

BESTOW™

HERBICIDE

GROUP

2

HERBICIDE

Water Dispersible Granule

For Weed Control in Field Corn, Preplant Weed Control in Cotton and Soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Rimsulfuron

N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-

(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide25%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....75%

TOTAL:100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

**IN CASE OF MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS
PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT 1-866-303-6950**

See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.

See additional precautionary statements and Directions for Use in booklet.

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE, and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES before buying or using. If terms are unacceptable, return product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

EPA Reg. No. 67760-105

EPA Est. No. 081125-IND-004

NET CONTENTS: 20 oz

Manufactured for:

Cheminova, Inc.

PO Box 110566

Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Product of India

Phone 1-800-548-6113

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BESTOW™ is a trademark of Cheminova

 **CHEMINOVA**
HELPING YOU GROW

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have a 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 person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves from category A such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Users should: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR, part 170, Section 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable containers less than 5 gallons:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves (such as Natural Rubber, Selection Category A).

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 Standards for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Use on non-crop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BESTOW herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate published labeling. Cheminova will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by Cheminova. BESTOW herbicide is a water-soluble granule formulation that selectively controls certain grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn. BESTOW herbicide may also be applied 30 days or more preplant to cotton or soybeans for winter vegetation management.

BESTOW herbicide has postemergence and residual (preemergence to weeds) activity. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed within 2 weeks of application to activate BESTOW herbicide in the soil. For the most effective weed control, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed within 5 to 7 days after application to move BESTOW herbicide into the soil.

The best postemergence control is obtained when BESTOW herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment.

BESTOW herbicide is registered for use in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain BESTOW herbicide is registered in your state.

TANK MIXTURES

To broaden the weed control spectrum and/or extend the residual effectiveness of BESTOW herbicide, BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides affecting a different site of action (mode of action) and/or adjuvants registered for use on the crops listed on BESTOW herbicide labeling. Refer to the label(s) of the tank mix partners for any additional use instructions or restrictions. *Do not use BESTOW herbicide in a spray solution with additives that buffer the pH to below 4.0 or above 8.0, as degradation of BESTOW herbicide may occur.*

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of BESTOW herbicide and other pesticides. Use a clear quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge, gel, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

See section: "ADDITIONAL USE INFORMATION" for more product and use information.

USES

BURNDOWN AND RESIDUAL CONTROL OF CERTAIN ANNUAL GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS WHEN APPLIED PREEMERGENCE AND POSTEMERGENCE TO FIELD CORN

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR FIELD CORN

BESTOW herbicide is a selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds when applied preemergence and postemergence to field corn. BESTOW herbicide may be applied to "Roundup Ready" corn in tank mix combinations with glyphosate herbicides such as Glyphos® or Glyphos® XTRA to add residual control for later emerging weeds. Residual weed control is dependent on rainfall or sprinkler irrigation for herbicide activation.

If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction, or weed germination before rain or irrigation occurs, use shallow tillage such as a rotary hoe to lightly incorporate BESTOW herbicide and make certain corn seeds are below the tilled area.

BESTOW herbicide is best used in a planned sequential application herbicide program to be followed by an in-crop application of BESTOW herbicide and/or other postemergence-applied corn herbicides. Refer to the label of the respective sequential partner for specific use directions.

Allow at least 4 weeks between preemergence applications of BESTOW herbicide and postemergence applications of BESTOW herbicide. Make sequential applications after the corn has reached the 2-collar stage but before the corn exceeds the maximum application height listed on the respective product labels.

Do not apply to field corn grown for seed or to popcorn or sweet corn. Do not apply preemergence to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter. Do not apply by air in the States of California and New York

Apply BESTOW herbicide to field corn hybrids with a relative maturity (RM) of 77 days or more, including "food grade" (yellow dent, hard endosperm), waxy, and High-Oil corn. Not all field corn hybrids of less than 77 RM and not all white corn hybrids or Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does Cheminova have access to all seed company data. Consequently, injury arising from the use of BESTOW herbicide on these types of corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before applying BESTOW herbicide to any of these corn types. Seed company publications indicate "Warning", "Crop Response Warning", or "Sensitive" notations for the use of some ALS herbicides on corn hybrids of 77 RM or higher. As noted in the seed company publications, Cheminova sulfonylurea herbicides such as BESTOW herbicide should be used with caution on these hybrids.

FALLOW (BURNDOWN)

Use Rates

Apply BESTOW herbicide at 1 to 2 ounces per acre.

Application Timing

BESTOW herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Field corn may be planted to this treated area at any time.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow

BESTOW herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all instructions on this label and the labels of any tank mix partner before using any other herbicide in mixtures with BESTOW herbicide. If the directions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this BESTOW herbicide label, do not use in a tank mixture with BESTOW herbicide.

PREEMERGENCE TO FIELD CORN

Preemergence Rates

BESTOW herbicide may be applied at 0.5 to 2.0 oz product per acre before corn emergence. Cheminova specifies a rate of 1 to 1.5 oz per acre for most applications.

Application Timing

BESTOW herbicide may be applied preemergence or preplant to corn. Applications of BESTOW herbicide made before weed emergence will provide residual control of labeled weeds. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants as noted below.

POSTEMERGENCE TO FIELD CORN

Postemergence Rates

BESTOW herbicide may be applied at 0.5 to 2 oz per acre as a postemergence broadcast application. Cheminova specifies a use rate of 1 oz per acre for most applications.

Application Timing

To crop: Apply BESTOW herbicide to corn that is up to 12 inches tall. Do not apply to corn taller than 12 inches or exhibiting 6 or more leaf collars, whichever is more restrictive. Applications of BESTOW herbicide made after weed emergence will provide contact control of labeled weeds as well as limited residual control of later emergence.

To weeds: Tank mixtures of BESTOW herbicide with glyphosate or glufosinate herbicides may be applied after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glyphosate and glufosinate herbicide labels.

Do not apply more than a total of 1.0 oz active ingredient (4 oz product) rimsulfuron per acre during the crop year from all sources. This includes combinations of preemergence and postemergence applications of BESTOW herbicide or other rimsulfuron-containing products.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

For control of emerged weeds, application of BESTOW herbicide must include a nonionic surfactant and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. If applied in a tank mix combination with a glyphosate herbicide product such as Glyfos® X-TRA or a glufosinate product such as Liberty® that contains a built-in adjuvant system, no additional surfactant needs to be added. Crop oil concentrate may be used in place of nonionic surfactant for burndown applications of BESTOW herbicide made before crop emergence. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 910 or 40 CFR 920).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution after crop emergence.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product labeling for use rates and restrictions.
- Do not use any other adjuvant rates or mixtures with BESTOW herbicide unless instructed to do so on Cheminova labeling.

WEEDS IN FIELD CORN CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED

Preemergence Control

Grass weeds

Barnyardgrass
Bluegrass, annual*
Crabgrass, large*
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)
Panicum, fall*
Signalgrass, broadleaf*
Wheat, Volunteer
Wild Oat*

*partial control/suppression

Broadleaf weeds

Carpetweed*
Chamomile, false
Cocklebur*
Filaree, Redstem
Henbit
Jimsonweed*
Kochia (ALS-sensitive)
Lambsquarters, common
Morningglory, ivyleaf*
Mustard (birdsrape, black)
Nightshade* (hairy, black)
Palmer, amaranth*
Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth)
Purslane, common
Ragweed, common*
Russian thistle, seedling*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Velvetleaf*

*partial control/suppression

Postemergence Control

Grass weeds (1-2")

Barley, volunteer
Barnyardgrass
Bluegrass, annual
Crabgrass, large (1/2")
Cupgrass, woolly (1")
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)
Johnsongrass, seedling*
Millet, wild proso*
Panicum, fall
Quackgrass*
Ryegrass, Italian*
Shattercane (4")
Signalgrass, broadleaf*
Stinkgrass*
Wheat, volunteer
Wild oat*
Yellow nutsedge*

*partial control/suppression

Broadleaf weeds (1-3")

Alfalfa, volunteer^
Canada, thistle*
Chickweed, common
Cocklebur*
Dandelion (6" diameter)
Henbit
Kochia
Lambsquarters, common*
Morningglory, ivyleaf*
Mustard (birdsrape, black, wild)
Nightshade, hairy*
Pigweed, (prostrate, redroot, smooth)
Purslane, common*
Ragweed, common*
Shepherd's purse
Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Wild radish
Velvetleaf*

*partial control/suppression

^Except in California

TANK MIXTURES

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other products registered for use in corn. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If these instructions conflict with this BESTOW herbicide label, do not use a tank mixture with BESTOW herbicide.

Preemergence to Corn

For Additional Control of Grass and Broadleaf Weeds

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of preemergence grass and broadleaf herbicides such as atrazine, Metolachlor, S-Metolachlor, "Harness", "Outlook", "Balance PRO", and "Lumax" to provide added residual activity or burndown activity on emerged weeds. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions.

Postemergence to Corn

Tank Mixtures with Glyphosate

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with glyphosate herbicides if applications are made to corn hybrids containing the “Roundup Ready” gene. Consult with your seed supplier to confirm the corn hybrid is “Roundup Ready” before making any herbicide application containing glyphosate herbicides.

When used in a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides, 1 oz. BESTOW herbicide will deliver improved burndown and/or residual activity on the following weeds, as compared to glyphosate used alone:

Alfalfa, volunteer*	Johnsongrass, seedling	Ryegrass, Italian
Barley, volunteer	Kochia	Sandbur (field, longspine)
Barnyardgrass	Lambsquarters, common	Shepherd's purse
Bluegrass, annual	Millet, wild proso	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Canada thistle	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Chamomile, false	Mustard (birdsrape, black, wild)	Stinkgrass
Chickweed, common	Nightshade, hairy	Velvetleaf
Cocklebur	Panicum, fall	Wheat, volunteer
Crabgrass	Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth)	Wild buckwheat
Dandelion (6" diameter)	Purslane, common	Wild oat
Filaree, redstem	Quackgrass	Wild radish
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)	Ragweed, common	Yellow nutsedge
Henbit		

*Except in California

Tank Mixtures with Glufosinate

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with glufosinate herbicides if applications are made to corn hybrids containing the “Liberty Link” gene. Consult with your seed supplier to confirm the corn hybrid is “Liberty Link” before applying any herbicide containing glufosinate.

When used in tank mixtures with glufosinate herbicide, 0.75 oz. BESTOW herbicide will deliver improved burndown and/or limited residual activity on the following weeds, as compared to glufosinate used alone:

- Velvetleaf
- Pigweed, redroot
- Lambsquarters, common
- Foxtail (giant, yellow)

For Additional Control of Kochia

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre of “Starane” for improved control of kochia. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Refer to the specific “Starane” label for application timing and restrictions. BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with “Starane” and additional 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2 to 4 fluid oz. of “Banvel” or “Clarity”) for broader spectrum weed control.

For Additional Control of Broadleaf Weeds

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with 2 pints per acre of "Lumax" or 2 1/3 pints per acre of "Lexar" for improved burndown or residual control of several broadleaf weeds including common waterhemp, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, and velvetleaf. When applying mixtures of BESTOW herbicide plus "Lumax" or "Lexar", the use of a nonionic surfactant is suggested. Refer to "Lumax" or "Lexar" labels for additional information regarding application timing, tank mixtures, adjuvants, and rotational crops.

For Additional Control of Broadleaf Weeds

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with 0.5 to 0.75 fluid ounces per acre of "Impact" plus atrazine at 0.375 to 1.5 pounds active per acre for improved burndown or residual control of several broadleaf weeds including common waterhemp, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, and velvetleaf. When applying mixtures of BESTOW herbicide plus "Impact" at 0.5 fluid ounces per acre, the use of methylated seed oil is suggested. Refer to "Impact" label for additional information regarding application timing, tank mixtures, adjuvants, and rotational crops.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- BESTOW herbicide may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application methods, and soil type.
- BESTOW herbicide may be applied to corn previously treated with non-organophosphate soil insecticides regardless of soil type.
- Allow at least 60 days between a preemergence or preplant application of BESTOW herbicide and application of organophosphate insecticide since crop injury may result. Do not apply BESTOW herbicide within 45 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide was applied as in-furrow treatment since crop injury may occur.
- Do not tank mix BESTOW herbicide with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides such as "Lorsban," malathion, parathion, etc., as severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not tank mix BESTOW herbicide with "Basagran" or severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of BESTOW herbicide application.
- Do not irrigate BESTOW herbicide into coarse soils at planting time when soils are saturated.
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Do not apply BESTOW herbicide or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or in areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
 - Prevent drift or spray onto desirable plants.
 - Do not contaminate any body of water.
 - Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use.
- Do not treat frozen soil.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood or furrow irrigation to apply BESTOW herbicide.

Crop injury may occur following an application of BESTOW herbicide if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or in conjunction with wet soils.

CHEMIGATION

Do not apply BESTOW herbicide through any type of irrigation system in field corn.

GROUND APPLICATION

Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of weeds and the best performance. Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE Standard S572.1. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height suggested in manufacturer's specifications. Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Aerial application is not permitted in the states of California and New York. Use MEDIUM or COARSE nozzles that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA. Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray drift. (See "Additional Use Information" section of this label.)

COTTON/SOYBEAN – PREPLANT ONLY

*Not for use in California

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Rate

Apply BESTOW herbicide at 1.0 ounce per acre.

Timing to Crop

BESTOW herbicide may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring 30 days or more prior to planting, whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging spring weeds.

Burndown Tank Mixtures

BESTOW herbicide may be used as a preplant residual burndown treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for preplant in cotton/soybean, including glyphosate, paraquat, glufosinate, 2,4-D LVE, and dicamba. Read and follow all instructions on this label and the labels of any tank mix partner before using in mixtures with BESTOW herbicide. If the instructions on the tank mix label conflict with this BESTOW herbicide label, do not use in a tank mixture with BESTOW herbicide. Always follow directions of the most restrictive label.

Sequential Application – Soybeans

BESTOW herbicide may be used in a sequential herbicide program in soybean. Apply BESTOW herbicide for burndown and residual weed control 30 days or more prior to planting. Refer to the product labels for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to application.

Additional Control of Grass and Broadleaf Weeds

BESTOW herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of preplant herbicides registered for cotton and soybean.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

For control of emerged weeds, application of BESTOW herbicide must contain an appropriate adjuvant. If applied in a tank mix combination with a glyphosate herbicide product such as Glyfos® X-TRA or a glufosinate product such as Liberty® that contains a built-in adjuvant system, no additional surfactant needs to be added. Product must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gallons spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

- Use 2 qt per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product labeling for use rates and restrictions.
- Do not use any other adjuvant rates or mixtures with BESTOW herbicide unless instructed to do so on Cheminova labeling.

Mixing Instructions

Fertilizer Carrier Instructions

BESTOW herbicide may be mixed with water or pre-dissolved in water and added to liquid fertilizer for preemergence application. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always pre-slurry BESTOW herbicide in water before adding fertilizer solutions. Add the BESTOW herbicide slurry to the final complete liquid fertilizer mixture – do not add BESTOW herbicide during the fertilizer mixing process.

Always use good agitation while adding the BESTOW herbicide slurry to liquid fertilizers and maintain good agitation until sprayed. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, conduct a compatibility test with all components prior to mixing.

Do not use with spray additives or liquid fertilizer carriers that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0-8.0 allow for optimum stability of BESTOW herbicide.

Ground Application

Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds. For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE Standard S572.1. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds.

For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off target spray movement. (See "Additional Use Information" section of this label.)

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Do not plant cotton or soybean fewer than 30 days following an application of BESTOW herbicide
- Do not apply more than a total of 1.0 ounce active ingredient (4 ounces product) rimsulfuron per acre per crop year from all sources.
- Do not apply preemergence to crops planted into coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system
- Do not graze, feed forage, grain, or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of BESTOW herbicide application.
- Allow at least 3 weeks between preemergence applications of BESTOW herbicide and postemergence applications of rimsulfuron-containing products.
- BESTOW herbicide may interact with certain insecticides applied to soybean, cotton, or corn. Crop response varies with field crop, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type.
- BESTOW herbicide may be applied to crops previously treated with "Fortress," "Aztec," or "Force" insecticides or other nonorganophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.
- Preplant/Preemergence applications of BESTOW herbicide where an application of "Nufos," or "Thimet" is planned may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.
- Do not tank mix BESTOW herbicide with bentazon ("Basagran") or severe crop injury may occur.
- Crop injury may occur following an application of BESTOW herbicide if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or in conjunction with wet soils.
- Do not apply to frozen soil
- Do not contaminate any body of water
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use. (See Sprayer Cleanup section of this label for instructions.)

To avoid injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation observe the following:

- Do not apply BESTOW herbicide or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Prevent drift or spray to desirable plants (See "Spray Drift" section of this label for instructions)
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.

BESTOW HERBICIDE ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES (COTTON, FIELD CORN, SOYBEAN)

The following rotational intervals must be observed when using BESTOW herbicide:

1 OZ. MAXIMUM USE RATE	
<i>Rotation Crop</i>	<i>Interval (months)</i>
Corn, field	Anytime
Potatoes	Anytime
Soybeans	1
Cotton	1
Tomato	1
Cereals, Winter (wheat)	3
Cereals, Spring (wheat, oats, barley)	9
Alfalfa*†	10
Canola†	10
Cucumber	10
Flax	10
Peas	10
Rice**	10
Red Clover†	10
Sorghum†	10
Corn, pop or sweet	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10
Sugarbeets†	10
Crops Not Listed	18
<p>*On sprinkler irrigated fields in Idaho, Utah, and Northern Nevada it is best to use deep fall tillage such as plowing prior to planting alfalfa. Product degradation may be less on furrow-irrigated soils and may result in some crop injury.</p> <p>†18 months in the Red River Valley region of ND and MN. In all other areas, the rotation intervals must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.</p> <p>**For soils with pH less than 6.5</p>	

2 OZ. MAXIMUM USE RATE	
<i>Rotation Crop</i>	<i>Interval (months)</i>
Corn, field	Anytime
Potatoes	Anytime
Optimum GAT Soybeans	Anytime
Tomato	1
STS Soybeans***	4
Cereals, Winter (wheat)	4
Cereals, Spring (wheat, oats, barley)	9
Corn, pop or sweet	10
Cotton†	10
Cucumber	10

(continued)

(continued)

2 OZ. MAXIMUM USE RATE	
<i>Rotation Crop</i>	<i>Interval (months)</i>
Flax	10
Soybeans	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10
Crops Not Listed	18
[†] The rotation interval must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotation crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season. ***Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybean	

NOTE: BESTOW herbicide should not be used in a tankmix or sequential application program with other soil residual ALS-inhibiting herbicides as the combined effects of these herbicides on the planting of subsequent crops have not been thoroughly investigated and injury to the following rotation crop may occur.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES FOR CERTAIN AREAS OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Field corn grown under sprinkler irrigation with a minimum of 18" of water per season. This rotation interval is for sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam soils having not more than 1.5% organic matter where a minimum of 18" of sprinkler irrigation is used on the previous corn crop. Injury to the rotated crop may occur if less than 18" of irrigation is used on the previous field corn crop. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

The following rotational intervals should be observed when using BESTOW herbicide on field corn (Oregon and Washington):

<i>Rotation Crop</i>	<i>Interval (months)</i>
Alfalfa	4
Carrots	10
Cucumber	10
Grass, pasture, hay, seed	4
Mint	4
Onions	10
Peas	8

For Rotation to Alfalfa: BESTOW herbicide in field corn not to exceed 1 ounce per use season in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of Washington, and BESTOW herbicide in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in Washington and Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon.

For Rotation to Onions and Carrots: BESTOW herbicide in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of Washington, and BESTOW herbicide in field corn not to exceed 2.0 ounces per acre per use season in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in Washington and Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon.

For Rotation to Grass Crops Grown for Seed, Hay or Pasture: BESTOW herbicide in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of Washington, and BESTOW herbicide in field corn not to exceed 2.0 ounces per acre per use season in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in Washington and Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon.

For Rotation to Peas and Mints: BESTOW herbicide in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in all areas.

ADDITIONAL USE INFORMATION

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

BESTOW herbicide must be completely dissolved in clean water before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines).

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of BESTOW herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the BESTOW herbicide is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the BESTOW herbicide is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required amount of spray adjuvant (if needed). Always add the spray adjuvant last.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply BESTOW herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If BESTOW herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the BESTOW herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide.

At the End of the Day

After each day of spraying multiple loads of BESTOW herbicide, the interior of the tank should be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

After Spraying BESTOW Herbicide and Before Spraying Other Crops

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of BESTOW herbicide as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water.

The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks should be done to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When BESTOW herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines specified on other product labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of a number of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be followed.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity" and "Temperature Inversions" sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume – Use high flow-rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures listed for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length – The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height – Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Set the boom at the lowest height that provides uniform coverage and reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets or reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

BESTOW herbicide is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preemergence weed control, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move BESTOW herbicide into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic (yellowish) three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

BESTOW herbicide provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of BESTOW herbicide may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions such as abnormally hot or cold temperatures, abnormal soil conditions such as extremely dry or water-saturated soil, or hail or frost damage. Incomplete control may also result on plants injured from disruptive cultural practices, herbicide carryover from a previous crop, or injury from insects, diseases, or other pests. Additionally, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to BESTOW herbicide. It is best to delay applications until stress has been alleviated.

Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow BESTOW herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage (generally BESTOW herbicide is rainfast in 4 hours).

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in the field. Adequate control to these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank mix partners, and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide usage available in your area.

Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Amber®, Accurate®, Report™, Report Extra™, Nuance™, and Nimble™ will also be resistant to BESTOW herbicide.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better control pests, Cheminova recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). BESTOW herbicide may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management program, which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices, aimed at preventing economic pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

RESTRICTIONS

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
 - Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
 - Do not apply using Air Assisted (Air Blast) field-crop sprayers.
 - Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than potatoes or tomatoes.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Cheminova warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CHEMINOVA MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Cheminova or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Cheminova's election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Cheminova shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Cheminova is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Cheminova be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Cheminova or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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BESTOW™

HERBICIDE

GROUP

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HERBICIDE

Water Dispersible Granule

For Weed Control in Field Corn, Preplant Weed Control in Cotton and Soybeans

Active Ingredient:

Rimsulfuron

N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide25%

Other Ingredients:75%

Total:100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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.)

**IN CASE OF MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS
PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT 1-866-303-6950**

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BOOKLET.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID - IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. 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 person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart. **Applicators and other handlers must wear:** long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves from category A such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS Users should: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR, part 170, Section 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable containers less than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

EPA Reg. No. 67760-105

EPA Est. No. 081125-IND-004

Manufactured for: Cheminova, Inc. PO Box 110566

Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 • Product of India • Phone 1-800-548-6113

NET CONTENTS: 20 oz

BESTOW™ is a trademark of Cheminova

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HELPING YOU GROW