# Specimen Label

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RIMSULFURON | GROUP | 2 | HERBICIDE |
| THIFENSULFURON-METHYL | GROUP | 2 | HERBICIDE |

CORTEVA™ agriscience

# LeadOff®

## HERBICIDE

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**Water Dispersible Granules**

**For preplant and preemergence weed control in field corn and for preplant weed control in cotton, peanuts, soybeans and Inzen grain sorghum.**

| *Active Ingredients* | *By Weight* |
|---|---|
| Rimsulfuron<br>N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide | 16.7% |
| Thifensulfuron-methyl<br>Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate | 16.7% |
| ***Other Ingredients*** | 66.6% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

Contains 0.334 lb active ingredient (0.167 lb of rimsulfuron and 0.167 lb of thifensulfuron-methyl) per lb of product.

## Keep Out of Reach of Children

# CAUTION

### FIRST AID

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 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 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA REG. NO. 352-853

**Causes moderate eye irritation • Harmful if absorbed through skin**

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco, or using the toilet.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of nitrile rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks

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.

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

**Important:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

**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 washwaters or rinsate.

**Groundwater Advisory**
This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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

**Windblown Soil Particles Advisory**
This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

**Non-target Organism Advisory**
This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

## 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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

Leadoff herbicide must be used only in accordance with the directions for use on this label, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of nitrile rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and 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: DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.**

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (Cont.)

instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum:** Refill this fiber drum with Leadoff containing rimsulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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

**DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact Corteva Agriscience at 1-800-992-5994, day or night.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

Leadoff herbicide is a water soluble granule containing 33.4% active ingredient by weight. Leadoff is a selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds when applied preplant or preemergence to field corn. It may also be applied 30 days or more preplant to cotton or soybeans and 45 days or more preplant to peanuts for winter vegetation management. Residual weed control is dependent on rainfall or sprinkler irrigation for herbicide activation. Leadoff herbicide may be applied in tank mixtures with other herbicides labeled for use in the intended crop. However, in the case of tank mixes with other herbicides, the most restrictive label must be followed.

Leadoff is absorbed through the roots and leaf tissue of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move Leadoff into the soil. Susceptible weeds will generally not emerge from preemergence application. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic 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.

The herbicidal action of Leadoff may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices.

**Rate Summary for Leadoff**

| Rate of Leadoff | Pounds of Active Ingredient Rimsulfuron | Pounds of Active Ingredient Thifensulfuron - methyl |
|---|---|---|
| **1.5 oz** | **0.016 lb ai** | **0.016 lb ai** |
| **2.0 oz** | **0.021 lb ai** | **0.021 lb ai** |
| **2.7 oz** | **0.028 lb ai** | **0.028 lb ai** |

## RESTRICTIONS

| CROPS | Maximum Oz of Product/ Acre/ Single Application | Maximum Lb AI/ Acre/Single Application | Maximum Number of Applications per Year | Maximum Oz of Product /Acre/ Year | Maximum Lb AI/A per Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, Field | 2.7 oz | 0.028 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.028 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl | 1 | 2.7 oz | 0.028 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.028 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl |
| Cotton, Soybean | 2.0 oz | 0.021 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.021 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl | 1 | 2.0 oz | 0.021 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.021 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl |
| Peanuts | 1.5 oz | 0.016 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.016 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl lb ai | 1 | 1.5 oz | 0.016 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.016 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl lb ai |
| Inzen grain sorghum | Preplant 1.5 to 2.7 oz | 0.016 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.016 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl lb ai to 0.028 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.028 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl | 1 | 2.7 | 0.016 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.016 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl lb ai to 0.028 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.028 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl |

**DO NOT** plant cotton or soybeans less than 30 days following an application of 1.5 ounces per acre of Leadoff or less than 60 days following an application of >1.5 to 2.0 ounces per acre of Leadoff.

**DO NOT** plant field corn less than 30 days following an application of Leadoff in the states of Florida east of US 231 and Georgia.

**DO NOT** plant peanuts less than 45 days following an application of Leadoff.

**DO NOT** apply the organophosphate insecticide terbufos within 30 days of a preplant or preemerge application of Leadoff except in the states of Alabama, Florida and Georgia in which case **DO NOT** apply the organophosphate insecticide terbufos within 45 days of a preplant or preemerge application of Leadoff since crop injury may result.

**DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.0625 lb active ingredient rimsulfuron and 0.0469 lb thifensulfuron-methyl per acre per year to field corn or soybeans from all sources. In field corn this includes combinations of preplant and preemergence applications, as well as rimsulfuron and/or thifensulfuron-methyl from postemergence application(s). In soybeans this includes the preplant application of Leadoff.

**DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.5 oz (0.03125 lb) active ingredient rimsulfuron and 0.75 oz (0.047 lb) thifensulfuron-methyl per acre per year to cotton or peanuts from all sources. This includes the preplant application of Leadoff.

**DO NOT** apply to coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter.

**DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off target spray movement.

**DO NOT** apply postemergence to any crop.

**DO NOT** graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of Leadoff application.

**DO NOT** apply Leadoff or drain or flush application 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, or tennis courts.
**DO NOT** contaminate any body of water.

## PRECAUTIONS

Allow at least 3 weeks between preemergence applications of Leadoff and postemergence applications of rimsulfuron containing products.

Leadoff may interact with certain insecticides applied to soybean, peanuts, cotton, or corn. Crop response varies with field crop, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type.

Leadoff may be applied to crops previously treated with nonorganophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.

Preplant/Preemergence applications of Leadoff to corn where an application of chlorpyrifos, or phorate is planned may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.

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

Bedding flat ground or rebuilding beds in fields treated with Leadoff may increase the potential of crop response due to an increased concentration of herbicide in the planting-seed zone.

Prevent drift or spray to desirable plants.

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use. It is advised to flush the sprayer system and recharge with clean water when there are extended periods between Leadoff applications. See Sprayer Cleanup section of this label for instructions.

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Leadoff, which contains the active ingredients rimsulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of Leadoff herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied,
  - especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of Leadoff and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, including mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

## MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

**Ground Boom Applications:**

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a 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 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

## MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

**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).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade 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 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**Boom-less Ground Applications:**

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT 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 manufacturers 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. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

**Boom-less Ground Applications:**

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

**Handheld Technology Applications:**

- Take precautions to minimize 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.

**DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVIES**

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Field Corn - Preplant-Preemergence

**Rate**

Apply a single application of Leadoff at 1.5 - 2.7 ounces per acre.

Apply the lower use rate of 1.5 oz per acre for most applications based on weed pressure. Consult technical bulletins for additional application rates. See cumulative rimsulfuron rate limitations noted in this label.

Not all field corn varieties have been tested; nor does Corteva Agriscience have access to all seed company data. Consequently, To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience is not responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of Leadoff on field corn. When tank mixing check the tank mix partner label for crop tolerances and instructions for use. In addition, consult with your local company sales representative for any additional information relative to potential corn hybrid sensitivity to Leadoff.

**Timing to Crop**

Leadoff may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring, up to planting, whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging spring weeds.

Additionally, Leadoff may be applied any time after planting, but before corn emergence.

**DO NOT** apply postemergence to corn.

In the states of Florida east of US 231, and Georgia, apply Leadoff at least 30 days prior to planting.

Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants as noted in this label.

**Sequential Application**

Leadoff may be used in a sequential herbicide program for corn. Apply Leadoff for burndown and residual weed control, followed by a post, in-crop application of herbicide. Allow at least 3 weeks between preemergence applications of Leadoff and postemergence applications of rimsulfuron containing products,. Refer to the appropriate product label for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop intervals, and cautionary statements prior to application.

**Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaves**

Leadoff may be tank mixed with preplant/preemergence grass and broadleaf herbicides including atrazine to provide added residual activity or burndown activity on emerged weeds. Sequential applications may also be made following preplant applications of Leadoff. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions.

### Cotton or Soybeans - Preplant Only

**Rate**

Apply a single application of Leadoff at 1.5 ounces per acre 30 days prior to planting.

Apply a single application of Leadoff at > 1.5 to 2.0 ounces per acre 60 days prior to planting.

Apply a single application of Leadoff at 1.5 - 2.7 ounces per acre 0 days or more prior to planting soybeans with BOLT® technology.

Refer to **Rotational Crop Intervals** for additional rotational interval information.

**Timing to Crop**

Leadoff may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring 30 days or more prior to planting if using 1.5 ounces per acre or 60 days or more prior to planting if using >1.5 - 2.0 ounces per acre whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging spring weeds.

**Additional Information - Soybeans:**

Soybeans can be planted per the label guidelines following a Leadoff application provided any one of the following conditions is met:

- The soybean variety has a high degree of crop tolerance to ALS inhibiting and/or sulfonylurea herbicides. Consult seed provider for confirmation.
- Soil has not been excessively cold and wet at time of planting early season soybeans. **DO NOT** plant soybeans to poorly drained soils under cool and excessively wet conditions. Soil temperature must be >50° F and the soil temperature must be trending warmer, which is conducive to good early soybean growth.
- Field soil with pH 6.5 or less. Refer to "The Importance of Soil pH" for additional information.

If none of these conditions are met, extend soybean recrop interval to 10 months.

**Sequential Application - Soybeans**

Leadoff may be used in a sequential herbicide program in soybeans. Apply Leadoff for burndown and residual weed control 30 days or more prior to planting, followed by an appropriate application of herbicides. Refer to the product labels for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop intervals, and cautionary statements prior to application.

**Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaves**

Leadoff may be tank mixed with herbicides registered for cotton or soybeans. Refer to the product labels for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop intervals, and cautionary statements prior to application. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitation and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

### Peanuts - Preplant Only

**Rate**

Apply a single application of Leadoff at 1.5 ounces per acre.

Refer to **Rotational Crop Intervals** for additional rotational interval information.

**Timing to Crop**

Leadoff may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring 45 days or more prior to planting peanuts whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging spring weeds.

**Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaves**

Leadoff may be tank mixed with preplant herbicides registered for peanuts. Refer to the product labels for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop intervals, and cautionary statements prior to application.

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

### Inzen Grain Sorghum - Preplant

**Rate**

Apply Leadoff at 1.5 - 2.7 ounces per acre up to 14 days prior to planting grain sorghum containing the Inzen trait. Do not use Leadoff on grain sorghum that does not contain the Inzen™ trait as severe injury or death will occur.

Corteva Agriscience specifies a use rate of 1.5 oz per acre for most applications. Consult Corteva Agriscience technical bulletins for additional application rates. See cumulative rimsulfuron rate limitations noted in this label.

Not all Inzen sorghum hybrids have been tested; nor does Corteva Agriscience have access to all seed company data. Consequently, Corteva Agriscience is not responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of Leadoff on Inzen grain sorghum. When tank mixing, check the tank mix partner label for tolerances and instructions for use. In addition, consult with your local Corteva Agriscience representative or the Corteva Agriscience Label Web Site (http://corteva.com/) for any additional supplemental labeling information relative to potential Inzen sorghum hybrid sensitivity to Leadoff.

**Timing to Crop**

Leadoff may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring, up to 14 days prior to planting, whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging

spring weeds. In the states of Florida east of US 231, and Georgia, apply Leadoff at least 30 days prior to planting. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants as noted in this label. Sequential Application Leadoff may be used in a sequential herbicide program for Inzen grain sorghum. Apply Leadoff for burndown and residual weed control, followed by a post, in-crop application of Zest WDG (Reg. No. 352-560) for control of many annual grass weeds. Refer to the Zest WDG (352-560) product label for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to application.

**Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaves**
Leadoff may be tank mixed with labeled preplant grass and broadleaf herbicides such as atrazine, to provide added residual activity or burndown activity on emerged weeds. Sequential applications of Zest WDG (352-560) for postemergence grass control may also be made following preplant applications of Leadoff. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions.

## SPRAY ADJUVANTS

For control of emerged weeds, application of Leadoff must contain an appropriate adjuvant. If applied in tank mix combination with a glyphosate or glufosinate herbicide that contains a built-in adjuvant system, no additional surfactant needs to be added. Consult local fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Use Restriction: **DO NOT** use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below 5.0 or above 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 – 8.0 allow for optimum stability of Leadoff.

**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**

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

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/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 literature for use rates and restrictions.

## TANK MIXTURES

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing**

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Leadoff 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 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-ups, forms flakes, sludge, gel, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination must not be used.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED

Leadoff may be tank mixed with glyphosate (including ABUNDIT® Edge), paraquat, glufosinate, saflufenacil, 2,4-D LVE, and dicamba herbicides for improved control of the below emerged weed species when applied preplant or preemergence. For application methods and other use specifications; use the most restrictive label directions for the intended combination.

| Broadleaf & Grass Weeds | Burndown Leadoff Alone | Burndown Leadoff tank mixed with glyphosate + 2,4-D or dicamba | Residual Leadoff Alone |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alfalfa, volunteer | C | C | NC |
| Barley, volunteer | C | C | S |
| Barnyardgrass | C | C | C |
| Bluegrass, annual | C | C | C |
| Buckwheat, common | C | C | NC |
| Buttercup, smallflower | C | C | NC |
| Carpetweed | NC | C | S |
| Canada thistle | S | C | NC |
| Chamomile, false | NC | C | C |
| Chickweed (common, mouseear) | C | C | NC |
| Cocklebur | S | C | S |
| Crabgrass | C[1] | C | S |
| Cupgrass, woolly (1”) | C | C | NC |
| Curly Dock | C | C | NC |
| Dandelion (6” diameter) | C | C | NC |
| Evening primrose, cutleaf | C[2] | C | NC |
| Field pennycress | C | C | NC |
| Filaree, redstem | NC | C | C |
| Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow) | C | C | C |
| Geranium, Carolina | C | C | NC |
| Groundsel, common | C | C | NC |
| Henbit | C | C | C |
| Knotweed, prostrate | C | C | NC |
| Jimsonweed | NC | C | S |
| Johnsongrass, seedling | S | C | NC |
| Kochia | C[3] | C | C3 |
| Lambsquarters, common | C | C | C |
| Marestail (Horseweed) | S | C | C3 |
| Millet, wild proso | S | C | NC |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | S | C | S |

| Broadleaf & Grass Weeds (Cont.) | Burndown Leadoff Alone | Burndown Leadoff tank mixed with glyphosate + 2,4-D or dicamba | Residual Leadoff Alone |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mustard (birdsrape, black) | C | C | C |
| Mustard, wild | C | C | NC |
| Nightshade, hairy | S | C | S |
| Nightshade, black | NC | C | S |
| Palmer amaranth | NC | C[4] | S[4] |
| Panicum, fall | C | C | S |
| Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth) | C[4] | C | C |
| Purslane, common | S | C | C |
| Quackgrass | S | C | NC |
| Ragweed, common | S | C | S |
| Russian thistle, seedling | NC | C | S |
| Ryegrass, Italian | S[4] | C | S4 |
| Sandbur (field, longspine) | NC | C | NC |
| Shattercane (4") | C | C | NC |
| Shepherd's purse | C | C | NC |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | S | C | C |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | C | C | S |
| Smartweed, Ladysthumb | C | C | NC |
| Stinkgrass | S | C | NC |
| Velvetleaf | C | C | S |
| Wallflower, bushy | C | C | NC |
| Wheat, volunteer | C | C | C |
| Wild buckwheat | NC | C | NC |
| Wild oat | S | C | S |
| Wild radish | C | C | NC |
| Yellow nutsedge | S | C | NC |

C= Control
S= Suppression
NC = No Control
1 = <1/2"
2 = Must add 2,4-D LVE or dicamba for control
3 = ALS Sensitive
4 = Resistant biotypes are known to occur

**Mixing Instructions**

**Fertilizer Carrier Instructions**

Leadoff may be dissolved in water and added to liquid fertilizer for preemergence application. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always dissolve Leadoff in clean water before adding to fertilizer solutions. Add the Leadoff solution to the final complete liquid fertilizer mixture – **DO NOT** add Leadoff during the fertilizer mixing process.

Always use good agitation while adding the dissolved Leadoff solution 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 Leadoff.

**Water Carrier Instructions**

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of clean water only.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Leadoff.
3. Continue agitation until the Leadoff is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes. When the water temperature is 40° F or less, it is important to allow agitation and mixing to occur for the full 5 minutes to ensure the product is completely dissolved.
4. Once the Leadoff is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Leadoff must be thoroughly mixed and dissolved with water before adding any other materials including water conditioners or other additives.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) in the proper mixing order.
6. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling of spray components could occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. At the end of the day, or for extended periods of time between Leadoff applications, it is advised to flush boom hoses and lines of spray solution and recharge with clean water. This will aid in proper sprayer cleanout when concluding Leadoff applications before moving on to spray other products/crops.
8. Apply Leadoff spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

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

Heavy crop residues may reduce burndown control of emerged weeds if residues impede spray coverage. Higher spray volumes and pressures can improve burndown control in heavy crop residue situations.

Refer to **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section.

**Aerial Application**

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

Refer to **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section.

**ROTATIONAL CROP INTERVALS**

| The following rotational intervals must be observed:<br>**1.5 OZ/A MAXIMUM USE RATE OF LEADOFF**<br>**Rotation Crop** | **Interval (months)** |
|---|---|
| Corn, field | Anytime |
| Soybeans with BOLT® Technology | Anytime |
| Potatoes | 1 |
| Cotton * | 1 |
| Soybeans * | 1 |
| Tomato | 1 |
| Cereals, Winter | 3 |
| Cereals, Spring | 9 |
| Alfalfa | 10 |
| Spring Canola | 10 |
| Corn, pop, seed or sweet | 10 |
| Cucumber | 10 |
| Flax | 10 |
| Peanuts | 1.5 |
| Peas | 10 |
| Rice | 10 |
| Red Clover | 10 |
| Sorghum | 10 |
| Sorghum (Inzen grain) | 0.5 |
| Snap beans, dry beans | 10 |
| Sunflower | 10 |
| Sugarbeets | 10 |
| Sugarcane | 4† |
| Sweet potatoes/yams** | 1.5 |
| Tobacco | 1.5 |
| Crops Not Listed | 18 |
| Winter canola, winter carinata, winter camelina, and winter cress*** | 4 |

* In the states of Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas west of I-35 (not including the counties containing I-35) the rotational interval to cotton and soybeans is 10 months. In the state of Virginia, the soybean rotational interval is 2 months. In the state of Missouri, excluding the bootheel, the soybean rotational interval south of I-70 is 2 months and north of I-70 is 10 months. Sulfonylurea resistant soybean rotational interval is one month. Refer to **Additional Information - Soybeans** page 5.

** On soils with pH 6.5 or less.

*** Winter canola, winter carinata, winter camelina, and winter cress can be planted in AL, AR, IL, IN, KY, MO, MS, and TN as a second crop (double crop) a minimum of 4 months after application. If drought conditions are present after application, some stand loss may occur.

† Only for the state of Louisiana. Recrop to sugarcane in all other states is 18 months.

## GREATER THAN 1.5 OZ/A UP TO 2.7 OZ/A MAXIMUM USE RATE OF LEADOFF

| **Rotation Crop** | **Interval (months)** |
|---|---|
| Corn, field | Anytime |
| Soybeans with BOLT® Technology | Anytime |
| Potatoes | 1 |
| Tomato | 1 |
| Sulfonylurea Resistant Soybean | 1 |
| Cereals, Winter | 4 |
| Cereals, Spring | 9 |
| Corn pop, seed or sweet | 10 |
| Cotton†* | 10 |
| Cucumber | 10 |
| Flax | 10 |
| Sorghum (Inzen grain) | 0.5 |

## GREATER THAN 1.5 OZ/A UP TO 2.7 OZ/A MAXIMUM USE RATE OF LEADOFF

| **Rotation Crop (Cont.)** | **Interval (months)** |
|---|---|
| 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 rotational crop is planted unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.

* If a maximum use rate of 2.0 oz/A is used the rotational interval is 2 months except in the states of Illinois, Missouri excluding the bootheel, Oklahoma, Texas or Virginia.

## SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before Leadoff is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.
When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of Leadoff, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of Leadoff 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 bypass 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, screens, and the end caps of sprayer booms 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, hoses, boom and nozzles. Ensure boom sections between end nozzles and the end of the boom are clean of deposits (It is advised to remove end caps and visually inspect). If needed, thoroughly flush rinse water through the boom sections with the end caps removed to ensure booms are clean and free of any residue or deposits.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tank is advised to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When Leadoff is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines advised on other product labels.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. For example, variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, including those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Sub-sampling is advised for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is advised.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, including areas bordered by limestone gravel roads, river bottoms subject to flooding, low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur, eroded hillsides, along drain tile lines, and areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases, shallow sampling of the upper 3 inches is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

## Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent consistent with applicable law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

## Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience 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 for use, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience 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. Plant 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 Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

## 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, tort, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

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

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

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**For product information call: 1-800-258-3033**

**Produced for**
**Corteva Agriscience LLC**
**9330 Zionsville Road**
**Indianapolis, IN 46268**

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## Revisions:

1. Added "Inzen grain sorghum" to the product uses.
2. Added "Inzen grain sorghum" to the "Use Restrictions" table.
3. Added "Inzen grain sorghum Preplant" details to the "Directions for Use" section.
4. Added "Inzen grain" to both "Rotational Crop Intervals" tables.
5. Updated with yearly maximum for thifensulfuron-methyl, as requested.
6. Updated "Restrictions" section.
7. Updated "Rotational Crop Guidelines" table to now read "Rotational Crop Intervals".
   a. Updated "Rotational Crop Guidelines" to "Rotational Crop Intervals"
   b. Changed "Canola" to "Spring Canola", maintained the 10 month PBI.
   c. Added "Winter canola, winter carinata, winter camelina, and winter cress" to the table with a 4 month PBI.
   d. Added footnote "***Winter canola, winter carinata, winter camelina, and winter cress can be planted in AL, AR, IL, IN, KY, MO, MS, and TN as a second crop (double crop) a minimum of 4 months after application. If drought conditions are present after application, some stand loss may occur."