



PEEL HERE
for Complete
Directions for Use
and Additional
Precautionary
Statements

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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HALOMAX 75™ HERBICIDE is a herbicide for selective pre-emergent and post-emergent control of listed weeds including both broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in: corn (field corn, field corn grown for seed, sweet corn and popcorn); cotton; dried beans; fallow ground; grain sorghum (milo); rice; sugarcane.

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Halosulfuron-methyl.....	75%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....	25%
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 poison control center or physician for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice.• Remove visible particles from mouth.• Have person rinse mouth thoroughly with water, spit out rinse water.• 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.	

Manufactured for: Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation
4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050

EPA Reg. No. 2749-528
EPA Est. No. 065387-AR-001

Net Contents: 20 ounces

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems, or 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:

Users should:

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

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target vascular plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Halosulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Aceto Supplemental Labeling.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forest, nurseries and green houses, 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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), 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 this 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, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene. For more options, follow instructions for category A (dry and water-based formulations) on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.




PRODUCT INFORMATION


HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is a sulfonylurea herbicide that works by inhibition of acetolactate synthase (ALS). Many factors such as application rate, weed species, weed pressure, conditions of weeds including size and climatic factors impact the degree of weed control. Applications made to actively growing weeds at the early stages of development as described below will optimize performance. In post-emergent weed applications, early treatment is best to control the weeds vying (competing) with the crop. For residual control from early post-emergent treatments (in corn) a second application may be needed to control later germination of weeds.

HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is quick to act on targeted weeds by stunting growth allowing the crop to over take the development of the targeted weeds. Once the development of the targeted weeds is stunted, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor and die. Complete control typically occurs within 7 to 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions. Depending on the stage and development of the targeted weeds, control generally takes place in 7 to 14 days.

Resistant Management Guidance



HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as primary method of control for target species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE or other Group 2 herbicides.



To delay resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE or other target site action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures 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 program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or manufacture and/ or integrated weed management specialist for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.




MIXING INSTRUCTIONS


HALOMAX 75 HERICIDE is a water dispersible granule designed to be diluted with water at the rates listed in the specific crop use directions. Fill the spray tank with approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the desired volume with water or carrier. With the agitation operating, add the specified amount of the formulation as listed in the targeted crop use directions. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Add nonionic surfactant and other spray additives as the last ingredients in the tank. Allow time to fully disperse.

Since this product forms a suspension in water, it is important to maintain good agitation during mixing and spraying. If the spray suspension is allowed to settle for a short period of time, be sure to agitate the spray suspension for a minimum 10 minutes. Apply spray solutions within 24 hours after mixing.

Spray Additives



Spray additives such as nonionic surfactant (NIS), or Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) and liquid nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28-0-0) are used with HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE to improve performance. The typical nonionic surfactant contains a minimum of 80% NIS and is accepted by the EPA for use on food crops. The use rate is 0.25 to 0.5% NIS concentrate (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture). An alternative for the nonionic surfactant is a Crop Oil Concentrate. The typical Crop Oil Concentrate is a phytobland oil (petroleum) or crop origin (vegetable) based product that containing a minimum 14% surfactant to allow it to be miscible with water. The use rate for the Crop Oil Concentrate is 1% vol/vol (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray mixture). NIS or COC is the only spray additives required to improve efficacy. Do not use both NIS and COC in the spray mixture. Use liquid nitrogen for those tank mix partners which required a liquid nitrogen additive to improve performance. Consult the tank mixture partner's labels for specific additive requirements and interactions. In place of the liquid nitrogen fertilizer, a high quality, spray grade ammonium sulfate (e.g. 21-0-0) is used at a use rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Use either NIS or COC in the spray mixture.



For specific details, consult the use directions in crop section of the label.

Use Rate Equivalency

Since HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE contains 75% active ingredient per lb. of product, the following table expresses the use rate equivalency of oz. of this product in term of lb. active ingredient on a per acre basis.

oz. of Product per acre	lb. Active Ingredient per acre
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0235
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.031
1	0.047
$1\frac{1}{3}$	0.062
2	0.094
$2\frac{2}{3}$	0.125
$5\frac{1}{3}$	0.250

APPLICATION METHODS

Apply this product by ground or with aerial equipment to produce uniform coverage on growing weeds or soil to achieve consistent weed control. Loss in effectiveness or crop injury may result if weeds are under drought, stress, disease or insect damage.

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Calibrate application equipment according to manufacturer's specifications. Use nozzle type arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage while avoid contact to sensitive crop foliage.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

If rainfall or irrigation occurs within 4 hours after application, reduce effectiveness may occur.

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying a crop other than corn or grain sorghum. See Spray Equipment Cleanout section of this label for complete details.

Ground Applications

When HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is applied by ground equipment, use in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for a broadcast application. In dense weed populations and thick canopy cover, higher spray volumes are necessary, e.g. 15 – 20 gallons of water per acre. Use the proper spray volume and nozzles that will ensure thorough and uniform coverage of the targeted weeds. Use directed applications to avoid contacting sensitive crop foliage. Select nozzles that will provide optimum spray volume, distribution and coverage at a pressure (psi) that minimizes spray drift. Inspect nozzle distribution during application to avoid streaking and overspray.

Aerial Applications

When HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is applied by air, use in a minimum 3 - 15 gallons of water per acre. Properly calibrate the spray equipment. Follow the Spray Drift Management guidelines presented below. Inspect nozzle distribution during application to avoid streaking, overspray and spray drift.

Spray Drift Management

Do not allow this product to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop area or use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, illegal residues or other undesirable results may occur.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment – and weather – related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial application to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The importance of spray droplet size:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but may not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the following "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity" and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this advisory).

Controlling initial droplet size:

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures listed for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation – Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type- Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using

low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Controlling placement of spray droplets:

- Boom Length – For some use patterns, to further reduce drift without shorting the swath width, reduce the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length.
- Application height – Do not apply greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a great height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- Application speed – Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer small droplets.
- Swath adjustment – When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicators must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distances should increase drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.)

Key environment factors:

- Wind – Drift potential is the lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given point. Application must be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
- Temperature and Humidity – when making applications in low relative humidity set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- Temperature Inversions – Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. 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.

Sensitive areas:

Use pesticide products adjacent to sensitive areas only when there is minimal potential for drift or off-target movement, e.g. wind is blowing away from non-target crops, residential areas, known habits for threatened or endangered species, etc.

In California (only), particularly sensitive crops are identified as cotton and prunes. In applications near these sensitive crops utilize the following buffer zones:

- Do not apply aerial applications within 4 miles of sensitive crops.
- Do not apply ground applications within 1 mile of sensitive crops except when wind direction during the application is away from sensitive crops. When wind direction during the ground application is away from sensitive crops, do not apply within 0.5 miles of sensitive crops.
- Do not apply Direct Dry Applications on rice by air within 360 feet of sensitive crops.

Spray Equipment Cleanout

The mix tank and spray equipment cleanout is an important stewardship activity to avoid injury to desirable crops. It is important to clean all mixing and spraying equipment immediately after use and before using pesticide products including HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE. This is especially important prior to spraying a crop other than grain sorghum and corn.

To clean the spraying equipment, follow the procedure outlined below:

- Completely drain the mix tank and/or sprayer, and then wash thoroughly the tank, sprayer, boom and nozzles with clean water. Drain the system again.
- Fill the mixing or spray tank half full with clean water and add domestic ammonium, normally a 3% solution, at a dilution rate of 1% vol/vol ammonium or 1 gallon per 100 gallons of rinsate.
- Completely fill the tank(s) with additional clean water. Agitate and recirculate and flush out the boom and hoses. Let the system run for 10 – 15 minutes. Drain the system completely.
- Remove nozzles and screens and dislodge any visible solid material. Then soak them in a 1% vol/vol ammonium solution. Inspect the nozzles and screen and remove any visual residues.
- Repeat the above procedure for a second time.
- Flush the mix tank and/or sprayer, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain the system again and inspect for any visible residues. If present, repeat the cleaning cycle again.
- If the rinsate 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.

TANK MIXTURES

To improve this product's effectiveness, apply in combination with other pesticide products that are registered for the same crop and application techniques.

A list of potential herbicide tank mixture partners is provided in the use direction section under each crop. This list is an example of products used but is not an all inclusive list. For current information on the best tank mixture partner in your area, consult with the local dealer, distributor or State Agricultural Extension service.

Refer to the partner product label for important information in regards to the use instructions, spray additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that are to be treated, and application restrictions including pre-harvest intervals and crop rotation

information. Pay particular attention to any soil insecticide interaction restrictions and lists of susceptible or tolerant crop hybrids. Soil interaction information appears on labels such as Accent®, Accent Gold®, Basis® Gold, Callisto®, Option®, Steadfast®, etc. Susceptible crop hybrid restrictions are listed on labels such as Beacon® and Accent®, etc. Tolerant hybrids are provided on labels such as glyphosate products and Liberty®. Follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and applying the tank mixture combination.

The user assumes the responsibility for following all label use directions.

If HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is to be tank mixed with other herbicides, conduct a compatibility test prior to mixing. Use a small container and mix all components in a small amount, usually 0.5 to 1 qt. of spray. Combine all products in the same ratio and order of addition as in the proposed spray mixture. Observe the mixture for indication of incompatibility which usual occurs in 10 to 30 minutes after mixing. If incompatibility is observed, try changing the order of addition of the components. The guideline on tank mixture partners is driven by formulation type. Start with wettable powders (WP's) including water soluble bags (WSB's), water dispersible granules (WDG's), suspension concentrated (SC's) or flowable (F's), all with very good agitation. Next follow with water miscible concentrates and emulsifiable concentrates (EC's) before adding drift control additives, nonionic surfactants (NIS's) or crop oil concentrates (COC's). After vigorous agitation, there must be a homogeneous suspension. Let the final tank mixture stand and observe for any rapid settling or floating of components. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use air assisted (air blast) sprayers to apply this product.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph.
- Do not apply more than 2 ounces of this product per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows) on crops except on fallow ground, field corn, sugar cane and tree nuts.
- Do not apply more than 2½ oz. of this product (0.125 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season on fallow ground, field corn, sugar cane and tree nuts.
- Do not allow this product to drift outside of targeted area.
- Do not apply tank mixtures if the crop is under heavy stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92°F. Under these conditions, tank mixture applications may cause temporary crop injury

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid spraying when conditions favor rainfall or using overhead sprinkler irrigation within 4 hours of this application.
- Significant crop injury may occur when spray residue from broadcast application of this product over plastic mulch is concentrated in the plant hole by irrigation or rainfall. To minimize this potential injury, ensure that planting beds are crowned properly.

- Under cool and wet growing conditions that delay early seedling emergence, vigor or growth, this product may cause injury or crop failure. These conditions are likely to occur during the first planting of the season.
- The maturity of the treated crops may be delayed by use of this product.
- If the target weeds or crop are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions, do not use this product.
- Soil or foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides applied on crops treated with this product, may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.
- Increase in crop injury may result if the seeding depth is too shallow and excessive amounts of water (greater than 1 inch) from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs.
- Use nozzles and pressures that minimize the production of fine particles that drift outside of the targeted area.
- Apply this product to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these). However, not all hybrids/varieties have been tested for sensitivity to this product. For untested varieties, treat a small amount of the field and determine potential sensitivity to its use. The user assumes responsibility for such use and any plant injury that may occur.
- After use of this product, thoroughly clean application equipment immediately prior to spraying another crop.
- Applications of this product may cause temporary yellowing or stunting of the crop.
- Observe resistant management guidelines, especially on tolerant weeds.
- In California and Arizona due to environmental conditions that delay degradation of this product, extend the crop rotation intervals on drip irrigated crops.
- When this product is applied over the top of a blooming crop, bloom loss may occur under certain environmental conditions.

FOR BEST PERFORMANCE

Many factors such as application rate, weed species, weed pressure, conditions of weeds including size and climatic conditions impact the degree of weed control. Applications made to actively growing weeds at the early stages of development as described below will optimize performance. In post-emergent weed applications, early treatment is best to control the weeds vying (competing) with the crop. For residual control from early post-emergent treatments (in corn) a second application may be needed to control later germination of weeds.

HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is quick to act on targeted weeds by stunting growth allowing the crop to over take the development of the targeted weeds. Once the development of the targeted weeds is stunted, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor and die. Complete control typically occurs within 7 to 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions. Depending on the stage and development of the targeted weeds, control generally takes place in 7 to 14 days.

When using spray additives, carefully follow the listed use instructions.

- In pre-emergence applications:
 - If the targeted weeds are present prior to crop emergence, use a nonionic surfactant identified in the "Spray Additives" section of the label.
 - For optimum pre-emergent weed control, activate the soil moisture.
 - Pre-emergent weed control is improved by incorporating this product with irrigations ($\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ inch maximum).
- In post-emergence applications:
 - Better control is obtained when applied early to actively growing, small (1-3 inches in height) broadleaf weeds. Large broadleaf weeds may not be adequately controlled.
 - Nutsedge plants are best controlled at the actively growing, 3 - 5 leaf stage.
 - After a post-emergence application, delay overhead sprinkler irrigation for 2 to 3 days.
 - If weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage, do not use.
 - Under heavy weed infestation, use early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.
 - To control suppressed weeds, large weeds that exceed the size limitations, weeds that emerge after an application, or weed species not listed, cultivate the treated soil 7 – 10 days after a post-emergence application unless specified otherwise.
 - Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.
 - Annual weeds may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, apply a sequential application of this product.

PRE-EMERGENT WEED ACTIVITY TABLE

HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE by Weed Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Control	Suppression	Comments
Amaranth, Spiny	<i>Amaranth spinosus</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	YES		
Corn Spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	YES		
Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	YES		
Eclipta	<i>Ecilpta prostrate</i>	YES		
Flatsedge, Rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>		YES	
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga</i>	YES		
Goosefoot		YES		
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	YES		
Horseweed/ Marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	YES		
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	YES		
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	YES		
Lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenoposium album</i>	YES		
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arevensis</i>	YES		
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		YES	Use higher specified rates for suppression
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>		YES	Use higher specified rates for suppression
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retrofractus</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹

Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		YES	
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	YES		
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Shepards- purse	<i>capsella bursapastoris (L.) medicus</i>	YES		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polyfonum pennsylvanicum</i>	YES		
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	YES		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	YES		

¹ Using tank-mixtures 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.

POST-EMERGENT WEED ACTIVITY TABLE

HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE by Weed Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Control	Suppression	Comments
Amaranth, Spiny	<i>Amaranth spinosus</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner A
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyas angulatus</i>	YES	YES	Control - Tank Mix Partner A
California Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria ontevicensis</i>	YES		1-1 1/3 ounce rate required.
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	YES		
Corn Spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	YES		

Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>		YES	
Dogbane Hemp	<i>Apocynum annabinum</i>		YES	Tank Mix Partner A
Eclipta	<i>Ecilpta prostrate</i>		YES	
Flatsedge, Rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	YES		
Fleabane, Philadelphia	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	YES		
Foxtail, giant, yellow, green, bristly		YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga</i>	YES		
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encliodes</i>	YES		
Goosefoot		YES		
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	YES		
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i>		YES	
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia-cochinchinensis</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene</i>	YES		
Johnsongrass rhizome, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C and D
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>		YES	Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	YES		
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	YES		
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>		YES	
Milkweed, honeysuckle	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>		YES	
Millet, Wild Proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	YES	YES	Control - Tank Mix Partner A Use higher rates for suppression.

Morningglory, Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	YES	YES	Control - Tank Mix Partner A Use higher rates for suppression.
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	YES		
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner B
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	YES		Heavy infestation requires sequential applications.
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	YES		Heavy infestation requires sequential applications.
Oats		YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C and D
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Passionflower, Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	YES		
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retrofractus</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca</i>	YES		
Quackgrass	<i>Elytrigia repense</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C and D
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	YES		
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹

Redstem	<i>Ammania auriculata</i>	YES		1-1½ ounce rate required.
Ricefield Bulrush	<i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>	YES		Certain biotypes of this weed are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. ¹
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium Multiflorum</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Sandbur		YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	YES		
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bilcolor</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner C and D
Signalgrass, broadleaf		YES		Tank Mix Partner C
Shepardspurge	<i>capsella bursapastoris (L.) medicus</i>		YES	
Sida, prickly		YES		
Smallflower	<i>Umbrellaplant</i>	YES		1-1½ ounce rate required.
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polyfonum Pensylvanisum</i>	YES		
Sorghum Alnum		YES		Tank Mix Partner C and D
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	YES		Tank Mix Partner A
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	YES		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	YES		

¹ Using tank-mixtures 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.

Tank Mix Partner A –
HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE with 2,4-D and dicamba on sorghum and corn.

Tank Mix Partner B -
HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE with dicamba on sorghum and corn.

Tank Mix Partner C -
HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE with Accent®, Option® or Steadfast® on corn.

Tank Mix Partner D -
HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE with Beacon® on corn.

HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE Crop/Use Site Index

Crop:	Page
Field corn and Field corn grown for seed	20
Sweet corn and popcorn	40
Cotton	18
Dry beans	19
Fallow ground	20
Grain sorghum (milo)	32
Rice	34
Sugarcane	37

The use rate for HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is expressed in terms of the oz. of this product by weight per acre as Rate Oz. /Acre.

The pre-harvest interval (PHI) is the required days between the last application of HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE and the harvesting of the crop.

For the minimum acceptable intervals between the last application of HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE and the planting of a rotational crops, see the Crop Rotation Guideline section of this label.

If HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE is utilized with a tank mixture partner(s), refer to the specific partner label(s) and observe all the precautionary statements and use directions including pre-harvest intervals, crop rotation restrictions, mixing and application instructions. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations, precautions, directions and restrictions of all products used in mixtures.

CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
COTTON (Except CA)	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$	28
LIMITATIONS: Do not apply more than $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of this product per acre per crop cycle, not to exceed $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. (0.062 lb. active ingredient) per acre per 12-month period.		
For post-emergent weed control in emerged cotton, apply this product as a directed spray in hooded equipment. Make application anytime after cotton emergence until row closure prohibits the use of hooded spray equipment. Use this product anytime after cotton emergence until row closure inhibits use of hooded spray equipment. The applicator is responsible for maintaining proper spray speed and equipment position so spray mist does not contact cotton plants.		

CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
DRY BEANS	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1	
<p>LIMITATIONS: Do not apply more than 1 oz. of this product per acre per crop cycle, not to exceed 2 oz. (0.094 lb. active ingredient) per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to Row Middles/Furrows).</p> <p>For spray applications, cover the treatment area with sufficient water to provide uniform coverage and distribution of the spray mixture to the weeds or soil. For ground equipment, use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Use Rate: $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ oz.: Direct-Seeded Pre-emergence - Use this product after planting, but before cracking. For lighter textured soils with low organic matter, use the lower rate.</p> <p>Use Rate: $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 oz.: Row Middle/Furrow Applications – Apply this product between rows of crop for the control of nutsedge and labeled broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of this product with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Adjust the rate and spray volume proportionally to the actual treated area.</p> <p>Tank Mixture Partner A tank mixture of HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE partnered with Eptam® 7-E will provide a broader spectrum of weed control than either product used separately.</p> <p>Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. with Eptam® 7-E at a rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts per acre and incorporate into the soil at a depth of approximately 2 inches before planting. If any crust appears on the soil, break it up by lightly rotary hoeing during or shortly after the emergence of the beans</p> <p>For lighter textured soils with low organic matter, use the lower rate.</p> <p>Check the EPTAM® 7-E label for specific incorporation and directions.</p> <p>Restrictions for Tank Mixture Partner Do not apply more than $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. of this product per acre per crop cycle, not to exceed 2 oz. (0.094 lb. active ingredient) per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to Row Middles/Furrows). Do not exceed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints EPTAM® 7-E per acre on small white beans or green beans grown on coarse textured soils.</p> <p>Do not exceed 7 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM® 7-E in the Southwestern and Southeastern regions.</p> <p>Do not exceed 8 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM® 7-E in the Western region.</p> <p>Do not use EPTAM® 7-E on Adzuki beans, cowpeas (black-eyed peas, black-eyed beans), soybeans, lima beans, Mung beans, Garbanzo beans or other flat-podded beans except Romano.</p> <p>Stunting may occur on Gratiot, Michilite, Sanilac, Seafarer, and Seaway varieties under abnormal weather conditions.</p> <p>Do not exceed 9 pints EPTAM® 7-E per acre per crop.</p> <p>Do not exceed 9 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM® 7-E in the Pacific Northwestern region.</p> <p>Do not exceed 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints of EPTAM® 7-E in the Northern region.</p>		

CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
FALLOW GROUND	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$	
LIMITATIONS: Do not make more than 2 applications per use season. Do not apply more than $2\frac{2}{3}$ oz. of this product (0.125 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season.		
Apply this product as a broadcast spray to fallow ground. For spray applications, cover the treatment area with sufficient water to provide uniform coverage and distribution of the spray mixture to the weeds or soil.		

CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$	30
LIMITATIONS: Do not make more than 2 applications per crop use season. Do not apply more than $2\frac{2}{3}$ oz. of this product (0.125 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season. After application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.		

CORN WEED HEIGHT ACTIVITY TABLE

Weed Activity	Control		Suppression	
Rate of Product	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	1 - $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	1 - $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
Weed Height	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Burcucumber			1 - 3	4 - 12
Cocklebur, common	1 - 9	9 - 14		
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 - 3			
Kochia ¹	1 - 3			3 - 6
Lambsquarter, common			1 - 2	
Mallow, Venice	1 - 3	4 - 12		
Milkweed, common			3 - 5	6 - 12

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Milkweed honeysuckle		1 - 6	1 - 3	
Morningglory				1 - 3
Mustard, wild		4 - 6		
Nutsedge: yellow ² purple	3 - 6 3 - 6	3 - 12 3 - 12		
Passionflower, maypop	1 - 3			
Pigweed, redroot ^{1,3}	1 - 3	4 - 6		
Pokeweed, common	1 - 6			
Radish, wild		4 - 6		
Ragweed: common ¹ Giant ¹	1 - 9 1 - 3	9 - 12 4 - 6		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 - 2			
Sunflower, common	1 - 12	12 - 15		
Velvetleaf	1 - 9	9 - 12 ³		

¹ See Pre-emergent and Post-emergent Weed Activity Tables

² Heavy infestations of nutsedge require sequential applications. To prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop an earlier application is required.

³ For large velvetleaf and pigweed control apply with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 to 4 quarts per acre) plus crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant is suggested.

If used alone, apply a broadcast spray over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through lay-by stage of field corn. For large corn or dense competing canopy, use drop nozzles.

Avoid spraying an excessive amount directly over the rows and into the whorl of the corn stalk.

In tank mixture applications, use directed or semi-directed drop nozzles on corn greater than 24 inches tall.

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

TANK MIXTURE PARTNERS

2,4-D (4 lbs./gallon)	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	4 – 8 fl. oz. NIS Apply broadcast spray on corn up to 8 inches tall. If corn exceeds 8 inches, use directed spray with drop nozzles. Broadleaf weeds. Avoid sprays onto corn leaves just after unfolding, as injury may occur. Apply during the period from corn emergence through the 5 leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever comes first.
Accent® Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	0.67 oz. COC or NIS or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%). Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on emerged corn up to 24 inches tall. (free standing) For corn 24 to 36 inches tall, use directed spray with drop nozzles. Annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Avoid sprays directly into the whorls of large cornstalks. Refer to Accent® label for use restrictions on corn varieties.
Accent Gold® Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	2.9 oz. COC or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%). Apply broadcast spray on corn up to 12 inches tall. Annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Do not apply to seed corn.

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Atrazine 4L Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>1.5 – 3 pts. (0.75 to 1.5 lbs. active ingredient)</p> <p>COC</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray on corn up to 12 inches tall.</p> <p>Apply when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less).</p> <p>Post-emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Aids in the burndown and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped pre-emergence herbicide treatments.</p> <p>Atrazine mixtures may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Smaller weeds are easier to control.</p>
Atrazine 90DF Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>0.83 – 1.67 lb. (0.75 to 1.5 lbs. active ingredient)</p> <p>COC</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray on corn up to 12 inches tall.</p> <p>Apply when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less).</p> <p>Post-emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Aids in the burndown and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped pre-emergence herbicide treatments.</p> <p>Atrazine mixtures may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Small weeds are easier to control.</p>
Banvel® Herbicide or Clarity® Herbicide (dicamba)	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>2 – 8 fl. oz.</p> <p>NIS</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray on corn from emergence up to 36 inches tall. Use lower Banvel rates or directed sprays on corn taller than 8 inches.</p> <p>Broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Avoid direct sprays into the whorls of large cornstalks.</p> <p>Do not make applications after corn exceeds 36 inches or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first.</p> <p>COC may cause crop injury, especially with higher Banvel® or Clarity® rates.</p>

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Basis® Gold Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	14 oz. COC or NIS or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%). Apply broadcast spray on corn up to 12 inches tall. Broader spectrum. Do not apply to seed corn.
Beacon® Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	0.76 oz. (½ packet) COC or NIS or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%). Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on corn from 4 - 20 inches tall. For corn 20 – 36 inches tall to pre-tassel, use drop nozzles. Broader spectrum. Avoid spraying directly into whorls of larger corn. See your dealer or seed supplier representative for a list of susceptible hybrids.
Buctril® Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	0.5 – 1 pt. NIS Apply broadcast spray on corn up to tassel emergence. For post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds. Leaf burn may occur. Use of COC or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%) may cause additional leaf burn.
Buctril® Herbicide plus Atrazine	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	1 – 2.5 pts. NIS Apply broadcast spray on corn up to 12 inches tall. For post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds. Leaf burn may occur. Use of COC or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%) may cause additional leaf burn.

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED		
Callisto® 4L Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control:	3 oz. COC or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28 %). Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on seed or field corn up to 30 inches tall or 8 leaf collars, which ever is more restrictive. Broader spectrum.
Distinct® Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	4 oz. NIS Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on corn 4 - 36 inches tall, e.g. V ₂ to V ₁₀ stage or 15 days prior to tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For corn taller than 20 inches, use drop nozzles. Broader spectrum. Avoid sprays directly into the whorls of large cornstalks. Do not use COC.
Glyphosate (various formulations)	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	0.56 – 1.125 lb./acid/active ingredient. NIS or spray grade ammonium sulfate at 17 lb. /100 gal. Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on Glyphosate Tolerant (GT) field corn up to 30 inches tall or 8 leaf collars, which ever is more restrictive. For GT field corn between 24 – 36 inches, use drop nozzles. For corn taller than 20 inches, use drop nozzles. For burndown of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. Check product formulation label for specific restrictions. For use ONLY on corn hybrids tolerant to glyphosate herbicide.

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Glyphosate (various formulations)	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE at $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. For glyphosate, see product formulation label.</p> <p>NIS</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray.</p> <p>For pre-plant burndown of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.</p> <p>To improve burndown of broadleaf weed control use dicamba or 2,4-D. Use only on Pioneer IR corn hybrids.</p>
Impact® 2.8L Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p>	<p>0.5 – 0.75 fl. oz.</p> <p>NIS (preferred) or COC or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%).</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on seed or field corn up to 36 inches tall. For a density canopy, drop nozzles are preferred.</p> <p>Broader spectrum.</p>
Liberty® 1.67L Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>28-34 fl. oz.</p> <p>Spray grade ammonium sulfate (17lb./100 gallons of spray mix).</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on field corn up to 24 inches tall or 7 leaf collars which ever is the more restrictive.</p> <p>For field corn taller than 24 inches up to 36 inches tall, use drop nozzles.</p> <p>Broadleaf weeds and annual grasses.</p> <p>Do not add NIS or COC.</p> <p>For use ONLY on corn hybrids tolerant to Liberty® Herbicide.</p>
Marksman® Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>0.5 – 2 pts.</p> <p>NIS</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray on corn up to 8 inches tall.</p> <p>Broader spectrum.</p> <p>COC may cause crop injury.</p>

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Option® 35WDG Corn Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre: Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control: Limitations:</p>	<p>1.5 – 1.75 oz. COC or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%) or spray grade ammonium sulfate (17 lb. /100 gal.).</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on field corn 4 – 16 inches tall e.g. V₂ to V₆. For field corn taller than 16 up to 36 inches e.g. V₆ to V₁₀, use drop nozzles.</p> <p>Broader spectrum. Do not apply Option® to seed corn. Avoid spraying directly into the whorls of large cornstalks.</p>
Status® Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre: Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control: Limitations:</p>	<p>5 fl. oz. NIS</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on corn up to 20 inches tall. For corn taller than 20 inches use drop nozzles.</p> <p>Broader spectrum. Do not use COC.</p>
Steadfast® 75DF Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre: Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control: Limitations:</p>	<p>0.75 oz. COC (preferred) or NIS or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%) or spray grade ammonium sulfate (17 lb. /100 gal.).</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray or with drop nozzles on field corn up to 20 inches tall or 6 leaf collars which ever is more restrictive.</p> <p>Broader spectrum. Avoid spraying directly into the whorls of large cornstalks. Do not apply to seed corn.</p>

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Soil Residual Tank Mix Partners	Rate per Acre:	Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE at $\frac{2}{3}$ oz.
	Tank Mix Partner:	Micro-Tech® or Bullet® or Harness® Xtra or Harness® Xtra 5.6L or Degree® or Degree Xtra®.
	Spray Additive:	NIS (1 qt./100 gallons of spray) and 28% nitrogen fertilizer (4 gal/100 gallons of spray).
	Application Methods:	Apply as broadcast spray in 15 – 30 gallons of spray/acre to emerged grasses at the 2 leaf stage or less and on corn less than 11 inches tall (5 inches tall for Micro-Tech® and Bullet®).
	Improved Control:	For early post-emergence control of additional small broadleaf, nutsedge and emerged grasses and pre-emergence control or reduced competition of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses as listed on the partner product label. To control emerged Lambsquarter less than 4 inches tall, use 2 fl. oz. of Banvel® or Clarity® [dicamba].
	Rate per Acre:	Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE at $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. and Accent® at $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Tank Mix Partner:	Micro-Tech® or Bullet® or Harness® Xtra or Harness® Xtra 5.6L or Degree® or Degree Xtra®.
	Spray Additive:	NIS (1 qt./100 gallons of spray) and 28% nitrogen fertilizer (4 gal/100 gallons of spray).
	Application Methods:	Apply as broadcast spray in 15 – 30 gallons of spray/acre to emerged grasses at the 2 leaf stage or less, foxtail less than 2 inches tall and on corn less than 11 inches tall (5 inches tall for Micro-Tech® and Bullet®).
	Improved Control:	For early post-emergence control of additional small broadleaf and emerged grasses, including foxtail and pre-emergence control or reduced competition of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses as listed on the partner product label.
	Limitations:	To control emerged lambsquarter less than 4 inches tall, use 2 fl. oz. of Banvel® or Clarity® [dicamba].

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Tank Mix Partner:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE plus Accent®, Beacon®, Option® or Steadfast® at rates in the Corn Grass Weed Height Activity Table below.</p> <p>Alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid.</p> <p>NIS (1 qt./100 gallons of spray) and 28% nitrogen fertilizer (4 gal/100 gallons of spray).</p> <p>Apply as broadcast spray in 15 – 30 gallons of spray/acre to emerged foxtails and other grasses.</p> <p>For early post-emergence and residual control of emerged foxtails and other grass weeds in seed and field corn.</p> <p>Provides residual control or reduced competition of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as listed on the specific herbicide labels. See targeted weed heights listed in the Corn Grass Weed Height Activity Table below.</p> <p>Follow all directions and restrictions on maximum corn height for post applications on this label and the tank mix partner's label. Use the more restrictive guidelines.</p>
Pioneer IR Field Corn Hybrids	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE at 1½ - 2 oz.</p> <p>Apply broadcast spray to soil.</p> <p>For residual control of velvetleaf, common cocklebur, common lambsquarters, common ragweed, pigweed, smartweed, sunflower and other difficult to control weeds.</p> <p>Use only on Pioneer IR corn hybrids.</p>

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Pre-plant, Pre-emergent.

Rate per Acre:

Tank Mix Partner:

Spray Additive:

Application
Methods:

Improved Control:

Limitations:

Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE plus Accent®, Beacon®, Option® or Steadfast® at rates in the Corn Grass Weed Height Activity Table below. Such as Harness®, Harness® Xtra, Harness® Xtra 5.6L, Degree®, Degree Xtra®, Micro-Tech®, Bullet®, Lasso®, alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethanamid. NIS (1 qt./100 gallons of spray) and 28% nitrogen fertilizer (4 gal/100 gallons of spray). Apply as broadcast spray in 15 – 30 gallons of spray/acre. Apply as an early pre-plant surface-applied, pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence treatment. For effective broadleaf control in tank partner combinations with pre-emergence grass herbicides across all tillage systems. Follow all directions and restrictions on this label and the tank mix partner's label. Use the more restrictive guidelines.

CORN GRASS WEED HEIGHT ACTIVITY TABLE

	Control		Suppression	
Tank Mix Partner	Accent®	Beacon®	Option®	Steadfast®
Rate of Tank Mix Partner	0.67 oz.	0.76 oz.	1.5 – 1.75 oz.	0.75 oz.
Weed Height	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Barnyardgrass	≤4		≤4	≤4
Bromegrass, downy Smooth			≤8 ≤8	
Cupgrass, woolly	≤4		≤2	≤3
Fescue, tall			≤8	

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Foxtails, giant	≤4	1 – 2	≤6	≤4
Yellow	≤4	1 – 2	≤3	≤4
Green	≤4	1 – 2	≤3	≤4
Bristly	≤4	1 – 2	≤3	≤4
Goosegrass			≤4	≤2
Johnsongrass, rhizome seedling	≤18 ≤12	8 – 16 4 – 12	≤16 ≤16	8 – 12 8 – 12
Millet, wild proso	≤4		≤3	≤4
Oats, wild	≤4		≤6	≤2
Orchardgrass			≤8	
Panicum, fall	≤4	<2	≤3	≤4
Panicum, Texas	≤3		≤2	≤4
Quackgrass	≤10	4 – 8	≤10	≤8
Ryegrass, Italian	≤6	1 – 4	≤8	≤4
Sandbur, field	≤3	1 – 4	≤2	≤2
Shattercane	≤12	4 – 12	≤12	≤6
Signalgrass, broadleaf	1 – 2		≤2	≤2
Wirestem muhly	≤8		≤10	≤4
Volunteer cereals	≤6		≤4	≤2

CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1	30

LIMITATIONS: Do not make more than 1 application per use season. Do not apply more than 1 oz. of this product (0.047 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season. Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.

SORGHUM WEED HEIGHT ACTIVITY TABLE

Weed Activity	Control		Suppression
Rate of Product	$\frac{3}{8}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{3}{8}$ oz.
Weed Height	Inches	Inches	Inches
Burcucumber			1 - 3
Cocklebur, common	1 - 9		
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 - 3		
Kochia ¹	1 - 3		
Lambsquarter, common			1 - 2
Mallow, Venice	1 - 3		
Milkweed, common			3 - 5
Milkweed, honeyvine			1 - 3
Nutsedge: yellow ² purple	3 - 6 3 - 6	3 - 12 3 - 12	
Passionflower, maypop	1 - 3		
Pigweed, redroot	1 - 3		
Pokeweed, common	1 - 6		
Ragweed: common Giant	1 - 9 1 - 3		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 - 2		
Sunflower, common	1 - 12		
Velvetleaf	1 - 9		

¹ See Pre-emergent and Post-emergent Weed Activity Tables.

² Heavy infestations of nutsedge require sequential applications. To prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop an earlier application is required.

GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)

If used alone, apply at the 2-leaf through lay-by stage of grain sorghum (before the grain head emerges).

If grain sorghum is under stress, temporary stature reduction occurs to the crop following application of this product. After application this effect will be evident in 7 – 10 days but under normally growing conditions will quickly recover.

TANK MIXTURE PARTNERS

2,4-D (4 lbs. /gallon)	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	4 – 8 fl. oz. NIS Apply broadcast spray on sorghum 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum exceeds 8 inches, use directed spray with drop nozzles and avoid spray on foliage. Broadleaf weeds. Do not treat during the boot, flower or dough stage. Do not make applications when sorghum exceeds 15 inches.
Atrazine 4L Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control: Limitations:	1.5 – 3 pts. (0.75 to 1.5 lbs. active ingredient) COC Apply broadcast spray on sorghum up to 12 inches tall. Apply when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less). Post-emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds. Aids in the burndown and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped pre-emergence herbicide treatments. Atrazine mixtures may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds. Smaller weeds are easier to control.

GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)		
Buctril® Herbicide	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control:	0.5 – 1 pt. NIS Apply broadcast spray on sorghum. For post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds.
Buctril® Herbicide plus Atrazine	Rate per Acre: Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control:	1 – 2.5 pts. NIS Apply broadcast spray on sorghum. For post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds.

CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
RICE	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$	48*

LIMITATIONS: Do not make more than 3 applications (including pre-plant and at-planting applications) per year.

Do not apply more than $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of this product (0.062 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use year.

After application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.

* Do not apply within 69 days of harvest in California.

Avoid using this product on rice field which have a history of weed biotypes tolerant to Londax® in order to ensure product effectiveness.

For Direct Dry Applications by air:

- Do not apply to dry rice fields.
- Apply aerial applications at a maximum of no greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ the wing span.
- Do not use a swath width greater than 120 feet.
- Do not mix this product with any other additives except as directed by this label.
- Do not apply within 360 feet of sensitive crops.
- Do not apply when wind speed is less than 3 mph or exceeds 15 mph.

RICE WEED HEIGHT ACTIVITY TABLE

Weed Activity	Control		Suppression	
Rate of Product	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	1 - $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	1 - $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
Weed Height	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Burcucumber			1 - 3	4 - 12
California Arrowhead		Yes		
Cocklebur, common	1 - 9	9 - 14		
Dayflower	1 - 2	3 - 4		
Eclipta	1 - 4	4 - 8		

RICE

Flatsedge rice	1 - 9	9 - 12		
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 - 3			
Jointvetch	1 - 2	3 - 4		
Kochia ¹	1 - 3			3 - 6
Lambsquarter, common			1 - 2	
Mallow, Venice	1 - 3	4 - 12		
Milkweed, common			3 - 5	6 - 12
Milkweed, honeyvine		1 - 6	1 - 3	
Morningglory				1 - 3
Mustard, wild		4 - 6		
Nutsedge: yellow ² purple	1 - 6 1 - 6	6 - 12 6 - 12		
Passionflower, maypop	1 - 3			
Pigweed, redroot	1 - 3	4 - 6		
Pokeweed, common	1 - 6			
Radish, wild		4 - 6		
Ragweed: common Giant	1 - 9 1 - 3	9 - 12 4 - 6		
Redstem	1 - 3	Yes		
Ricefield Bulrush		Yes		
Sesbania Hemp	1 - 3	3 - 6		
Sida, Prickly	1 - 2	3 - 4		
Smallflower Umbrellaplant		Yes		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 - 2			
Sunflower, common	1 - 12	12 - 15		
Velvetleaf ³	1 - 9	9 - 12		

¹ See the Post-emergent Weed Activity Table.

² Heavy infestations of nutsedge require sequential applications. To prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop an earlier application is required.

³ For large velvetleaf and pigweed control, apply with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 - 4 qts./acre).

RICE

For post-emergent weed control, pre-planting, at-planting or prior to emergence of rice through the permanent flood, use $\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of this product per acre per use season.

Best control of emerged weeds with foliar applications occurs when 70% - 80% of the weed foliage is exposed. For best control of submerged weeds, apply when weeds have 2 leaves or less.

Apply foliar applications of this product at the 3 - 5 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2 - 4 leaves.

For foliar applications, use nonionic surfactant at rate of 0.25 - 0.5% in the spray mixture.

For aerial foliar applications, use a minimum of 3 - 15 gallons of water per acre.

For ground foliar applications, use a minimum of 10 gallon of water per acre.

After mixing, apply spray suspensions the same day for best results.

Check spray drift management section of this label.

Following the foliar applications of this product, do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours.

To improve the spectrum of weed control, tank mix this product with Shark®.

Refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional guidance.

Sequential Applications: To improve the spectrum of weed control, apply this product sequentially with Bolero®, Clincher®, Regiment® or Shark®.

Direct Dry Applications: Apply this product post flood as a dry broadcast application at a rate of 1 - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. per acre per use season. When weeds have 2 leaves or less, apply the dry broadcast treatment of this product at 1 - 2 leaf stage of rice.

Water levels in rice fields and checks should remain static (3 - 6 inch depth) after dry broadcast applications of this product. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 5 days after dry broadcast treatments.

Rice fields and checks may be irrigated to maintain water level, but this may reduce weed control.

Co-application with Shark is allowed.

TANK MIXTURE PARTNERS

Glyphosate (various formulations)	Rate per Acre:	Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE at $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. See Glyphosate label for its rates.
	Spray Additive: Application Methods: Improved Control:	NIS Broadcast spray. For pre-plant or at-planting burndown of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.
	Limitations:	If applied as a pre-plant burn down treatment, consult the Crop Rotational Guidelines of this product and the Glyphosate label.

RICE		
Stam® M4 and Propanil 4E (propanil)	Rate per Acre:	Use HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE at $\frac{2}{3}$ – 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. See propanil labels for its rates.
	Improved Control:	Broader spectrum weed control.
	Limitations:	If applied as a pre-plant burn down treatment, consult the Crop Rotational Guidelines.

CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
SUGARCANE	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	30

LIMITATIONS: Do not make more than 3 applications (including pre-plant applications) per year.
Do not apply more than 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. of this product (0.125 lb. active ingredient) per acre per year.
After application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.

SUGARCANE WEED HEIGHT ACTIVITY TABLE

Weed Activity	Control		Suppression	
	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	1-1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	1-1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
Weed Height	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Burcucumber			1 - 3	4 - 12
Cocklebur, common	1 - 9	9 - 14		
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 - 3			
Kochia ¹	1 - 3			3 - 6
Lambsquarter, common			1 - 2	
Mallow, Venice	1 - 3	4 - 12		
Milkweed, common			3 - 5	6 - 12
Milkweed, honeyvine		1 - 6	1 - 3	
Morningglory				1 - 3
Mustard, wild		4 - 6		
Nutsedge: yellow ² purple	3 - 6 3 - 6	3 - 12 3 - 12		

SUGARCANE

Passionflower, maypop	1 - 3			
Pigweed, redroot ³	1 - 3	4 - 6		
Pokeweed, common	1 - 6			
Radish, wild		4 - 6		
Ragweed: common Giant	1 - 9 1 - 3	9-12 4-6		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 - 2			
Sunflower, common	1 - 12	12 - 15		
Velvetleaf ³	1 - 9	9 - 12		

¹ See Pre-emergent and Post-emergent Weed Activity Tables.

² Heavy infestations of nutsedge require sequential applications. To prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop an earlier application is required.

³ For large velvetleaf and pigweed control, apply with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 – 4 qts. /acre) plus NIS or COC.

If used alone, apply this product prior to planting, prior to emergence or after the emergence of the sugarcane and until row closure. Use mechanical cultivation to control weed species not on this label. If mechanical cultivation is used, apply a sequential treatment to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil.

TANK MIXTURE PARTNERS

2,4-D amine (4 lbs. /gallon)	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>2 – 4 pts. (1 – 2 lbs. / active ingredient)</p> <p>NIS</p> <p>Apply to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until 6 weeks before harvest.</p> <p>Broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</p>
Asulam Herbicide	<p>Rate per Acre:</p> <p>Spray Additive:</p> <p>Application Methods:</p> <p>Improved Control:</p> <p>Limitations:</p>	<p>6 - 8 pts.</p> <p>NIS or COC</p> <p>Apply to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until 90 days before harvest.</p> <p>Broader spectrum.</p> <p>Do not make more than two applications per year.</p>



CROP	RATE OZ/ACRE	PHI
SWEET CORN AND POPCORN	$\frac{2}{3}$	30

LIMITATIONS: The maximum application rate is $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. of this product. Two applications of this product are allowed per year. Do not exceed with a total application of $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of product (0.062 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season. After application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. Do not use on "Jubilee" sweet corn.

SWEET CORN AND POPCORN WEED HEIGHT ACTIVITY TABLE

Weed Activity	Control	Suppression
Rate of Product	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.	$\frac{2}{3}$ oz.
Weed Height	Inches	Inches
Burcucumber		1 - 3
Cocklebur, common	1 - 9	
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 - 3	
Kochia ¹	1 - 3	
Lambsquarter, common		1 - 2
Mallow, Venice	1 - 3	
Milkweed, common		3 - 5
Milkweed, honeyvine		1 - 3
Nutsedge: yellow ² purple	3 - 6 3 - 6	
Passionflower, maypop	1 - 3	
Pigweed, redroot	1 - 3	
Pokeweed, common	1 - 6	
Ragweed: common Giant	1 - 9 1 - 3	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 - 2	
Sunflower, common	1 - 12	
Velvetleaf	1 - 9	

¹ See Pre-emergent and Post-emergent Weed Activity Tables.

² Heavy infestations of nutsedge require sequential applications. To prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop an earlier application is required.

SWEET CORN AND POPCORN

If used alone, apply a broadcast spray over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through lay-by stage of corn.

Use mechanical cultivation to control weeds species not on this label.

After application, avoid cultivation for at least 7 days. Apply a sequential treatment, if necessary, only with drop nozzles semi-directed or directed to avoid application into the corn plant whorl.

Not all sweet corn and popcorn hybrids or varieties have been tested for sensitivity to this product. The user assumes all responsibility for such use. Do not apply this product to sweet corn or popcorn unless the seed company, processor or State Agricultural Extension service has tested this product on the particular hybrid or variety and specifically approves and supports the use. If the sweet corn and popcorn is under severe stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions, do not apply this product.

Do not apply this product to sweet corn or popcorn previously treated with soil applied organophosphate insecticides. Do not apply an organophosphate insecticide within 7 days before or 3 days after any application of this product.

CROP ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES

Following applications of this product, the crop rotational intervals listed below provide for adequate safety to newly planted crops. If the crop is planted in a shorter interval, crop injury may result. If the degradation of halosulfuron-methyl is slowed down by the conditions such as drought, cool conditions or drip irrigation in Arizona and California, the time lines need to be extended. Since all possible environmental and application scenarios, have not been tested, Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation suggests that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. In areas where local experience has demonstrated crop safety, use the shorter intervals. In the event of crop failure, labeled crops may be planted back into the treated area at the user's risk for potential phytotoxicity to the subsequent crop.

TIME INTERVAL(MONTHS) BEFORE PLANTING AFTER USE OF HALOMAX 75 HERBICIDE

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
CROP NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED	36	
Alfalfa	9	
Barley (winter)	2	
Beans, Dry	9	In the northeast, southeast, TX and CO: 2 months.
Beans, Snap	9	In the northeast and southeast: 2 months; In TX : 3 months.

TIME INTERVAL (MONTHS) BEFORE PLANTING continued		
Broccoli	18	In muck soils areas of FL: 3 months.
Cabbage	15	In muck soils areas of FL: 3 months.
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Cauliflower	18	In muck soils areas of FL: 3 months.
Cereal crops, Spring	2	
Clovers	9	
Collards	18	
Corn, IR/IMR Field	0	
Corn, IT Field	1	
Corn, Normal Field	1	
Corn, Seed	2	
Corn, Sweet and Popcorn	3	For sweet corn and popcorn, the application rates of this product are specific to those crops. For re-planting sweet corn and popcorn crops in those treated areas, that are lost, terminated or harvested, the crop rotational interval must be adhered to.
Cotton	4	
Cucumbers	9	In the northeast and southeast: 2 months; In TX : 3 months.
Eggplant	12	For FL transplants: 4 months.
Forage Grasses	2	
Lettuce Crops	18	In muck soils areas of FL: 3 months.
Melons	9	In southeast and TX: 2 months.
Mint	15	
Oats	2	
Onions and Leeks	18	
Peanuts	6	
Peas	9	
Peas, Fields	9	
Peppers	10	For FL transplants: 4 months and for TX transplants: 3 months.
Peppers	4	

TIME INTERVAL (MONTHS) BEFORE PLANTING continued		
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins	9	In southeast: 2 months.
Proso Millet	2	
Radish	12	In muck soils areas of FL: 3 months.
Red Beet	24	If irrigation is required or rainfall is sparse, the time interval is 36 months.
Rice	2	
Rye (winter)	2	
Sorghums	2	
Soybeans	9	
Spinach	24	In muck soils areas of FL: 3 months.
Squash	9	In southeast: 2 months.
Strawberries	36	For annual FL transplants: 6 months.
Sugar beet	24	If irrigation is required or rainfall is sparse, the time interval is 36 months. In MI: 21 months. In MN, ND, Red River Valley: 36 months.
Sugarcane	0	
Sunflowers	18	
Tomato (transplant)	8	In the northeast and southeast: 2 months; In TX: 3 months.
Wheat (winter)	2	

When used with tank mixture partners, consult the partner product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions. Follow the most restrictive label when planning and applying the tank mixture combinations.

Southeast: AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, Puerto Rico, SC, TN.

Northeast: CT, DE, IA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, SD, VA, VT, WI, WV.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry and secure location.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once triple rinsed, recycle if available. Some agricultural pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or pick up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer. If recycling is not available, dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by state and local ordinances.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer 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 Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Glue