

Storm[®]

Herbicide

For use on peanuts, rice and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*:

Sodium salt of bentazon: 29.2%
Sodium salt of acifluorfen: 13.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 57.4%

TOTAL 100.0%

* Equivalent to 2.67 pounds of bentazon and 1.33 pounds of sodium acifluorfen per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-59

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/PELIGRO

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.)

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire,
exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**

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 do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency medical assistance, call The National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. **ANTIDOTE:** No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield

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

Engineering Controls 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

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, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

This product is a reducing agent and should not be mixed with or stored in close proximity to strong oxidizing agents.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen and bentazon are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable (sandy or sandy/loamy soils) and where water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

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 people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and runoff precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 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 **48 hours**.

The following PPE is required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water:

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Protective eyewear.

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 40°F or above 100°F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

- **Plastic Containers:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
- **Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers:** Refillable/re-usable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling because the container must be thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert materials (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Storm herbicide is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in peanuts, rice, and soybeans. In addition, **Storm** may provide partial control of some grasses.

Crop Tolerance

Soybeans and peanuts are tolerant to **Storm** at the stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling, yellowing, bronzing, or burning may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. **Storm** has no adverse effect on rice when used according to directions and may be used on first and second (ratoon) crops.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre as follows unless instructed differently in **Section VI. Crop-Specific Information**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial or broadcast applications at the rates and

growth stages listed. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Storm** early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not adequately controlled.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Storm**. Cultivating 7 days after treatment may help provide season-long control.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 5-10 gallons of water per acre.

Spray Pressure: Use up to 40 psi when using flat fan nozzles and use 40-60 psi when using hollow cone nozzles.

Application Equipment: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles to produce cone or fan-spray spray patterns. Nozzles must be oriented to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downward. Nozzles must be positioned 6-10 feet above crop.

Special Directions for Aerial Application

To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, consult the **Spray Drift Management** section below.

Do not apply **Storm** by air if ornamentals or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

Requirements for ground applications:

For ground applications, adjust nozzle height and droplet size with wind speed according to the following table:

Wind speed	Nozzle height	Droplet size for standard nozzles (ASAE standard 572)
Less than 10 mph	Up to 2 feet	medium or coarser
	2-4 feet	coarse or coarser
	4-6 feet	very coarse or coarser
10 to 15 mph	0-2 feet	coarse or coarser
	2-4 feet	very coarse or coarser
	4-6 feet	extremely coarse

Do not apply when the wind speed exceeds 15 miles per hour. Do not apply at a nozzle height of greater than 6 feet above the ground or crop canopy. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572).

Requirements for aerial applications:

For aerial applications, apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 15 miles per hour using a release height of no more than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy. If the wind speed is less than 10 mph, apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572). If the wind speed is between 10 mph and 15 mph, apply as a coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572). The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Do not make aerial applications into temperature inversions. When aerial applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Table 1 – Application Timing – Peanuts and Soybeans

Weeds Controlled (including triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Weed Growth Stages	
	Leaf Stage (up to)	Maximum Height ^a
Anoda, Spurred ^b	4	2"
Carpeweed	3" diam.	2"
Cocklebur ^c	6	6"
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	4	4"
Crotalaria	6	6"
Croton, Tropic	2	<2"
, Woolly	2	<2"
Eclipta	6	<2"
Jimsonweed	6	6"
Ladysthumb	6	6"
Lambsquarters ^b	6	2"
Mallow, Venice	6	2"
Morningglories	4	2"
Mustard, Wild	6	4"
Nightshade, Black	6	2"
, Eastern Black	6	2"
Pigweed, Redroot	6	2"
, Smooth	6	3"
Ragweed, Common	6	3"
, Giant	4	6"
Redweed	4	3"
Sesbania, Hemp	4	6"
Sida, Prickly or Teaweed ^b	4	2"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	6"
Starbur, Bristly	6	3"
Texasweed	3	3"
Velvetleaf ^b	4	2"
Waterhemp, Common	6	3"
, Tall	6	3"

^aA second application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre can be made for controlling subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed. Refer to **Table 4** for the maximum application rate per year.

^bFor regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of Basagran herbicide may be necessary (refer to Basagran label).

^cDo not treat earlier than the two true leaf stage. Do not count cotyledon leaves.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10-20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Increase water volume up to 50 gallons if crop or weed foliage is dense.

Spray Pressure: Use a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

Note: When using the lower water volume (i.e. 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.

Application Equipment

Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20" apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Table 3 – Additive Options for Storm Tank Mixes

Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)	AMS (2.5 pounds) or UAN (4-8 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1-2 pints per acre)	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)
Option A	•				
Option B		•			
Option C			•		
Option D				•	
Option E					•

III. ADDITIVES

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives is needed: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. AMS (or UAN) should be used when velvetleaf is a target weed. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. See **Table 2 – Additive Rate Per Acre** for additive rates and **Table 3 – Additive Options for Storm Tank Mixes**.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. United Phosphorus, Inc. does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Oil Concentrate

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

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

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

Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)

Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

The following standard will help determine the optimum additive rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g. temperature of 85°F plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower additive rates.

Table 2 – Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints	1 pint
UAN Solution	4-8 pints	4 pints
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons

IV. GENERAL MIXING INFORMATION

Additives and/or other pesticides may be mixed in the spray tank with **Storm** using the information in this section.

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with **Storm** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- Assure® II (quizalofop)
- Basagran® (bentazon)
- Classic® (chlorimuron ethyl)
- Concert® SP (thifensulfuron methyl+chlorimuron ethyl)
- Facet 75 DF® (quinclorac)
- FirstRate® (chloransulam-methyl)
- Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)
- Fusilade® DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)
- Fusion® (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)
- Glyphosate
- Matador® (quizalofop)
- Pinnacle® (thifensulfuron methyl)
- Poast® (sethoxydim)
- Poast® HC (sethoxydim)
- Propanil
- Pursuit® (imazethapyr)
- Raptor® (imazamox)
- Reliance® STS (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- Resource® (flumiclorac)
- Scepter® (imazaquin)
- Select® (clethodim)
- Skirmish® (chlorimuron ethyl)
- Starfire® (paraquat)
- Synchrony® STS (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- 2,4-DB

See **Section VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

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

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing additives and/or other pesticides, always perform a compatibility jar test. 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.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

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

Mixing Order

When mixing additives and/or other pesticides in a spray tank, add the products to be used in the following sequence.

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
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 dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as **Storm**). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.**
Maintain constant agitation during application.

V. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season for peanuts and soybeans. Do not apply more than a total of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season for rice. Refer to **Table 4** for the maximum rate per acre, per application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre, per calendar year.
- Do not apply **sequential** applications of **Ultra Blazer** or **Storm** within **15 days** following the initial application of **Storm**.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply **Storm** within **50 days** of soybean or rice harvest, or **75 days** of peanut harvest.
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours**
- **Crop Rotation Restriction:** Small grains must not be planted in fields treated with **Storm** for 40 days following treatment. All other rotated crops must not be planted in fields treated with **Storm** for 100 days following treatment.
In case of crop failure, only peanuts, rice, or soybeans may be immediately replanted. Do not reapply **Storm** if the application will exceed the maximum rate allowed per acre, per season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze on treated forage for soybeans or peanuts. Do not feed treated vines.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply **Storm** to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged. In the Southeast, in-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Storm**.
- **Rainfast Period:** Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **Storm**.
- Do not apply through any type of **irrigation** system.

Table 4 – Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes
Rice	50 days	1.5 pints	1.5 pints	No	Yes
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes

VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION

PEANUTS

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre to peanuts preemergence at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or postemergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds but no more than 75 days before harvest.

An additional 2 pints of **Basagran herbicide** may be applied per acre following an application of 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but no additional **Ultra Blazer herbicide** should be applied. An additional 3 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Ultra Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre per season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations:

In-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Storm**.

Peanut Tank Mixes

Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

<u>Tank Mix Partner</u>	<u>Additive Option</u>
Frontier® 6.0	A or C
Starfire®	A
2,4-DB	A

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

RICE

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage.

Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Basagran** following an application of **Storm**.

Do not apply **Ultra Blazer** to rice treated with **Storm**.

Do not apply **Storm** to rice with ground equipment when field is flooded because splashing will wash **Storm** off weed leaf surfaces and result in ineffective control.

Do not use **Storm** on rice fields where the commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.

Do not use water containing residues of **Storm** from rice cultivation to irrigate crops other than soybeans or peanuts.

Do not apply more than one application of **Storm** per acre, per season.

Rice Tank Mixes

Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

<u>Tank Mix Partner</u>	<u>Additive Option</u>
Basagran®	A
Facet® 75 DF	A
Propanil*	A

* Do not apply this tank mix if **Ultra Blazer** has been previously applied.

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Table 5 – Storm herbicide – Rice

Application Rate and Timing Table for Drained or Flooded Fields

Weeds Controlled*	1.5 Pints of Storm Per Acre		
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Weed Height in Drained Fields	Maximum Weed Height Above Water Level
Cocklebur	2-10	10"	6"
Dayflower	2-10	6"	5"
Ducksalad	2-4	2"	—
Gooseweed	4-6	4"	—
Sesbania, Hemp	**	**	4"
Morningglory species	up to 4	2"	1"
Redstem	up to 6	4"	3"
Redweed	4-6	6"	—
Smartweed	2-10	6"	5"
Spikerush	2-6	6"	—
Nutsedge, Yellow***	4-6	6"	5"

* Add a nonionic surfactant at a rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).

** Effective control can be obtained at practically all heights provided **Storm** plus a nonionic surfactant is applied before the bloom (flowering).

*** Add oil concentrate at a rate (concentration) of 1.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) instead of a nonionic surfactant. Partial control can be expected.

SOYBEANS

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Storm** to small actively growing weeds. Refer to **Section II. Application Instructions** and **Table 1** for more information.

Sequential application information: An additional 2 pints of **Basagran** may be applied following applications totaling 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but no additional **Ultra Blazer** should be applied. An additional 3 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Ultra Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season.

Soybean Tank Mixes

Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

<u>Tank Mix Partner</u>	<u>Additive Option</u>
Assure® II ¹	D or E
Basagran®	A, B, or C
Classic®	D
Concert® SP (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
FirstRate®	D
Frontier® 6.0	A, B, or C
Fusilade® DX ¹	D or E
Fusion® ¹	D or E
Glyphosate	8.5-17 pounds of AMS per 100 gallons
Matador® ¹	D or E
Pinnacle® (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Poast® ¹	E
Poast® HC ¹	E
Pursuit®	D
Raptor®	D
Reliance® STS SP ² (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Resource®	C
Scepter®	D
Select® 2 EC	E
Skirmish®	D
Synchrony® STS ² (up to 0.5 ounce)	E

¹For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with **Storm**, follow these guidelines:

- If the partner is applied prior to the **Storm** application, wait 24 hours before applying **Storm**.
- If the partner is applied following the **Storm** application, wait 7 days before applying.

²When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as STS, do not add oil concentrate.

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Crops
This product can be used on the following crops:
Peanuts
Rice
Soybeans
Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

Weeds Listed in this Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spp.</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Dayflower	<i>Commelina spp.</i>
Devilsclaw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga spp.</i>
Gooseweed	<i>Sphenoclea zeylandica</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>

(continued)

Weeds Listed in this Label (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Morningglory, Common (tall) , Cypressvine , Entireleaf , Ivyleaf , Palmleaf , Pitted , Purple Moonflower , Smallflower	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> <i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> <i>Ipomoea wrightii</i> <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> <i>Ipomoea muricata</i> <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Nightshade, Black , Eastern Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Pigweed, Redroot , Smooth	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> <i>Amaranthus hybridis</i>
Ragweed, Common , Giant	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>
Redstem	
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Sida, Prickly or Teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis spp.</i>
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, Common , Tall	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i> <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>

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