



Drexel®

Foma® 1.88

Herbicide

For Control of Certain Weeds in Cotton, Dry Beans, Potatoes, Snap Beans and Soybeans.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium salt of fomesafen

5-[2 -chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-

N -(methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzamide 22.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 21.0% or 1.88 pounds of Fomesafen per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING / AVISO

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

[See FIRST AID Below]

[See Side (Back) Panel for FIRST AID];

[See Page ____ for FIRST AID]

[See Container Labeling for (FIRST AID and Complete Directions for Use]

[See (Attached) Booklet (Container Labeling) for Complete Directions for Use]

EPA Reg. No. 19713-659

Net Content:

EPA Est. No. 19713-XX-X

_____ Gals. (_____ L)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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 800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING: This product contains Fomesafen which has been determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals (mice). Risks can be reduced by closely following use directions and precautions and by wearing the protective clothing specified elsewhere on this label.

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray or vapors.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear: Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, safety glasses), long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes, socks, and chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils or viton $\geq$ 14 mils.

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

In addition for aerial applications, mixers and loaders handling more than 150 gallons of this product in any single workday must wear: Dust/mist filtering NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: 1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 2) Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 3) 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.

Manufactured By:

Drexel Chemical Company

P.O. Box 13327, Memphis, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

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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. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to spray drift and runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of Fomesafen from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. See the manual for "Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses" at the following internet address: <http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/pest/core4.html>.

Groundwater Advisory Statement

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Non-target Organism Advisory Statement:

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read the label before using this product.

This product is a selective herbicide which may be applied pre-plant surface, pre-emergence and/or post-emergence for control or partial control of Broadleaf weeds, Grasses and Sedges in Cotton, Dry beans, Potatoes, Snap beans and Soybeans.

Pre-plant Surface and Pre-emergence Applications

Certain germinating Broadleaf weeds, Grasses and Sedges can be controlled or partially controlled by soil residual activity from either pre-plant surface or pre-emergence applications of this product. Moisture is necessary to activate this product in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following applications of this product may reduce effectiveness. When adequate moisture is not received after application of this product, weed control may be improved by overhead irrigation with at least one-fourth inch of water.

Post-emergence Applications

This product is generally most effective when used post-emergence, working through contact action. Therefore, emerged weeds must have thorough spray coverage for effective control. Best broad-spectrum post-emergence control of susceptible Broadleaf weeds is obtained when this product is applied early to actively growing weeds. This usually occurs within 14 to 28 days after planting. Refer to the weed control tables for specific directions on weed growth stages and rates. Some bronzing, crinkling or spotting of labeled crop leaves may occur following post-emergence applications, but labeled crops soon outgrow these effects and develop normally.

Environmental and Agronomic Conditions

Always apply this product under favorable environmental conditions that promote active weed growth. Avoid applying this product to weeds or labeled crops which are under stress from drought, extreme temperatures, excessive water, low humidity, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury as reduced weed control and/or increased crop injury may result.

Rainfastness

This product requires a 1 hour rain-free period for best results when applied post-emergence.

Cultivation

Cultivation prior to post-emergence application is not recommended. Cultivation may put weeds under stress, reducing weed control. Timely cultivation 1 to 3 weeks after applying this product may assist weed control.

Soil Characteristics

Application of this product to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher rates than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Refer to the Regional Use Map for this product, weed control tables and specific crop use sections for directions on use rates based on soil texture.

Information on Weed Resistance

FOMESAFEN GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

For resistance management, this product is a Group 14 mode of action herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 mode of action 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 this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank-mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Drexel Chemical Company representatives at (901) 774-4370.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Time of Application

Best broad-spectrum post-emergence control of susceptible Broadleaf weeds is obtained when this product is applied early to actively growing weeds. This usually occurs 14 to 28 days after planting. Refer to the weed control tables for specific directions on weed growth stages and rates.

Spray Additives

Only spray additives cleared for use on growing crops under 40 CFR 180 may be used in the spray mixture.

For best broad spectrum post-emergence control of susceptible Broadleaf weeds in Regions 2, 3, 4 and 5 (see Regional Use Maps), this product should be used with 1 to 2.5% v/v liquid Nitrogen (28% or similar) or a minimum of 8.5 pounds Ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons of spray volume.

For Post-emergence Applications, Always Add One of the Following: Except in tank-mix with products prohibiting spray additives – (See “Tank-Mix Directions for Use”).

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil (MSO): Use a non-phytotoxic COC or MSO containing 15 to 20% approved emulsifier at 0.5 to 1% v/v (2 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons) of finished spray volume. COC or MSO can improve weed control but may slightly reduce crop tolerance.

Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS): Use NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (2 to 4 qts. per 100 gals.) of finished spray volume (Region 1 and East of Interstates 79 and 77 for Regions 2 and 3).

Other Adjuvants: Adjuvants other than COC or NIS may be used provided that the product meets the following criteria:

1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
2. It is non-phytotoxic to the target crop.
3. It is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. It is supported locally for use with this product on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

Note: No adjuvants are needed for pre-plant or pre-emergence applications unless this product is being used in a burndown.

Mixing Order:

1. Fill spray tank with half the required amount of water and begin agitation.*
2. Add fertilizer (UAN, AMS).
3. Add dry pesticide formulations.
4. Add this product.
5. Add liquid pesticide formulation.
6. Add adjuvant (MSO, COC or NIS).
7. Add remainder of water and then maintain constant agitation.

* Compatibility agent, 1 gallon per 500 gallons of water or 0.2% v/v, may be added as needed.

Ground Application

Use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target. A minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre and 30 to 60 psi at the nozzle tip is recommended. On large weeds and/or dense foliage, use 60 psi and a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to ensure coverage of weed foliage.

The use of flat fan nozzles will result in the most effective post-emergence application of this product. The sprayer must be calibrated to provide the proper volume and rate per acre. In addition, the boom and nozzle height must be adjusted to provide complete coverage of target weeds.

DO NOT USE FLOOD TYPE OR OTHER SPRAY NOZZLES WHICH DELIVER COARSE, LARGE DROPLET SPRAYS.

Band Applications

Thorough weed coverage is important for post-emergent control. Best coverage is obtained with a minimum of two nozzles, one directed to each side of the planted row. Application with a single nozzle directed over the top of the row is not recommended for post-emergence applications but is suitable for pre-emergence applications. Cultivation of untreated areas may be needed following band applications. When making post-emergence band applications

and cultivating in the same operation, position nozzles in advance of the cultivation device. This will reduce dust in the spray area. Dust can intercept spray, reducing weed coverage, resulting in less than adequate weed control.

Calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume needed for post-emergence band treatment using the following formula:

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

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

Aerial Application

Use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target. A minimum of 5 gallons per acre of spray mixture should be applied with a maximum of 40 psi pressure. When Broadleaf weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre to ensure coverage of weed foliage.

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM, EXCEPT CENTER PIVOT SYSTEMS.

CENTER PIVOT IRRIGATION APPLICATION

This product alone or in tank-mixture with other herbicides on this label, which are registered for center pivot application, may be applied in irrigation water pre-emergence (after planting but before weeds or crop emerge) at rates recommended on this label. This product also may be applied post-emergence to the crop and pre-emergence to weeds in crops where post-emergence applications are allowed on this label. Follow all restrictions (height, timing, rate, etc.) to avoid illegal residues. Apply this product only through a center pivot irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Operating Instructions

- The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distributions are adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump or piston pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the center pivot system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
- Meter into irrigation water during entire period of water application.

- Apply in 0.5 to 1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume (0.5 inch) on *Coarser soils* and the higher volume (1 inch) on *Fine textured soils*. More than 1 inch of water at application may reduce weed control by moving the herbicide below the effective zone in the soil.

Precautions for center pivot applications: Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds or other public facilities not including public roads or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive area. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other locations affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2.5 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting and re-entry interval requirements for farm worker safety.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, Reduced Pressure Zone back-flow preventer (RPZ), or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Region 1*: A maximum of 1.6 pints of this product (or a maximum of 0.375 pound Fomesafen per acre from any product containing Fomesafen) may be applied per acre per year.
- Region 2*: A maximum of 1.6 pints of this product (or a maximum of 0.375 pound Fomesafen per acre from any product containing Fomesafen) may be applied per acre in alternate years.
- Region 3*: A maximum of 1.3 pints of this product (or a maximum of 0.313 pound Fomesafen from any product containing Fomesafen) may be applied per acre in alternate years.
- Region 4*: A maximum of 1 pint of this product (or a maximum of 0.25 pound Fomesafen from any product containing Fomesafen) may be applied per acre in alternate years.
- Region 5*: A maximum of 0.75 pint of this product (or a maximum of 0.1875 pound Fomesafen from any product containing Fomesafen) may be applied per acre in alternate years.
- Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or hay.
- Do not apply within 45 days of Soybean harvest.

* See Regional Use Map.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Thoroughly clean the spray system with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.
- Tank-mixes of this product with other pesticides, fertilizers or any other additives except as specified on this label or other approved supplemental labels, may result in tank-mix incompatibility, unsatisfactory performance and/or crop injury.
- Apply post-emergence to actively growing weeds. Avoid applying this product to weeds or Soybeans which are under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury, as reduced weed control and/or increased crop injury may result.
- Avoid overlapping spray swaths, as injury may occur to rotational crops.
- To provide adequate spray coverage, it is recommended that ground speed not exceed 10 mph during application.

REPLANTING

If replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with this product, the field may be replanted to Cotton, Dry beans, Snap beans or Soybeans. During replanting, a minimum of tillage is recommended to preserve the herbicide barrier for effective weed control. Do not apply a second application of this product or other products containing Fomesafen or other Fomesafen containing product as crop injury or illegal residues may occur in harvested crops. If tank-mix combinations were used, refer to product labels for any additional replanting instructions.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying this product at specified rates in Soybeans:

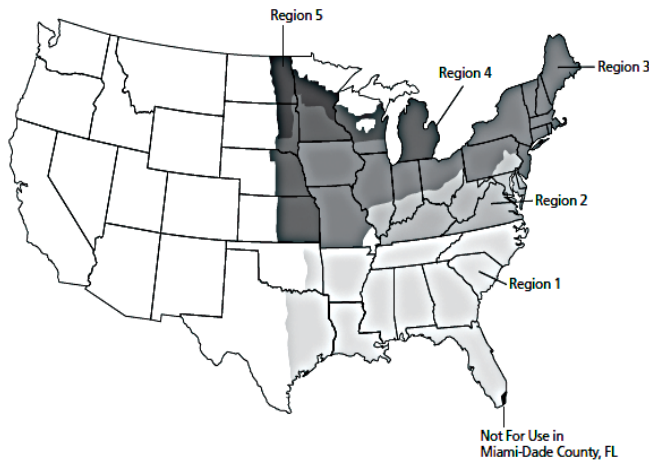
Crop to be Planted	Minimum Rotation Interval (After Last Application of This Product)
Cotton, Dry beans, Snap beans, Soybeans	0 days
Small grains such as Wheat, Barley, Rye	4 months
Corn*, Peanuts, Peas, Rice, Seed corn	10 months
To avoid crop injury do not plant Alfalfa, Sunflowers, Sugar beets, Sorghum** or any other crop within:	18 months
* Use 12 month minimum rotation interval for Popcorn in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Region 4 when applied at a rate of 1 pt. per acre or more. Use 18 month minimum rotation interval for Sweet corn in the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Region 5. ** Sorghum may be planted back after 10 months in Region 1.	

Do not graze rotated Small grain crops or harvest forage or straw for livestock.

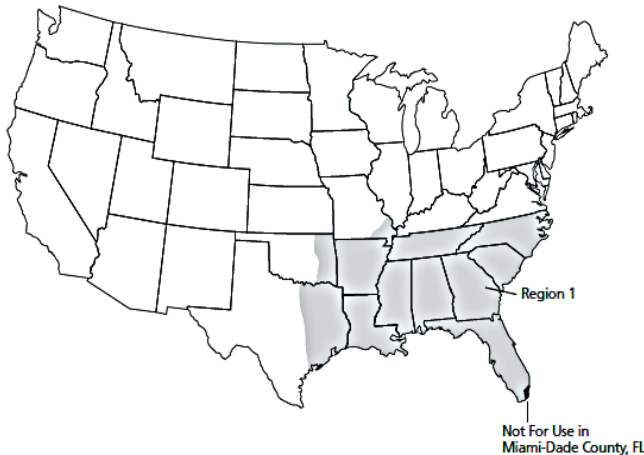
USE RATES OF THIS PRODUCT AND WEEDS CONTROLLED

REFER TO MAP FOR DEFINITION OF SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

REGIONAL USE MAP



REGION 1 (Maximum Rate: 1.6 pts. per acre per year)



REGION 1 – Includes the following states or portion of states where this product may be applied: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida (except Miami-Dade County), Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (Counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Perry, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard and Wayne), North Carolina, Oklahoma (east of U.S. Highway 75 and East of Indian Nation Parkway), South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (all areas east of U.S. Highway 77 to State Road 239, including all of Calhoun County).

REGION 2 (Maximum Rate: 1.6 pts. per acre, alternate years)



REGION 2 – Includes the following states or portion of states where this product may be applied: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. South of Interstate 70 in the following states: Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and in Pennsylvania (all areas south of Interstate 80 to the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and east of U.S. Highway 15 and U.S. Highway 522).

REGION 3 (Maximum Rate: 1.3 pts. per acre, alternate years)



REGION 3 – Includes the following states or portion of states where this product may be applied: Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri (all counties except for those listed in Region 1), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania (all areas except those listed in Region 2), Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin (south of U.S. Highway 18 between Prairie Du Chien and Madison and south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee) and north of Interstate 70 in the following states: Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

REGION 4

(Maximum Rate: 1 pint per acre, alternate years)



REGION 4 – Includes the following states or portion of states where this product may be applied: Kansas (all counties east of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281), Michigan (Southern Peninsula), Minnesota (all areas south of Interstate 94), Nebraska (all counties east of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281) and Wisconsin (all areas except those in Region 3, south of Interstate 94 from Minnesota state line to Eau Claire and south of U.S. Highway 29 from Eau Claire to Green Bay plus Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, Kewaunee, Marathon, Menominee, Oconto, Polk, Shawano, and St. Croix counties). The following counties are excluded: Adams, Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood), North Dakota (all areas east of Interstate 29 from Fargo south to the South Dakota state line), South Dakota (all areas east of Interstate 29 from the North Dakota state line to Watertown, all areas east of Highway 81 from Watertown to Madison and all areas east and south of State Road 34 and U.S. Highway 281 to the Nebraska state line).

REGION 5

(Maximum Rate: 0.75 pint per acre, alternate years)



REGION 5 – Includes the following states or portion of states where this product may be applied: North Dakota (all areas east of U.S. Highway 281 except those areas in Region 4), South Dakota (all areas east of U.S. Highway 281 except those areas in Region 4) and Minnesota (all areas south of U.S. Highway 2 except those areas in Region 4).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Table 1. Weeds controlled or partially controlled* by pre-plant surface or pre-emergence application of this product at 1 to 1.6 pints per acre¹.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled	Soil Texture	Organic Matter
Amaranth, Palmer	All soil types	Up to 5%
Croton, Tropic ²		
Eclipta		
Galinsoga, spp.		
Lambsquarters, Common		
Morningglory, Smallflower		
Nightshade, Black		
Nightshade, Eastern black		
Pigweed, Redroot		
Pigweed, Smooth		
Poinsettia, Wild		
Purslane, Common		
Ragweed, Common ²		
Sida, Prickly ²		
Starbur, Bristly		
Broadleaf Weeds Partially Controlled*		
Anoda, Spurred		
Cocklebur, Common		
Morningglory, Entireleaf		
Morningglory, Ivyleaf		
Morningglory, Pitted		
Morningglory, Red/Scarlet		
Morningglory, Tall		
Nightshade, Hairy		
Ragweed, Giant		
Waterhemp, Common		
Sedges Partially Controlled*		
Nutsedge, Yellow		

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

¹ Use the higher end of the rate range when heavy weed populations are anticipated.

² Rates less than 1.6 pt. / A will provide only partial control of this weed.

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

¹ Use the higher end of the rate range when heavy weed populations are anticipated.

² Rates less than 1.6 pt. / A will provide only partial control of this weed.

Table 2. Weeds controlled or partially controlled* by post-emergence application of this product.

Weed/ Scientific Name	Rate of This Product (Maximum Growth Stage Controlled At)			
	0.75 Pt./A No. of True Leaves	1 Pt./A No. of True Leaves	1.25 Pt./A No. of True Leaves	1.6 Pt./A No. of True Leaves
Anoda, Spurred	—	2*	2	4
Balloonvine	—	—	2	4
Carpetweed	—	8" Diameter size	Unlimited size	Unlimited size
Citron (Wild watermelon)	—	2	4	4
Cocklebur, Common ^{a,b}	2	4	6	8
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	—	4	4	6
Copperleaf, Virginia	—	4	4	6
Crotalaria, Showy	—	6	6	8
Croton, Tropic	—	4	4	6
Cucumber, Volunteer	—	4	6	8
Eclipta	—	2	4	4
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	—	4	6	8
Hemp ^b	—	4	6	6
Horsenettle ^b	—	2*	4*	4*
Jimsonweed	4	6	8	8
Ladysthumb	2*	2	4	6
Lambsquarters, Common	2*	2*	2*	2*
Mexicanweed	—	2*	2	4
Morningglory:				
Cypressvine	2	4	6	6
Entireleaf var.	3*	3	4	5
Ivyleaf	3*	3	4	5
Purple moonflower	3*	3	5	6
Red (Scarlet)	3*	3	6	6
Smallflower	3*	3	4	6
Pitted (Small white)	4*	4	6	6
Tall (Common)	2*	2	3	5
Palmleaf (Willowleaf)	3*	3	6	6
Mustard, Wild	4	6	8	8
Nightshade, Black	2	4	6	6
Nutsedge, Yellow	—	—	*	*
Pigweed, spp.:				
Amaranth, Palmer	2	4	6	6
Amaranth, Spiny	2	2	4	6
Redroot	2	4	6	8
Smooth	2	4	6	6
Poinsettia, Wild	—	2	4	6
Purslane, Common	—	Multi-leaf 6" diameter	Multi-leaf 8" diameter	Multi-leaf 8" diameter
Purslane, Florida	—	2	2	4
Ragweed, Common	4*	4	6	8
Ragweed, Giant ^b	4*	4	6	8

(Continued)

(Cont.)

Weed/ Scientific Name	Rate of This Product (Maximum Growth Stage Controlled At)			
	0.75 Pt./A No. of True Leaves	1 Pt./A No. of True Leaves	1.25 Pt./A No. of True Leaves	1.6 Pt./A No. of True Leaves
Redweed	—	—	2*	3*
Sesbania, Hemp	—	8	12	12
Sicklepod	—	—	Cotyledon*	Cotyledon*
Sida, Prickly	—	2*	2	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4*	4	6	6
Smellmelon	—	2	2	4
Spurge, Prostrate	—	—	1" Diameter*	2" Diameter*
Spurge, Spotted	—	—	2*	2*
Starbur, Bristly	—	4	4	6
Sunflower, Common	—	—	2	4
Velvetleaf	—	2	4	4
Venice mallow	4	6	6	8
Witchweed	—	Multi-leaf Up to 7"	Multi-leaf Up to 10"	Multi-leaf Up to 10"
Waterhemp, Common	2*	2	4	6
Waterhemp, Tall	2*	2	4	6
Yellow rocket	4	4	6	8

*Suppression only.

*Do not apply in cotyledon stage.

^b For effective control of this weed, it is necessary to use 1% MSO and 2.5% UAN v/v as an adjuvant in Regions 2 and 3 (Soybeans only).

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS

Partial Control* of Annual Grasses

The Grasses listed below may be partially controlled by pre-emergence applications of this product at 1 to 1.6 pints per acre.

Crabgrass
Goosegrass
Panicum, Texas
Signalgrass, Broadleaf

The Grasses listed below may be partially controlled by post-emergence applications of this product at 1 to 1.6 pints per acre.

Barnyardgrass
Crabgrass
Foxtail (Green, Giant, Yellow)
Goosegrass
Johnsongrass, Seedling
Panicum, Fall
Panicum, Texas
Signalgrass, Broadleaf

Partial Control* of Perennial Weeds

Use of this product post-emergence at rates of 1 to 1.6 pints per acre will aid in suppressing the above-ground portions of the weeds listed below until crop canopy can assist in suppression. Perennial weeds continue to regrow from underground rootstocks even if above-ground foliage is temporarily controlled or retarded. Even though this product and crop competition can suppress Perennial weeds for a growing season, the rootstocks will continue to live and re-establishment will occur in subsequent years.

Bindweed, Field
Bindweed, Hedge
Milkweed, Climbing
Milkweed, Honeyvine
Trumpet creeper

*Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

COTTON

Pre-emergence Application

Apply this product 1.1 to 1.6 pints per acre as a pre-emergence application to *Coarse textured soils* (*Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sandy clay loam*) only. Refer to **Table 1** for a list of weeds controlled or partially controlled. Do not apply as a pre-emergence application to *Medium* or *Fine textured soils* as crop injury will likely occur.

Pre-plant Surface Application to Medium or Fine Textured Soils

Apply this product at 1.1 pints per acre as a pre-plant surface application to *Medium* or *Fine textured soils* (i.e. soil types heavier than *Coarse textured soils*) up to 21 days prior to planting Cotton. Apply after the last tillage operation is completed. Refer to **Table 1** for a list of weeds controlled or partially controlled. Do not exceed 1.1 pints per acre of this product on *Medium* or *Fine textured soils*. Also, to avoid severe crop injury, the following directions must be followed when application is made to *Medium* or *Fine textured soils*:

- After this product application, a minimum of 0.5 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation must occur before planting Cotton.
- Cotton must be planted at least 0.75 inch in depth.
- Avoid overlapping spray swaths.
- Do not disturb or re-work the seedbed following application.

The use of an in-furrow or seed applied fungicide will generally assist with seedling establishment and development.

Cotton plants are tolerant to pre-plant surface or pre-emergence applications of this product when applied at specified rates and application use directions. Some crinkling or spotting of Cotton foliage or stunting may occur but Cotton plants normally outgrow these effects and develop normally.

Cotton foliage is not tolerant to this product. Do not apply this product over the top of emerged Cotton as unacceptable Cotton injury will occur.

Post-Directed Application (All Soil Types)

Apply this product in emerged Cotton as a post-directed treatment using precision post-directed, hooded or shielded application equipment to provide complete coverage of emerged weeds. Apply this product at 1.1 to 1.6 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre. Applications may be made broadcast or banded. Post-directed applications of this product will provide contact control of labeled emerged weeds and residual pre-emergence control of labeled weeds (once activated by rainfall or irrigation).

Refer to the “**WEEDS CONTROLLED**” section for a list of weeds controlled, recommended application rates, weed growth stages and application directions.

This product should be applied with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v, or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v to emerged weeds. Do not add liquid Nitrogen (28% or similar) to this product or tank-mixes of this product in Cotton.

Cotton foliage is not tolerant to applications of this product. Avoid contact to Cotton foliage as unacceptable injury will occur. Application equipment should be calibrated (spray pressure, nozzle type and configuration and orifice size) to avoid fine spray droplets contacting green Cotton stems and foliage.

Post-Directed Application Timing in Cotton

This product may be applied to Cotton at least 6 inches in height through lay-by as a post-directed application. All post-directed applications should avoid spray contact with any green non-barked parts of the Cotton plant or foliage as unacceptable injury will occur. Follow the application timing below for post-directed applications in Cotton.

Shield and Hooded Applications

Make a precision post-directed application of this product to the base of the Cotton plant avoiding contact with the Cotton stem or foliage when Cotton is at least 6 inches in height to avoid Cotton injury. Use only hooded or shielded spray equipment to apply this product in Cotton that is 6 inches to 12 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

Lay-by Applications

Make a post-directed application of this product to the base of the Cotton plant avoiding contact with any non-barked portion of the Cotton plant or foliage. Use precision post-directed equipment or hooded or shielded sprayers on Cotton that has developed a minimum of 4 inches of brown bark through lay-by. Application equipment should be configured to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

Tank-Mix and Sequential Application

To broaden the weed control spectrum, this product can be tank-mixed with other herbicides as listed below. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. The most restrictive product labeling applies.

Diuron	Metolachlor	Pyrithiobac
Fluometuron	MSMA	S-metolachlor
Glyphosate	Norflurazon	Trifloxysulfuron
Linuron	Prometryn	

Use Restrictions – Cotton

- Do not apply this product later than 70 days before harvest.
- Do not apply more than 1.6 pints per acre of this product in any year.
- Do not apply more than 1.1 pints per acre of this product as a pre-plant surface application to *Medium* or *Fine textured soils*.

Special Use Directions for the Suppression of Woollyleaf Bursage (Lakeweed), *Ambrosia grayi*, in Texas

Apply this product to cultivated areas of cropland in the Fall or Spring as a spot treatment at a rate of 1.6 pints per acre and incorporate to a depth of 2 to 3 inches for suppression of Woollyleaf bursage. Applications should be made with ground equipment.

The use of adjuvants, as specified under the “**Spray Additives**” section, will significantly improve the initial burndown of any emerged Woollyleaf bursage, but this effect is only temporary. Therefore, an adjuvant may be used if desired, but is not necessary.

Significant suppression may not be seen until 6 to 8 months after application, but should then continue for at least 2 years after application. Cotton or Soybeans may be planted in treated areas. Under certain conditions, significant damage may occur to Cotton planted within 18 months of application. A 3 year interval from last application to planting is required for all other crops.

Do not make more than one application of this product per year. Do not apply more than 1.6 pints per acre of this product in any year. If two consecutive year applications are made, allow a 2 year interval before another application.

DRY BEANS AND SNAP BEANS

Pre-plant Surface and Pre-emergence Application

Apply this product as a pre-plant surface or pre-emergence application in Regions 1, 2, 3 and 4 only for control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 1**. This product can be applied alone, or tank-mixed or followed sequentially with other labeled Dry bean or Snap bean herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum or control newly emerged weeds. Refer to the “**Tank-Mix and Sequential Application**” section for additional information.

Note: Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged seedlings may result in temporary crop injury but plants normally outgrow these effects and develop normally.

Post-emergence Application

Apply this product as a post-emergent broadcast application in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 2** and in the “**SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS**” section. Application rate depends on weed species and growth stage. Two applications may be made if necessary but not to exceed the maximum rate specified per geographic region. (Refer to map for definition of specified geographic regions). Refer to the “**Spray Additive**” section for spray additives. Use of crop oil concentrate can improve weed control but may slightly reduce crop tolerance. Do not use UAN (28% or similar) or Ammonium sulfate on Dry beans or Snap beans as severe crop injury may occur. Apply when Dry beans or Snap beans have at least one fully expanded trifoliate leaf.

This product can be applied alone or in tank-mix with other labeled Dry bean or Snap bean post-emergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum. Refer to the “**Tank-Mix and Sequential Application**” section.

Some bronzing, crinkling or spotting of Dry bean or Snap bean leaves may occur following post-emergent applications, but Dry beans and Snap beans soon outgrow these effects and develop normally.

Tank-Mix and Sequential Application for Dry Beans and Snap Beans

To broaden the weed control spectrum, this product can be tank-mixed with other herbicides as listed below. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. The most restrictive product labeling applies.

Dry Beans and Snap Beans	Dry Beans Only
Bentazon EPTC Imazamox Imazethapyr Metolachlor Pendimethalin Quizalofop Sethoxydim S-metolachlor Trifluralin	Clethodim Dimethenamid-P Ethalfuralin

Under certain conditions, the mixture of this product with one or more of the above mentioned broadleaf herbicides may cause a reduction in activity of any post-emergence grass herbicide in the mixture.

For sequential applications allow 2 to 3 days after the application of the post-emergence grass herbicide before applying this product or mixtures of this product. Where this product or mixtures of this product are applied first, apply the grass herbicide when the grass weeds begin to develop new leaves (generally around 7 days).

NOTE: Tank-mix applications can result in increased crop injury as compared to either product used alone.

Always read and follow the recommendations, restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone, sequentially or in a tank-mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies.

Use Restrictions – Dry Beans and Snap Beans

- Refer to the Regional Use Map for the maximum use rate of this product (or other Fomesafen containing products) that may be applied in each geographic region.
- Do not apply to any field in Regions 2, 3, 4 or 5 more than once every two years.
- For Snap beans:** Do not exceed 1.6 pints per acre of this product in any one year and also adhere to the maximum rate that may be applied in each geographic region (refer to the Regional Use Map). Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or hay. Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- For Dry beans:** Do not exceed 1.6 pints per acre of this product in any one year and also adhere to the maximum rate that may be applied in each geographic region (refer to the Regional Use Map). Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble. Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

POTATOES

Apply this product at 1 pint per acre as a broadcast pre-emergence application after planting but before Potato emergence for control or partial control of weeds listed in **Table 1**. Effectiveness will be reduced if later cultural practices expose untreated soil. For application by center pivot irrigation, see the “*CENTER PIVOT IRRIGATION APPLICATION*” section of this label.

Note: Potato varieties may vary in their response to this product. When using this product for the first time on a particular variety, always determine crop tolerance before using.

Tank-Mixtures With Other Products Registered for Use in Potatoes

For pre-emergence applications in Potatoes, this product may be tank-mixed with other pesticide products registered for use in this way and timing in Potatoes. Follow the directions for use, observe the stated precautions, and abide by the limitations and restrictions on the most restrictive of the product labels. If you have no previous experience mixing these products under your conditions, perform a compatibility test before attempting large-scale mixing.

Use Restrictions – Potatoes

- Do not exceed 1 pint per acre of this product per season. Refer to Regional Use Map for the maximum rate of this product (or other Fomesafen containing products) that may be applied per year or alternate year in each geographic region.
- Do not harvest Potatoes treated with this product within 70 days of application.
- Do not apply this product to Sweet potatoes or Yams.
- Do not apply this product as a pre-plant incorporated application in Potatoes or crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply to emerged Potato plants or severe crop injury will occur.

- Do use on Potatoes in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

SOYBEANS

Pre-plant Surface and Pre-emergence Application

Apply this product as a pre-plant surface or pre-emergence application in Regions 1, 2, 3 and 4 only for control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Table 1**. This product can be applied alone or tank-mixed or followed sequentially with other labeled Soybean herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum or control newly emerged weeds. Refer to “*TANK-MIX AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION*” for additional information.

In reduced tillage plantings, this product can be applied up to 14 days prior to planting or at planting with a burndown herbicide.

Post-emergence Application

Apply this product as a post-emergence broadcast application in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for control or partial control of weeds listed in **Table 2** and in the “*SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS*” section. Application rate depends on weed species and growth stage. Refer to the “*Spray Additive*” section for recommended spray additives. To enhance post-emergence control of susceptible Broadleaf weeds (Soybeans only) in Regions 2, 3, 4 and 5 (see Regional Use Map), this product can be used with a minimum of 2.5% liquid Nitrogen (28% or similar) or a minimum of 10 pounds Ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons of spray volume.

This product can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled Soybean post-emergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum. Refer to the “*TANK-MIX AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION*” section.

Some bronzing, crinkling or spotting of Soybean leaves may occur following post-emergent applications, but Soybeans soon outgrow these effects and develop normally.

TANK-MIX AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR SOYBEANS:

To broaden the weed control spectrum, this product can be tank-mixed with other herbicides as listed below. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. The most restrictive product labeling applies.

2,4-DB	Glyphosate
Bentazon	Imazamox
Chlorimuron	Imazaquin
Clethodim	Imazethapyr
Fluazifop	Quizalofop
Flumiclorac	Sethoxydim
Glufosinate	Thifensulfuron

Under certain conditions, the mixture of this product with one or more of the above mentioned broadleaf herbicides may cause a reduction in activity of any post-emergence grass herbicide in the mixture.

For sequential applications allow 2 to 3 days after the application of the grass herbicide before applying this product or mixtures of this product. Where this product or mixtures of this product is applied first, apply the grass herbicide when grass weeds begin to develop new leaves (generally around 7 days).

Roundup Ready® (Glyphosate Tolerant) Soybean Tank-Mixes

This product can be tank-mixed with Glyphosate products that are labeled for Roundup Ready (Glyphosate tolerant) Soybeans for improved post-emergence control of many weeds such as Morningglory spp., Hemp sesbania, Waterhemp and Black nightshade which are known to have tolerance to Glyphosate, but are susceptible to this product (Fomesafen).

FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS ON THE GLYPHOSATE PRODUCT LABEL FOR THE USE OF SPRAY ADDITIVES IN THIS TANK-MIX.

Do not allow this tank-mix to move off target as contact by even minute quantities can cause severe damage or death to any non-target vegetation.

NOTE: Post-emergence application of this tank-mix on Soybean varieties which do not contain the Roundup Ready gene will result in severe crop injury or death of the Soybean crop. Always read and follow the recommendations, restrictions and limitations for all products used. The most restrictive labeling of any product applies.

Product Use Restrictions – Soybeans

- Refer to Regional Use Map for maximum rate of this product (or other Fomesafen containing products) that may be applied in each geographic region. Do not apply to any field in Regions 2, 3, 4 or 5 more than once every two years.
- Do not exceed 1.6 pints of this product per acre in any one year and also adhere to the maximum rate that may be applied in each geographic region (refer to the Regional Use Map). Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or Hay. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

SPRAY DRIFT

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For aerial applications: Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS:

- User must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT

Ground Boom — Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT

Aircraft Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Storage should be under lock and key and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in a cool, dry area away from any heat or ignition source. Do not stack over 2 pallets high. Move containers by handles or cases. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. Unloading storage and work areas must be as clean as possible to prevent contamination if spilled. If concentrate or spray solution is allowed to dry on flammable objects, the chlorate component can act as oxidizer. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled, follow these steps:

1. Contain spill. Absorb with a material such as sawdust, clay granules or dirt.
2. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
3. Wash area with soap and water to remove remaining pesticide.
4. Follow washing with clean water rinse.
5. Clothing contaminated with chlorate solution must be removed at once before solution dries. Dried contaminated clothes can be ignited easily. Wash contaminated clothing immediately.
6. Do not allow runoff to enter sewer or contaminate water supplies.
7. Dispose of waste as indicated below:

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 one-fourth 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.

(Continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (Cont.)

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 one-fourth 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.

WARRANTY—CONDITIONS OF SALE

OUR DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically directed and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by the Seller and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

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