Novali™

PYROXASULFONE | GROUP 15 | HERBICIDE

ADAMA

- **A selective residual herbicide for use in agricultural crops: celery; corn; fallow; mint; perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production; safflowers, soybean; wheat.**
- **Novali is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.**
- **Active Ingredient:**
  pyroxasulfone: 3-[5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)- 1H-pyrazol-4-ylmethylsulfonyl]-4,5-dihydro-5,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazole 63.26%
  Other Ingredients: 36.74%
  Total: 100.00%
  Contains 6.97 pounds of pyroxasulfone per gallon formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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.)*

Escanear para Español

- **EPA Reg. No. 66222-315** **EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001[BT], 37429-GA-002[BO], 37429-GA-003[BV]**
  Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.
- Please refer to booklet for first aid, precautionary statements and directions for use and storage and disposal Instructions.
- Shake container well before use.
- Made using SESGAMA™ Formulation Technology.
- **How can we help? 1-866-406-6262**
- Net Contents

1.5 gallons

FIRST AID	
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 the poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accidents call 1-800-535-5053.

Label Highlights

- **Labeled crops: Celery; Corn; Fallow; Mint (Peppermint and Spearmint); Perennial Cool-season Grasses Grown for Seed Production; Safflower; Soybean and Wheat**
- **Formulation:** Suspension concentrate (SC)
- **Restricted Use Pesticide:** No
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI):** 12 hours
- **EPA Reg. No.** 66222-315

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1.0 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

2.0 User Safety and Agricultural Use Requirements

2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

For aerial application, mixers and loaders must also wear a minimum of a NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator with any N filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection, including a half face or full face respirator with any filter or a powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter. For more information about these options, see www.epa.gov/pesticide-respirators.

User Safety Requirements

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

2.2 Engineering Controls Statement

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (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.

2.3 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.

2.4 AGRICULTURE 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, 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 12 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 such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

3.0 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 disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

3.1 Groundwater Advisory

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

3.2 Surface Water Advisory

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff or rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a 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 potential loading of pyroxasulfone and its degradation product, [5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methanesulfonic acid (M1), from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

3.3 Point-source Contamination.

To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix or load this or any other pesticide within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells, sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs). This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or dike mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% of that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

3.4 Mixing and Loading Advisory

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

3.5 Endangered Species Protection Requirements

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

Directions For Use

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

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire label. Use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions and with applicable state and federal regulations.

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

Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in crop injury, poor weed control, and/or illegal residues.

4.0 Product Information

Novali™ is a selective rate-dependent residual preemergence herbicide for controlling annual grass weeds, sedges, and annual broadleaf weeds (including biotypes resistant to ACCase inhibitors, ALS inhibitors, and glyphosate) that infest celery, corn, fallow, mint, perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production, safflower, soybean listed in Table 1 and wheat listed in Table 2. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for use directions specific to each labeled crop.

Periods of dry weather following application of **Novali** may reduce herbicidal effectiveness. **Novali** must be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed germination and emergence. When **Novali** is not activated and weeds emerge, a labeled postemergence herbicide or shallow cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes. **Novali** does not control emerged weeds.

Herbicidal activity of **Novali** may be reduced if trash on the soil surface from the previous crop covers more than 25% of the application area. Manage trash levels if needed with combine straw shredder/spreaders, earlier burndown of emerged weeds, or light tillage.

5.0 Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Table 1. Weeds Controlled with a Residual Application of Novali in All Crops other than Wheat.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Grass Weeds	
Barley, hare	*Hordeum murinum* spp. *leporinum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Brome, downy[1]	*Bromus tectorum*
Brome, Japanese[1]	*Bromus japonicus*
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*
Cheat[1]	*Bromus secalinus*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*
Cupgrass, southwestern	*Eriochloa acuminata*
Cupgrass, woolly[1]	*Eriochloa villosa*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*
Millet, Texas[1]	*Urochloa texana*
Millet, wild-proso[1]	*Panicum miliaceum*
Oat, wild[1]	*Avena fatua*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Red rice	*Oryza sativa*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne* spp. *multiflorum*
Ryegrass, rigid	*Lolium rigidum*
Sandbur, longspine[1]	*Cenchrus longispinus*
Shattercane[1]	*Sorghum bicolor* spp. *arundinaceum*
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Urochloa platyphylla*
Sedges	
Nutsedge, yellow[1]	*Cyperus esculentus*
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*
Buckwheat, wild[1]	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common[1]	*Stellaria media*
Fleabane, hairy[1]	*Conyza bonariensis*
Groundsel, common[1]	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit[1]	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed (Marestail)[1]	*Conyza canadensis*
Jimsonweed[1]	*Datura stramonium*
Kochia[1]	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common[1]	*Chenopodium album*
Morningglory, entireleaf[1]	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Morningglory, pitted[1]	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus spp.*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, common[1]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Shepherd's-purse[1]	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Velvetleaf[1]	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*

[1] Partial control or suppression only. **Novali** may be used in tank mixes or sequential applications with other labeled herbicides that provide additional control of noted weeds.

Table 2. Weeds Controlled[1] or Suppressed[2] with a Residual Application of Novali in Wheat

Common Name	Scientific Name	**C = Control** (only at the maximum application rate per soil texture) **S = Suppression** See **Crop-specific Information** section for specific rates.
Annual Grass Weeds		
Barley, hare	*Hordeum murinum* spp. *leporinum*	S
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	S
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	C
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*	S
Brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicus*	S
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*	C
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	S
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	S

Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	S
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	S
Oats, wild	*Avena fatua*	S
Rattail fescue	*Vulpia myuros*	C
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne spp. multiflorum*	C
Ryegrass, rigid	*Lolium rigidum*	S
Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	S
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	S
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	S
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*	S
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	S
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S
Horseweed (Marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	S
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	S
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	S
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis L.*	S
Pigweed spp.	*Amaranthus spp.*	S
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	S
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	S

[1] Weeds including annual bluegrass and Italian ryegrass have the ability to adapt to several different herbicide sites of action. Even though **Novali** will control these species, some weed escapes are possible. Multiple herbicides with multiple different effective sites of action MUST be used in tank mixtures or sequentially to limit these weed escapes to prevent or delay the onset of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes.

[2] For control of these weeds, a tank mix partner or a sequentially applied herbicide partner is needed.

6.0 Crop Response

No crop injury is expected when **Novali** is applied according to label directions and under normal environmental conditions. Application to crops under stress because of inadequate or excess of moisture for normal crop development, cool and hot temperatures, sodic soils, poorly drained soils, hail damage, flooding, pesticide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures may result in crop injury.

7.0 Application Instructions

Application rates of **Novali** may vary depending on soil texture. Refer to Table 3 for soil texture groups used in this label unless a specific soil texture is mentioned. When use rates are in ranges, apply the low rate for soils with coarse texture or low organic matter; apply the high rates for fine soil textures, high organic matter, heavy soil surface plant residue, or heavy weed pressure.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand	Loam	Sandy clay
Loamy sand	Silt loam	Silty clay loam
Sandy loam	Silt	Silty clay
	Sandy clay loam	Clay loam
		Clay

Novali may be used on peat soils and muck soils, and mineral soils with 10% or more organic matter, but weed control may be inconsistent and/or reduced. Use maximum labeled use rate allowed in the specific crop.

8.0 Active Ingredient Conversion Chart

Use Table 4 to determine the corresponding amounts of active ingredient (pyroxasulfone) from **Novali** product use rates.

Table 4. Use Rate Equivalency

Amount of Novali (fl. oz./A)	Amount of Pyroxasulfone (lb. ai./A)
0.60	0.033
0.75	0.041
1.00	0.053
1.20	0.065
1.50	0.081
1.65	0.090
1.75	0.098
2.00	0.106
2.10	0.114
2.40	0.130
2.70	0.147
3.00	0.159
3.40	0.187
3.90	0.213
4.90	0.266

9.0 Application Timing

Novali may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, postemergence-directed (layby), or in the fall. Refer to the **Crop-specific Information** section for specific application instructions (timings, rates, restrictions and precautions) by crop.

Preplant Surface Application. Apply **Novali** alone or in tank mix within 45 days of planting. If weeds are present at the time of application, use additional weed control methods to control emerged weeds.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI) Application. Incorporate **Novali** into the upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface within 14 days of planting. Deeper incorporation may increase the potential for crop injury and also may result in reduced weed control. Use appropriate equipment for uniform shallow incorporation, including a field cultivator, harrow, rolling cultivator, or finishing disc.

Preemergence Surface Application. After planting and before crop emergence, apply a uniform broadcast treatment to the soil surface. Apply **Novali** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. If weeds are present at the time of the application, use additional weed control methods to control emerged weeds.

Early Postemergence Application. Novali must be applied and activated before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mixture that controls emerged weeds. **Novali** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in the crop.

Postemergence-directed (Layby) Application.

Novali must be applied as a directed spray between crop rows and activated before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mix that controls emerged weeds. **Novali** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in the crop.

Fall/Winter Application for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter weeds. Novali may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter after crop harvest. **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil.

Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying **Novali**. If tillage is used following an application, tillage must be shallow (no more than 2-inches deep) to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface.

10.0 Application Methods and Equipment

Novali may be applied by aerial or ground application or by chemigation application via sprinkler or drip irrigation.

Thorough spray coverage is required for optimum weed control and can be improved with proper nozzle and spray volume selection. Use and configure application equipment to provide an adequate spray volume, an accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area. Adjust equipment to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above the use rates specified in this label.

Novali may be applied using water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions as the spray carrier. **DO NOT** apply this product without dilution in a spray carrier. Additionally, **Novali** may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer.

Aerial Spray Carrier Volume. Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area.

Ground Spray Carrier Volume. Use 5 or more gallons of water per treated acre or 15 or more gallons of sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer per treated acre for weed control application.

10.1 Spray Drift Management

10.1.1 Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wing- span for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 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.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray 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.

10.1.2 Spray Drift Advisories

The applicator is responsible for avoiding off-site spray drift. Be aware of nearby non-target sites and environmental conditions.

10.1.3 Information on 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.

10.1.4 Controlling Droplet Size

Ground Boom Volume

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 advised 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.

Aircraft

Adjust Nozzles

Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

10.1.5 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 must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
10.1.6 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 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
10.1.7 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.
10.1.8 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.
10.1.9 Temperature and humidity
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.
10.1.10 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.

10.2 Types of application

10.2.1 Chemigation Application via Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems

Novali may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply this product ONLY through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, or solid set. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of sprinkler irrigation system.

Novali may also be applied as a chemigation treatment through drip irrigation systems. All chemigation precautions mentioned in this label for sprinkler irrigation systems also apply for drip irrigation systems.

Application may be made alone or in tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for use in specified sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. Application must be made within specific crop stage timings and product use rates given in the container label Directions For Use.

Uniform distribution of **Novali** treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residue in the crop. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Proper calibration is the responsibility of the applicator. The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure the amount of **Novali** applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply **Novali** in volume minimums of 0.33 to 0.67 inch of water using the lower volume for coarse-texture soils and the higher volume for fine-texture soils. Application made in high volumes of water (more than 1 inch) may result in reduced weed control.

Meter herbicide dilution into irrigation water through the entire time of water application for center pivot and lateral move sprinkler systems. For solid-set and hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems and drip irrigation systems, apply **Novali** through the system at the beginning of the set; then follow with additional water to reach volume minimums as listed by soil type. To increase calibration accuracy of injection metering equipment, dilute **Novali** in a minimum of 3 parts water to 1 part **Novali**. Maintain agitation in injection nurse tanks to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application.

Special Restrictions for Chemigation:

1) **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2) **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
3) A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
4) Tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains **Novali** needs be recirculated and/or contained in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent, approved crops for which **Novali** is registered for this type of application.
5) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
6) The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and
7) low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
8) The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
9) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

10.2.2 Chemigation systems connected to public water systems:

1) Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system needs be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3) All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section.

10.2.3 Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)

Impregnation or coating may be conducted by in-plant bulk or on-board systems. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

Novali may be impregnated on many commonly used dry fertilizers. **DO NOT** impregnate on ammonium nitrate, fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, or powdered limestone.

Fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs to 700 lbs per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend will provide adequate distribution or coverage of **Novali** across the soil surface. Application of impregnated fertilizer must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped to obtain a full rate offers a more uniform distribution. A shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation dilutes the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

To calculate the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer applications:

$$\frac{\text{fl. oz. of } \textbf{Novali} \text{ per acre X } 2000}{\text{pounds fertilizer per acre}} = \text{fl. oz. of } \textbf{Novali} \text{ for 1 ton of fertilizer}$$

To impregnate **Novali** on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Mix **Novali** with sufficient water to form a sprayable slurry mixture. Spray nozzles must be directed to provide uniform fertilizer coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Nonuniform impregnation can cause crop injury or unsatisfactory performance. Spray herbicide mixture onto fertilizer after blending has started. Addition of a suitable drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application due to high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not intended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with **Novali** may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to **Novali** before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. **DO NOT** use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of **Novali** and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, keep mixture heated or agitated before blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used with implant blending stations or with on-board injection systems.

Uniformly apply the treated fertilizer with accurately calibrated and proper equipment immediately after impregnation to avoid lump formation and spreading difficulties.

Accurate calibration of fertilizer application equipment and uniform fertilizer distribution is essential for satisfactory weed control.

11.0 Additives

Novali is formulated to provide optimal residual preemergence weed control. However, several tank mixes with **Novali** may require an adjuvant to improve burndown of emerged weeds. Therefore, an adjuvant may be used with **Novali** tank mixes that are applied fall, preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **Novali**.

12.0 Crop Rotation

- **Crop rotation intervals -** Use Table 5 to determine the proper interval between **Novali** application and the planting of rotational crops. Determine the crop rotation interval for tank mix products and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Table 5. Rotational Crop Planting Intervals by Novali Application Rate

Crop	**Novali Use Rate (fl. oz./A)**			
	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.9
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)			
Alfalfa	10	10	10	10
Beans, edible dry	11	11	11	11
Beans, edible-podded and succulent shelled	11	11	11	11
Bulb Onion	2	4	4	4
Canola (Rapeseed)	12	12	15	18
Chickpea	1	1	1	2
Corn	0	0	0	0
Cotton	1	2		
Flax	2		6	8
Garlic	0	0	4	4
Grain sorghum	6	6	10	12
Cool-season Grasses grown for seed*	11**	11**	18	18

Crop	**Novali Use Rate (fl. oz./A)**			
	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.9
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)			
Warm-season Grasses grown for seed	18	18	18	18
Green Onion	4	6	8	12
Lentil	1	1	2	4
Peanut	1	2	4	4
Peas, edible-podded and succulent shelled	9	9	11	11
Peas, field (dry)	1	1	1	2
Potato	1	2	3	3
Rice	10	12	18	24
Safflower	1	2	3	3
Small grains (other than wheat)	11	11	11	18
Soybean	0	0	0	4
Sugar beet	12	12	15	15
Sugarcane	4	4	4	4
Sunflower	1	2	3	3
Sweet potato	4	4	4	9
Tobacco (grown in states of FL, GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, and VA)	9	9	12	12
Tobacco (grown in all other states)	18	18	18	18
Wheat	1	1	4	6
Other Crops	18	18	18	18

* Only when grown in states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, for all other states see rotational crop intervals for "Other Crops".

** An 11 month rotational crop interval only when greater than 15 inches of precipitation (rainfall/irrigation) has occurred from time of application to planting of grass grown for seed. If less than 15 inches of precipitation has occurred, the rotational crop interval is 18 months.

13.0 Resistance Management and Integrated Pest Management

Herbicide Resistance Management

Novali acts to inhibit very long-chain fatty acid synthesis as a Group 15 herbicide. It is a root-and- shoot growth inhibitor that controls susceptible germinating seedlings before or soon after they emerge from the soil.

Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Novali** and other Group 15 herbicides. Weed species with resistance to Group 15 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Novali** or other Group 15 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Novali** or other target-site-of-action Group 15 herbicides that have a similar target site of action on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixes or premixes with herbicides from different target-site-of-action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program including cultural and mechanical methods.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy, and control of escapes with effective alternative herbicides or mechanical methods.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed control program needs to consider all of the weeds present.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout fields after application to verify the treatment was effective.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  1) Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  2) A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  3) Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local ADAMA representative.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management directions for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

14.0 Mixing Instructions and Compatibility

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

The product may be applied as a tank mix alone; if tank-mixed with another product, ensure compliance with the label directions of that product. Use **Novali** as part of a weed control program for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds.

Mixing Instructions

Shake Novali container well before use.

Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed.

1) **Water -** Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2) **Inductor -** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3) **Products in PVA bags -** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4) **Water-soluble additives** (dry and liquid fertilizers including ammonium sulfate or urea ammonium nitrate)
5) **Water-dispersible products** (including dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Add **Novali** at this point in the mixing process.
6) **Water-soluble products**
7) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including methylated seed oil adjuvants)
8) **Remaining quantity of water**

If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

Compatibility

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1) For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2) Add components in the sequence indicated in the mixing order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or
3) 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.
4) Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
5) When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
6) Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution must not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

15.0 Equipment Clean Up

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Triple rinse the equipment before and after applying **Novali**.

16.0 Use Restrictions

- **Maximum use rate -** Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for maximum application use rates of **Novali** in each crop and use pattern.
- Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for additional crop use restrictions.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Irrigation - **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply, activate, or incorporate **Novali**.
- **Novali is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.**
- **Emergency replanting intervals -** If a labeled crop treated with **Novali** is lost to crop failure (because of environmental factors including drought, frost, hail, etc.), the crop may be replanted immediately. However **DO NOT** repeat application of **Novali** after crop failure. A sequential application can be made as long as the maximum cumulative rate for the crop and soil per year is not exceeded.

17.0 Crop-specific Information

Read product information, mixing, application, weeds controlled, and additive instructions in preceding sections of the label.

Celery

Novali may be applied to transplanted celery as an early post-transplant application for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1). Before applying to celery, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Novali** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply **Novali** in transplanted celery at the residual rates provided in Table 6.

Table 6. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali in Celery

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture[1] (fl. oz./A) Muck or Peaty Muck Soils (greater than 20% organic matter)	Use Instructions
Early post-transplant	2.0	Apply 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Novali** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface within 30 days of planting. **Early Post-transplant Application** **(1 to 6 days after transplanting)** Apply **Novali** at the use rates specified in this Table as a broadcast spray to the soil surface 1 to 6 days after transplanting. Apply **Novali** only to a uniform transplant bed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The transplant bed must be prepared to ensure good transplant row closure.
Crop-specific Restrictions		
• **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.106 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. • Maximum number of applications per year: 1 • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.106 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) per year. • There is no required preharvest interval for **Novali** when applied after transplanting. • **DO NOT** apply **Novali** seven or more days after transplanting. • Only apply **Novali** to transplanted celery. • Only apply **Novali** to celery grown on muck or peaty muck soils with greater than 20% organic matter.		
Precautions		
• The use of **Novali** may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn, and/or other injury or stand reduction in transplanted celery under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during early transplant growth and development, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.		

[1] Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil-texture groups.

Novali may be applied in a single application.

Corn

Feld corn (grown for grain, seed, or silage), popcorn, and sweet corn (grown for fresh, processing, or seed).

Novali may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence to corn for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1). Before applying to seed corn, sweet corn, or popcorn, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Novali** on your inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential injury.

Application Rates

Apply **Novali** in corn at the residual rates provided in Table 7.

Table 7. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali in Corn

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture[1] (fl. oz./A)			Use Instructions
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	
Preplant surface or Preplant incorporated	1.5 to 2.7	2.0 to 3.0	2.4 to 3.9	**Early Preplant Surface Application** (within 15 to 45 days of planting) Use application rates as specified when making preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches, or for popcorn or sweet corn. **Preplant Surface or Preplant** Incorporated Application (within 14 days of planting) Apply **Novali** at the use rates specified as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated before planting on all soil types.
	1.5 to 2.7	2.0 to 3.0	2.4 to 3.9	
Preemergence	1.5 to 2.7	2.0 to 3.0	2.4 to 3.9	Apply **Novali** at use rates specified as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.
Early postemergence	1.0 to 2.7	1.5 to 3.0	2.0 to 3.9	Apply **Novali** at use rates specified as a broadcast spray to corn at spiking up to the V8 stage (visible eighth leaf collar).
Sequential Application	If a sequential application program of **Novali** is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of **Novali** that may be applied in corn per year is 2.7 fl. oz./A (0.146 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils or 4.9 fl. oz./A (0.266 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) on all medium-to-fine soils.			

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **On coarse soil:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.146 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in corn per year.
- **On medium soil:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.159 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.9 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.266 lb. ai./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in corn per year.
- **On fine soil:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 3.9 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.213 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.9 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.266 lb. ai./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in corn per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2 (when applying less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **DO NOT** harvest sweet corn ears for human consumption less than 37 days after application of **Novali**.

Precautions

- Seeding depth - Corn seed must be planted a minimum 1-inch deep.

[1] Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil-texture groups.

Novali may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Fallow

Novali may be used as a residual treatment to control listed weeds at any time of the year during the fallow period following crop harvest and before the following crop is planted (see paragraph below pertaining to rotational crop planting intervals).

Table 8. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali

USE INSTRUCTIONS
Application Rate and Timing
Apply **Novali** as a broadcast spray at 1.0 to 3.9 fl. oz./A. Sequential applications may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Best product performance is obtained when weeds are not emerged before application. Specific rotational crop planting intervals must be observed between an application of **Novali** and planting of the following crops (see Table 5 for rotational crop planting intervals).
Crop-specific Restrictions
• **DO NOT** apply more than 3.9 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.213 lb. ai./A pyroxasulfone) in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.9 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.266 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications per year. • Maximum number of applications per year: 3 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate) • Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.

Mint* (Peppermint and Spearmint)

* Mint (peppermint and spearmint tops) includes peppermint and spearmint harvested for fresh mint leaves or for stems and leaves processed into mint oil. Peppermint and spearmint tops hereafter referred to as mint.

For use only in Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Novali may be applied to dormant established mint for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1).

Application Rate

Apply **Novali** in Mint at the residual rates provided in Table 9.

Table 9. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali in Mint

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture[1] (fl. oz./A)			Use Instructions
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	
Preemergence Single application	**DO NOT** USE	1.75	1.75	Apply **Novali** at the specified use rate as a broadcast spray to dormant established mint before target-weed germination.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.75 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.098 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.75 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.098 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to mint in the first year of growth and establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to mint that has broken dormancy. Application to mint that is near dormancy break can result in crop injury. Risk of crop injury increases the closer application is to mint dormancy break.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to mint stands that have been weakened by age, disease, cold weather, excessive moisture, or other factors that reduce crop vigor. Mint growing under stress is more susceptible to herbicide damage.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to mint grown on soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to mint grown on coarse soils.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a dormant application of **Novali** and the harvest of mint.
- **DO NOT** use roots from **Novali**-treated mint for human consumption. Roots treated with **Novali** can be used for root propagation.

Precautions

After **Novali** application, temporary crop injury may be observed in the growing season as mint breaks dormancy and begins to grow.

The use of **Novali** may result in growth suppression of mint if extreme conditions of high rainfall, high winds, and/or extended periods of water-saturated soil occur right before or soon after mint breaks dormancy.

[1] Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil-texture groups.

Novali may be applied in a single application.

Perennial Cool-season Grasses Grown for Seed Production

For use only in Oregon and Washington.

Novali may be applied to established (defined as planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first grass seed harvest or spring-planted grass that have developed at least 8-tillers) stands of perennial cool-season grasses (including fine fescue, orchard grass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue) grown for seed production for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1). Before applying to perennial cool-season grass grown for seed production, verify with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g., weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or ADAMA representative the selectivity of **Novali** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply **Novali** in Perennial Cool-season Grasses Grown for Seed Production at the residual rates provided in Table 10.

Table 10. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture[1] (fl. oz./A)			Use Instructions
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	
Established Stands	1.75			Apply **Novali** at the use rate specified in this Table as a broadcast spray to the soil surface in postharvest grass during regrowth at the beginning of significant fall rains or in winter by January 31, or as a fall application to spring-planted grass crops that have developed at least 8-tillers. Apply **Novali** before target-weed germination.
Fall Application in Carbon-Planting of Grass Seed	1.5 to 1.75			Apply **Novali** as a broadcast spray to soil surface immediately after grass seed has been planted using standard carbon-planting practices (i.e., activated carbon applied at minimum 300 lbs/acre in minimum one inch band over grass seed row). Apply **Novali** before target weed germination.
Crop-specific Restrictions				
• **DO NOT** apply more than 1.75 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.098 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. • Maximum number of applications per year: 1 • **DO NOT** apply more than 1.75 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.098 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) per year. • **DO NOT** apply **Novali** in combination with other pyroxasulfone-containing products in perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production. • Preharvest Interval (PHI) for seed of perennial grasses 60 days. • Pre-grazing Interval (PGI) to livestock for **Novali**-treated grass forage and hay - 60 days.				
Precautions				
Application made in periods of cold temperatures that temporarily limit normal crop growth or in extended cold temperature periods that initiate winter dormancy in grass crops may result in injury.				

[1] Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil-texture groups.

Novali may be applied in a single application.

Safflower

Novali may be applied preemergence to safflower for residual preemergence weed control. Before applying to safflower, verify with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g., weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or ADAMA representative the selectivity of **Novali** on your hybrid/variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply **Novali** in safflower at the residual rates provided in Table 11.

Table 11. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali in Safflower

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture[1] (fl. oz./A)			Use Instructions
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	
Preemergence	**DO NOT USE**	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.5	Apply **Novali** at use rates specified in this table as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.
Crop-specific Restrictions				
• **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.08 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. • Maximum number of applications per year: 1 • **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.08 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) per year. • **DO NOT** apply **Novali** preplant or preplant incorporated to safflower. • **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to safflower at cracking or cotyledon stage. • There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preemergence application of **Novali** and safflower harvest.			
Precautions				
• **Safflower seed quality -** Plant high quality seed. • **Seedbed preparation -** The seedbed MUST be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. • The use of **Novali** may result in temporary growth suppression or leaf burn in safflower under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive soil moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.			

[1] Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil-texture groups.

Novali may be applied in a single application.

Soybean

Novali may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, or in the fall to soybean for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1). Before applying to soybean, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Novali** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply **Novali** in soybean at the residual rates in Table 12.

Table 12. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali in Soybean

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Application Timing</th><th colspan="3">Use Rate by Soil Texture[1] (fl. oz./A)</th><th rowspan="2">Use Instructions</th></tr>
<tr><th>Coarse</th><th>Medium</th><th>Fine</th></tr>
<tr><td>Preplant Surface or Preplant Incorporated</td><td rowspan="3">1.5 to 2.1</td><td rowspan="3">2.0 to 3.0</td><td rowspan="3">2.4 to 3.4</td><td>Early Preplant Surface Application (within 15 to 45 days of planting)
Use the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches.
Preplant Surface or Preplant Incorporated Application (within 14 days of planting)
Apply Novali as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated before planting on all soil types.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fall/Winter Application
for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter annual weeds</td><td>Novali may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Sequential preemergence and/or postemergence applications can be made, but DO NOT exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Preemergence Surface Application</td><td>Apply Novali as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Early Postemergence Application</td><td>1.0 to 2.1</td><td>1.5 to 3.0</td><td>2.0 to 3.4</td><td>Apply Novali at use rates specified in this Table as a postemergence broadcast spray to soybean from emergence (cracking stage) to sixth-trifoliate leaf stage.
Novali applications to emerged soybeans may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in soybean yield is unexpected. Tank mixes of Novali with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending upon growing conditions, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for the injury to dissipate entirely.</td></tr>
</table>

Sequential Application	2.1	3.4	3.4	If a sequential application program of **Novali** is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of **Novali** that may be applied as specified per year.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **On coarse soil**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.1 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.112 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in soybean per year.
- **On medium soil**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.159 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 3.4 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.186 lb. ai./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in soybean per year.
- **On fine soil**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 3.4 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.186 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in soybean per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence application of **Novali** and the harvest of soybean grain.

Precautions

- **Seeding depth -** Soybean seed must be planted a minimum 1-inch deep.
- The use of **Novali** may result in temporary growth suppression in soybean if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during soybean germination or early seedling development.

[1] Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil-texture groups.

Novali may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Wheat

Novali may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, delayed preemergence, or early postemergence in fall-seeded or spring-seeded wheat for residual preemergence control or suppression of listed weeds (Table 2) and suppression of other listed weeds (Table 1).

Crop Response

Novali applied preplant surface or preemergence can cause wheat injury. Under stressful conditions (including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, low soil pH induced aluminum toxicity, or other conditions known to cause plant stress), **Novali** injury will be intensified.

No crop injury is expected when **Novali** is applied delayed preemergence or early postemergence. However, some visual wheat response is possible when **Novali** is applied to wheat under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Wheat response is most often visible as stunting and/or discoloration of leaf tissue (e.g. chlorosis), but in its most severe form can result in stand loss and yield reduction. The greatest potential for wheat response occurs when **Novali** concentrates in the crop row. Unacceptable wheat response may be caused by uneven application, soil clods or disturbances, an open/cracked seed furrow that allows herbicide to directly contact the seed, or a deep seed furrow that allows herbicide concentration after a rain/irrigation event during wheat germination.

Certain wheat varieties can be more sensitive to **Novali**. Before applying to wheat, verify sensitivity with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g. wheat breeder, weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or ADAMA representative.

Application Rate

Apply **Novali** in wheat at the residual rates in Table 14.

Table 14. Application instructions and restrictions of Novali in Wheat

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture[1] (fl. oz./A)			Use Instructions
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	
Preplant surface	0.6 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.75	Apply **Novali** at the use rates specified in this Table as a broadcast spray to the soil surface no more than 14 days before planting on all soil types. Soil disturbance after application from planters/drills may result in herbicide incorporation that can result in unacceptable crop injury, or displacement of **Novali** that can result in inconsistent weed control. See **State-specific Use Instructions** for applications in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.
Preemergence Surface Application	0.6 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.75	Apply **Novali** at the use rates specified in this Table after planting but before wheat spiking as a broadcast spray to the soil surface with uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods. Ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage to avoid contact with **Novali**. As the interval from planting to application increases, the potential for crop injury decreases. See **State-specific Use Instructions** for applications in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.
Delayed preemergence	0.75 to 1.0	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 2.0	Application Apply **Novali** at the use rates specified in this Table as a broadcast spray to the soil surface following wheat planting when 80% of germinated wheat seeds have a shoot at least 1/2-inch long until wheat spiking.
Early Postemergence Application	1.0 to 2.4	1.0 to 2.4	1.0 to 2.4	Apply **Novali** at the use rates specified in this Table as a broadcast spray to wheat at spiking up to the 4th-tiller growth stage. **Novali** will only suppress, or control labeled weeds that germinate after the early postemergence application and rainfall/irrigation activation. Apply **Novali** as early as possible after wheat emergence to prevent weed emergence.
Sequential Application	**Novali** may be applied as a sequential or split application program where a preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence application is followed by an early postemergence application or where multiple early postemergence applications are made. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.4 fl. oz./A (0.133 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) per year.			

State-specific Use Restrictions: DO NOT apply on spring wheat. **DO NOT** apply on coarse soils.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 fl. oz./A of **Novali** (0.133 lb. ai./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount of from sequential applications in wheat per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to durum wheat.
- **DO NOT** seed wheat deeper than 1.5 inches after a preplant application or before a preemergence or delayed preemergence application.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** to flooded fields or saturated soils.
- **DO NOT** apply preemergence if 1/4 inch or more rain is expected within 48 hours after application.
- **DO NOT** irrigate fields after a preemergence or delayed preemergence application until wheat spiking.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence to broadcast-seeded wheat.
- **DO NOT** apply **Novali** preplant incorporated in wheat.
- Wheat forage and hay can be fed or grazed 7 or more days after application.

Precautions

Apply **Novali** only to a uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. The seedbed MUST be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Open furrows or poor furrow closure can result in crop injury. Use high quality seed. Plant seed at least 3/4-inch deep to avoid crop injury.

The use of **Novali** in wheat may result in temporary or sustained growth suppression and chlorosis if high rainfall or irrigation leads to extended periods of water saturated soil during early seedling development. To reduce crop response, avoid applying **Novali** if a long period of rain is expected before wheat emergence.

[1] Refer to Table 3 for definition of soil-texture groups.

Novali may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications relative to the growth stage of wheat.

State-specific Use Instructions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Apply **Novali** preplant surface or preemergence in fall-seeded winter wheat for residual weed control. Apply **Novali** only to a uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. The seedbed MUST be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Open furrows or poor furrow closure can result in crop injury. Use high quality seed. Plant seed at least 1-inch deep, but not greater than 1.5-inches deep to avoid crop injury. Avoid planting seed into loose, powdery soil because unacceptable crop injury may result if soil settles and final planting depth is less than 1-inch. Apply **Novali** preplant surface or preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A on medium soils and at 1.2 to 2.0 fl. oz./A on fine soils. Avoid application to soils with less than 2% organic matter and/or pH greater than 7.5 because unacceptable crop injury may occur. Follow all other application instructions and restrictions and limitations for preplant and preemergence applications of **Novali** in wheat.

State-specific Use Restrictions: DO NOT apply on spring wheat. **DO NOT** apply on coarse soils.

18.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container in well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, or foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Rigid, Nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e. with capacities equal to less than 5 gallons or 50 pounds). Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities**.** Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid, Nonrefillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e. with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 pounds). Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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. Offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities**.** Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

19.0 LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS**, **DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ADAMA. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ADAMA MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of ADAMA is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR AT ADAMA'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA
8601 Six Forks Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27615

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Novali™

A selective residual herbicide for use in agricultural crops: celery; corn; fallow; mint; perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production; safflowers, soybean; wheat.

Novali is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.

Active Ingredient:

pyroxasulfone: 3-[5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)- 1H-pyrazol-4-ylmethylsulfonyl]-4,5- dihydro-5,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazole	63.26%
Other Ingredients:	36.74%
Total:	100.00%

Contains 6.97 pounds of pyroxasulfone per gallon formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

*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.)*

EPA Reg. No. 66222-315 **EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001[BT], 37429-GA-002[BO], 37429-GA-003[BV]**

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

Shake container well before use.

Made using SESGAMA™ Formulation Technology.

How can we help?
1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA
8601 Six Forks Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27615

ADAMA

Escanear para Español

Net Contents

1.5 gallon

PYROXASULFONE | GROUP 15 | HERBICIDE

FIRST AID **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 the poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If in eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **HOTLINE NUMBER** Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accidents call 1-800-535-5053.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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PESTICIDE STORAGE DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container in well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, or foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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Please refer to booklet for first aid, precautionary statements and directions for use and storage and disposal Instructions.

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE

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