	21	51
Up to 64	40	70

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Refer to **Compatibility Test For Mix Components** section for more details.

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. This product may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

#### **Aerial Application**

**Spray Volume:** Use 2 to 40 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

#### **Ground Application**

**Spray Volume:** Use 3 to 600 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.

**Spot Treatments:** This product can be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment.

Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

#### **Cut Surface Treatments**

This product may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

**Rate:** Mix 1 part of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** with 1 to 3 parts of water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- **For Frill or Girdle Treatments** - Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- **For Stump Treatments** - Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.



For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) may be added to the solution.

#### Applications For Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

**Spot Treatments:** Apply this product as spot treatments directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6" to 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply this product to the uphill side of the crown. DO NOT apply when snow or water prevents applying this product to the soil. The rate of this product depends on the canopy diameter of the Multiflora rose. **Examples:** Use 0.25, 1.0 or 2.35 fl. oz. of this product, respectively, for 5, 10 or 15 feet canopy diameters.

**Lo-Oil Basal Bark Treatments:** For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply this product to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12" to 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply this product when plants are dormant. DO NOT apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. DO NOT apply when snow or water prevents applying this product to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gals. of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

1. Combine 1.5 gals. of water, 1 oz. of emulsifier, 16 fl. oz. of this product, and 2.5 pts. of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

Do not exceed 8 gals. of spray solution mix applied per acre per year.

#### Tank-Mix Uses

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied in tank-mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Clopyralid (e.g., Stinger)	Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Ally)
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (e.g., Curtail)	Paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone)
2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester)	Picloram (e.g., Tordon)
2,4-D + Triclopyr (e.g., Crossbow)	Triasulfuron (e.g., Amber)
Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup)	Triclopyr (e.g., Garlon)

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.

#### CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Use **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in CRP or Federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of this product will injure or may kill Alfalfa, Clovers, Lespedeza, Vetch, Wild winter peas, and other legumes.

#### Newly Seeded Areas

This product may be applied either pre-plant or post-emergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as Barley, Oats, Rye, Sudan grass, Wheat or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Post-emergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of this product greater than 16 fl. oz. per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Pre-plant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fl. oz. of this product applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fl. oz. applied east of the Mississippi River.

#### Established Grass Stands

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (e.g., Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, Smooth brome or St. Augustine grass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre. When applied at specified rates, this product will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

**Rates and Timing:** Apply 4 to 32 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre. Refer to **Table 2** for rates based on target weed species. **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in CRP such as Atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L or 90DF), 2,4-D (De-Amine, De-Ester), Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup Ultra) or Paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone).

Retreatments may be made as needed. However, do not exceed a total of 64 fl. oz. (4 pts.) of this product per acre per year.

#### SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES (Fall and Spring-Seeded Barley, Oats, Triticale and Wheat)

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** in combination with the listed tank-mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. For improved control of listed weeds, tank-mix this product with one or more of the herbicides listed. This product used in a tank-mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section on this label for application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank-mix a minimum of 3

fl. oz. of this product per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank-mixing this product with these products will offer more consistent control of ALS-resistant weeds.

**Additives:** When tank-mixing **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** with sulfonylurea herbicides (e.g., Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, Peak), use 1 to 4 pts. of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gals. of spray or not more than 0.25 to 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank-mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as Cow cockle, Kochia, Prostrate knotweed, Prickly lettuce, Russian thistle, and Wild buckwheat or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3 to 4 fl. oz. of this product per acre.

**Timing:** Apply **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** before, during or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best results, apply this product when weeds are in the 2- to 3-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying this product to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields. Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gal. of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, use 2 to 3 gals. of water per acre.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 5**.

### SMALL GRAINS (Fall and Spring-Seeded Barley)

#### Early Season Applications

Apply 2 to 4 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per treated acre to Fall-seeded Barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 to 3 fl. oz. of this product per acre before Spring-seeded Barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage. **Note:** For Spring Barley varieties that are seeded during the Winter months or later, follow the rates and timing given for Spring-seeded Barley.

Do not tank-mix this product with 2,4-D in early season applications on Spring-seeded Barley.

#### Pre-Harvest Applications

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of Fall and Spring-seeded Barley. Apply 8 fl. oz. of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when Barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use pre-harvest-treated Barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, this product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides such as 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) that are labeled for pre-harvest uses in Barley.

Do not make pre-harvest applications in California.

#### Tank-Mixtures

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied in tank-mixes with the following herbicides:

Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril)	Metribuzin (e.g., Lexone, Sencor)
Bromoxynil + MCPA (e.g., Bronate)	Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Ally) <sup>1</sup>
Chlorsulfuron (e.g., Glean) <sup>1</sup>	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron (e.g., Express) <sup>1</sup>
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Finesse) <sup>1</sup>	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl (e.g., Harmony Extra) <sup>1</sup>
2,4-D Amine or Ester (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) <sup>2</sup>	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron (e.g., Canvas) <sup>1</sup>
MCPA Amine or Ester	Triasulfuron (e.g., Amber) <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

<sup>2</sup>This tank-mix is for Fall-seeded Barley only.

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.

### SMALL GRAINS (Fall and Spring-Seeded Oats)

#### Early Season Applications

Apply 2 to 4 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre to Fall-seeded Oats prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 to 4 fl. oz. of this product per acre before Spring-seeded Oats exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

This product may be tank-mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in Oats. Do not tank-mix this product with 2,4-D in Oats.

### SMALL GRAINS (Fall and Spring-Seeded Triticale)

#### Early Season Applications

Apply 2 to 4 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per treated acre to Triticale. Early season applications to Fall-seeded Triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage. Early season applications to Spring-seeded Triticale must be made before it reaches the 6-leaf stage. A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

#### Tank-Mix Uses

For best results, apply **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** in tank-mixes with Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril, Moxy™ 2E).

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.

### SMALL GRAINS (Fall and Spring-Seeded Wheat)

#### Early Season Applications

Apply 2 to 4 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per treated acre to Wheat unless using one of the Fall-seeded Wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to Fall-seeded Wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage. Early season applications to Spring-seeded Wheat must be made before it exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing Wheat varieties such as Madison, TAM 107 or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Take precautions in staging these varieties making certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Flixweed, Gromwell, Mayweed or Russian thistle, add 2,4-D Amine or Ester (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) to a tank-mix with one of the following herbicides:

Chlorsulfuron (e.g., Glean) <sup>1</sup>	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron (e.g., Express) <sup>1</sup>
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Finesse) <sup>1</sup>	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl (e.g., Harmony Extra) <sup>1</sup>
Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Ally) <sup>1</sup>	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron (e.g., Canvas) <sup>1</sup>
Prosulfuron (e.g., Peak)	Triasulfuron (e.g., Amber) <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

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.

#### Specific Use Programs For Fall-Seeded Wheat Only

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be used at 6 fl. oz. on Fall-seeded Wheat in Western Oregon as a Spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fl. oz. of this product may be applied on Fall-seeded Wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds such as Field bindweed. Applications may be made in the Fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. This product may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D amine (e.g., De-Amine) at label specified rate after Wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For Fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

#### Pre-Harvest Applications

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of Wheat. Apply 8 fl. oz. of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when Wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application is made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use pre-harvest treated Wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, this product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides such as 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester), Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup) and Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Ally).

Do not make pre-harvest applications in California.

#### Tank-Mix Uses

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied in tank-mixes with the following herbicides:

Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril)	Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup) <sup>5</sup>
Bromoxynil + MCPA (e.g., Bronate)	MCPA Amine or Ester <sup>2</sup>
Chlorsulfuron (e.g., Glean) <sup>1</sup>	Metribuzin (e.g., Lexone, Sencor) <sup>3</sup>
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Finesse) <sup>1</sup>	Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Ally) <sup>1</sup>
Clopyralid (e.g., Stinger)	Prosulfuron (e.g., Peak) <sup>1</sup>
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (e.g., Curtail)	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron (e.g., Express) <sup>1</sup>

2,4-D Amine or Ester (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) <sup>2</sup> Diuron (e.g., Diuron 80, Karmex) <sup>3</sup> Fenoxaprop + MCPA (e.g., Dakota) <sup>4</sup> Fenoxaprop-ethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D (e.g., Tiller) <sup>4</sup>	Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl (e.g., Harmony Extra) <sup>1</sup> Thiafensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron (e.g., Canvas) <sup>1</sup> Triasulfuron (e.g., Amber) <sup>1</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Do not use low rates of sulfonyleureas on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth. <sup>2</sup> Up to 1 lb. a.e. of these may be used on Fall-seeded Wheat if crop injury is acceptable. <sup>3</sup> Tank-mixes with Diuron and Metribuzin are for use in Fall-seeded Wheat only. <sup>4</sup> Do not use this product in tank-mixture with these on Durum Wheat. If Wild Oats is the target weed, do not use this product in tank-mixture with Fenoxaprop-ethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D (e.g., Tiller). <sup>5</sup> A tank-mix of up to 4 fl. oz. of this product with this for use as a pre-plant application to Small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.	

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### SORGHUM

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied pre-plant, post-emergence or pre-harvest in Sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings.

Do not graze or feed treated Sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If Sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD** section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions. Do not apply this product to Sorghum grown for seed production.

#### Pre-Plant Application

Up to 8 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before Sorghum planting.

#### Post-Emergence Application

Up to 8 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre may be applied after Sorghum is in the spike stage (all Sorghum emerged) but before Sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply this product when Sorghum is in the 3- to 5-leaf stage and weeds are less than 3" tall. Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if Sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the Sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying this product to Sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

Delay harvest until 30 days after treatment.

#### Pre-Harvest Uses (Texas and Oklahoma Only)

Up to 8 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after Sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gals. of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a pre-harvest treatment.

#### Split Application

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied in split applications: pre-plant followed by post-emergence or pre-harvest; or post-emergence followed by pre-harvest. Do not exceed 8 fl. oz. of this product per acre per application or a total of 16 fl. oz. of this product per acre per season.

#### Tank-Mixtures or Sequential Uses

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied prior to, in tank-mixture with or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Alachlor (e.g., Lasso) Atrazine* (Atrazine 4L or 90DF) Bentazon (e.g., Basagran) Bentazon + Atrazine (e.g., Laddok S-12) Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril) Dimethenamid (e.g., Frontier) Dimethenamid-P (e.g., Outlook) Dimethenamid + Atrazine (e.g., Guardsman) Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup)	Glyphosate + 2,4-D (e.g., Imitator + 2,4-D, Landmaster) Glyphosate + Dicamba (e.g., Fallowmaster) Halosulfuron (e.g., Permit) Metolachlor (e.g., Me-Too-Lachlor, Dual II Magnum) Metolachlor + Atrazine (e.g., Trizmet, Bicep II Magnum) Paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone) Prosulfuron (e.g., Peak) Quinclorac (e.g., Paramount)
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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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### SOYBEANS

#### Pre-Plant Applications

Apply 4 to 16 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting Soybeans. Do not exceed 16 fl. oz. of this product per acre in a spring application prior to planting Soybeans. Following application of this product and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fl. oz. of this product per acre or less and 28 days for 16 fl. oz. of this product per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting Soybeans or crop

injury may occur.

Do not make pre-plant applications of this product to Soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

#### **Pre-Harvest Applications**

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in Soybeans prior to harvest (see **Table 1**). Apply 8 to 32 fl. oz. of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after Soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Do not harvest Soybeans until 14 days after application.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for this product. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Do not use pre-harvest-treated Soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

Do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a pre-harvest application of this product. Do not make pre-harvest applications in California.

#### **Tank-Mix Uses**

**Pre-plant Tank Mixes:** **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be tank-mixed with other herbicides registered for early pre-plant use in Soybeans including burndown herbicides such as Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup) and 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) or residual herbicides such as Dimethenamid-P (e.g., Outlook, Frontier) or Metolachlor (e.g., Me-Too-Lachlor, Dual Magnum).

**Pre-harvest Tank Mixes:** **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be tank-mixed with other herbicides registered for pre-harvest use in Soybeans such as Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup) and Paraquat (e.g., Quik-Quat, Gramoxone).

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### **SUGARCANE**

Apply **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** to control annual, biennial or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. Apply 8 to 24 fl. oz. of this product per acre for control of annual weeds, 16 to 32 fl. oz. to control biennial weeds and to control or suppress perennial weeds. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Retreatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed a total of 64 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

**Timing:** **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be applied to Sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage. Applications of 32 fl. oz. of this product per acre made over the top of actively growing Sugarcane may result in crop injury. When possible, direct the spray beneath the Sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Delay harvest until 87 days after treatment.

#### **Tank-Mix Uses**

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be tank-mixed with other products registered for use in Sugarcane such as Ametryn (e.g., Evik), Asulam (e.g., Asulox), Atrazine (e.g., Atrazine 4L or 90DF), and 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester).

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### **FARMSTEAD TURF (NON-CROPLAND) AND SOD FARMS**

Do not use on residential sites.

For use in general farmstead (non-cropland) and sod farms, apply 3 to 32 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. This product will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to **Table 2** for specified use rates based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank-mixes for adequate control.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 32 fl. oz. of this product per acre per growing season.



Apply 30 to 200 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre (3 to 17 qts. of water per 1,000 square feet) depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of this product until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, and St. Augustine grass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy type) soils or in excess of 8 fl. oz. of this product per treated acre on fine-textured soils.

Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of this product have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

#### Tank-Mix Uses

Apply 3.2 to 8 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** per acre in tank-mixture with one of the products below at the labeled rates. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

Tank-Mix Partners	
Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril, Brox 2E)	MCCP
MCPA	2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester)

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

#### RIGHTS-OF-WAY, UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AND FENCEROWS

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be use on non-crop land areas such as rights-of-way (such as roadways, rest areas, utility, railroad, highway, pipeline, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland); utility facilities (such as substations, pipelines, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, fencerows, and non-irrigated ditch banks); brush control for forest site preparation or maintenance.

Observe all precautions on this label. Read and follow the **Mixing and Application** section below.

#### RIGHTS-OF-WAY

This product can be used to control listed broadleaf weeds on Rights-of-way. This use includes applications to roadside, roadways and highways; to areas along utilities such as cable and powerlines; railroad tracks and embankment; highways/highway medians/bridge abutments, pipelines and Rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland. Use controlled application techniques that minimize the risk of off target movement.

#### UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be used to control many broadleaf weeds and brush in non-crop areas on or surrounding substations, pipelines, tank farms, pump stations, production facilities, and bare ground situations. This product may also be used on parking and storage areas. (Observe best stewardship practices to avoid direct runoff from impervious surfaces.)

#### FENCEROWS

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be used to control listed broadleaf weeds and brush in fencerows.

#### Mixing and Application

Read and observe management of offsite movement directions on this label.

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. If compatibility is not known, perform a compatibility test (refer to **Compatibility Test For Mix Components** section) prior to tank-mixing.

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the herbicidal oil or a pre-mix of all plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers.

This product can be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment. When using ground equipment, apply low or high volume sprays of between 3 to 600 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre. Volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used. When using aerial equipment, apply 5 to 40 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre.

This product can also be applied to individual clumps or small areas (spot treatment) of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Herbicide adjuvants or other spray additives (emulsifiers, spreader stickers, surfactants, wetting agents, drift control agents, or penetrants) may be used for wetting, penetration or drift control. Spray additives must be federally approved agricultural when used



in pasture applications. If spray additives are used, read and follow all use directions and precautions on product label.

### Weeds and Brush Controlled

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** when applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species commonly found in non-crop land areas. (Refer to **Table 1.**) Perennial weeds noted with "\*" (footnoted in **Table 1**) may be controlled with lower rates of either this product or this product in tank-mix combinations. See **Rates and Timings** below.

### Rates and Timings

Application rates and timings of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** are given below. Use the higher level of the listed rate range when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

Weed Type	Weed Stage	Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL per Acre (Fl. Oz.)	Spray Mixture per Acre (Gals.) <sup>1</sup>	Low Volume Application Spray Concentration <sup>2</sup> (% v/v)
Annual	Small, actively growing	8 to 16	25 to 50	3
	Established weed growth	16 to 24	50 to 75	3
Biennial <sup>3</sup>	Rosette diameter less than 3 inches	8 to 16	25 to 50	3 to 4
	Rosette diameter 3 inches or more	16 to 32	50 to 100	3 to 4
	Bolting	32	100 to 150	3 to 4
Perennial	Top growth (suppression)	8 to 16	50 to 100	4
	Top growth (control)	32	100 to 200	4
	Perennials with "*" (footnoted in <b>Table 1</b> )	32	200	5
Woody Brush and Vines <sup>4</sup>	Top growth stems	8 to 32	50 to 200	5
	Top growth stems and roots	32	200	5

<sup>1</sup>Assuming typical application rate of 2 pts. of this product per 100 gals.  
<sup>2</sup>Low volume rates must not exceed 4 pts. (64 fl. oz.) of this product per acre per year (5% v/v = 10 gals. Maximum solution per acre per year.  
<sup>3</sup>For best results, apply when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.  
<sup>4</sup>For optimal control, tank-mixes may be required.

Retreatments may be made as needed. However, do not exceed a total of 4 pts. (2 lbs. a.i.) of this product per treated acre per year.

### Tank-Mix Uses

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be tank-mixed with other herbicides for additional weed control in Rights-of-way, utility and industrial areas, and fencerows.

The following table lists example options, but does not limit tank-mix options. If compatibility is not known, perform a compatibility test (refer to **Compatibility Test For Mix Components** section) prior to tank-mixing.

Bromacil (e.g., Hyvar <sup>®</sup> ) Chlorsulfuron (e.g., Telar <sup>®</sup> ) Clopyralid (e.g., Transline <sup>®</sup> ) 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester) Diquat (e.g. Reward <sup>®</sup> ) Diuron (e.g., Diuron 80, Karmex) Fosamine ammonium (e.g., Krenite <sup>®</sup> ) Glufosinate (e.g., Finale <sup>®</sup> ) Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Roundup) Hexazinone (e.g., Velpar <sup>®</sup> ) Imazapyr (e.g., Arsenal <sup>®</sup> )	Imazapic (e.g., Plateau <sup>®</sup> ) MSMA Metsulfuron-methyl (e.g., Escort <sup>®</sup> ) Norflurazon (e.g., Predict <sup>®</sup> ) Pendimethalin (Pin-Dee™ 3.3 T&O, Pendulum <sup>®</sup> ) Prodiamine (e.g., Endurance <sup>®</sup> ) Simazine Sulfometuron-methyl (e.g., Oust <sup>®</sup> ) Tebuthiuron (e.g., Spike <sup>®</sup> ) Triclopyr (e.g., Garlon, Redeem <sup>®</sup> )
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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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### FOREST SITE PREPARATION

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be used to control undesirable Conifers as well as many broadleaf weeds, brambles, hardwood brush, vines, and trees in forest site preparation.

This product may be applied as broadcast foliar sprays by ground or aerial equipment.

This product is absorbed through the leaf surfaces quickly after spraying and will also be absorbed from the soil by the roots. Translocation through the leaves, stems, and roots provides control of undesirable young Conifer and broadleaf species. Woody plants, brush, and trees may not display the full extent of herbicide efficacy until several months following treatment. This product provides flexibility for extended windows of application and tank-mix options. (Refer to **Mixing and Application Instructions** and **Tank-Mix Uses** sections below.)

### Mixing and Application Instructions

**Ground Operated Spray Equipment:** Thoroughly mix and apply the specified amount of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** (up to 4 pts.

of this product per acre) in a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre. For best results, spray solution should uniformly cover undesirable foliage. Add a suitable federally approved nonionic surfactant to the spray solution to enhance foliage wetting, spreading, and solution absorption. Drift control and foam reducing agents may be added at specified rates, if needed. Spray pattern indicator agents may also be added at specified rates, if desired. DO NOT spray under windy or gusty conditions. Maintain proper buffer zones to ensure drift does not reach off target vegetation.

### Aerial Spray Equipment

Thoroughly mix the **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** (up to 4 pts./A) in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre and uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment. Add a suitable federally approved nonionic surfactant to the spray solution to enhance wetting, spreading, and solution absorption. Take all precautions to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Drift control and foam control agents may be added at specified rates, if needed.

### Tank-Mix Uses

For extended range of species control, **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** can be tank-mixed with other forest site preparation products such as Imazapyr (e.g., Arsenal), Glyphosate (e.g., Imitator, Accord), Triclopyr (e.g., Garlon), etc.

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

#### TURF AND LAWNS

**(Including Golf Course (Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Rough), Parks, and Recreational Areas and Lawn Care application)**

**IMPORTANT:** Observe all precautions on this label.

Established grass stands growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of this product until after the second mowing. Furthermore, application rates in excess of 1 pt. of this product (0.5 lb. a.i.) per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply in excess of 0.25 pt. (4 fl. oz.) of this product (1/8 lb. a.i.) per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy type) soils or in excess of 0.5 pt. (8 fl. oz.) of this product (1/4 lb. a.i.) per treated acre on fine-textured (clay type) soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of this product have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

### Weeds Controlled

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** when applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and noted perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in Turf (see **Table 1**). This product will also suppress the growth of many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species (see **Table 1**).

### Mixing and Application

Apply 30 to 200 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre (3 to 17 qts. of dilution/1,000 sq. ft.), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

### Rates and Timing

Use the higher level of listed rate range below when treating dense vegetative growth. For best results, apply when weeds are emerged and actively growing.

Weed Type	Weed Stage	Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL per Acre (Fl. Oz.)	Pound A.I. per Treated Acre	Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Tsp.)
Annual	Small, actively growing	8 to 16	0.25 to 0.5	1 to 2.25
	Established weed growth	16 to 24	0.5 to 0.75	2.25 to 3.25
Biennial <sup>1</sup>	Rosette diameter less than 3 inches	8 to 16	0.25 to 0.5	1 to 2.25
	Rosette diameter 3 inches or more	16 to 32	0.5 to 1.0	2.25 to 4.5
Perennials, Woody Brush and Vines	—	16 to 32	0.5 to 1.0	2.25 to 4.5

<sup>1</sup>For best results, apply when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.  
3 tsp. = 0.5 fl. oz.

Retreatments may be made as needed. However, do not exceed a total of 32 fl. oz. of this product (1 lb. a.i.) per treated acre during a growing season.

### Tank-Mix Uses

**Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** may be tank-mixed with Bromoxynil (e.g., Buctril), Triclopyr + Clopyralid (e.g., Confront<sup>®</sup>), 2,4-D (e.g., De-Amine, De-Ester), MCPA or MCPP for control of additional weeds listed on the tank-mix product label.

Apply 3.2 to 8 fl. oz. of **Dicamba Diglycolamine Salt SL** (0.1 to 0.25 lb. a.i.) per treated acre with the tank-mix partner listed above. Use the higher level of the listed rate ranges when treating established weeds. Repeat treatments may be made as needed. However, do

not exceed 32 fl. oz. of this product (1 lb. a.i.) per treated acre during the growing season.

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 intank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

**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:

**Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; less than 5 gallons):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; 5 gallons up to < 250 gallons):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Refillable Container (≥ 250 gallons & Bulk):** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Hy-Green LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Hy-Green LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Hy-Green LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Hy-Green LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, HY-GREEN LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Hy-Green LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF HY-GREEN LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF HY-GREEN LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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