



|       |   |           |
|-------|---|-----------|
| GROUP | 2 | HERBICIDE |
|-------|---|-----------|

**For Use on Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat, Triticale and Fallow**

| Active Ingredients:   | By Weight                   |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Thifensulfuron-methyl   |                             |
| Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate | 40%                         |
| Tribenuron methyl   |                             |
| Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate           | 10%                         |
| <b>Other Ingredients:</b>   | 50%                         |
| TOTAL   | 100%                        |
| EPA Reg. No. 279-9599   | EPA Est. No. 352-IL-001     |
| <b>Nonrefillable Container</b>  | <b>Refillable Container</b> |
| Net:Weight 1.25 lb  | OR Net: _____               |

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

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

**FIRST AID**

**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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
CAUTION**

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-331-3148.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

Sold By



**FMC Corporation**  
2929 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

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

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

### **USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**USERS SHOULD:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 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.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

### **PESTICIDE HANDLING**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

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

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material.

Shoes plus socks.

AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules), referred to below as AFFINITY® TankMix, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA.

Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by FMC.

AFFINITY® TankMix is for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain AFFINITY® TankMix is registered in your state.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

AFFINITY® TankMix is to be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, preplant burndown and fallow. AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) at 0.6 oz/a to 1.0 oz/a can be used alone or in a tankmix in the state of Arizona for control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and triticale, and at 0.6 to 0.75 oz/a in oat. AFFINITY® TankMix is a soluble granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

## RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not apply AFFINITY® TankMix by air in the state of New York.
- Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.
- Do not apply AFFINITY® TankMix within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.
- Do not use AFFINITY® TankMix plus "Malathion" because crop injury will result.
- Do not tank mix AFFINITY® TankMix with "Achieve" herbicide".
- Do not use a tank mix of AFFINITY® TankMix with a bromoxynil containing herbicide with "Puma" on two-row malting barley.
- Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties in spring oat as crop injury can occur.
- Do not tank mix "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide when foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field - Use sequential treatments.
- Do not apply more than 0.75 ounce of AFFINITY® TankMix per acre per year on oat.
- Sequential treatments of AFFINITY® TankMix may be made provided the total amount of AFFINITY® TankMix applied to the wheat, barley or triticale does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre per year.
- Sequential treatments of AFFINITY® TankMix may be made provided the total amount of AFFINITY® TankMix applied in fallow does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre per year.
- Sequential treatments of AFFINITY® TankMix may also be made provided the total amount of AFFINITY® TankMix applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre per year.

AFFINITY® TankMix must not be applied to wheat, barley, oat or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

- Do not apply to wheat, barley, oat or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application in wheat (including durum), barley, winter oat and triticale.
- Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application in spring oat.

When using AFFINITY® TankMix in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits.

| Use                            | Active Ingredient     | Maximum AI oz/A per Single Application | Maximum oz/A of Product per Single Application | Maximum AI oz/A per Use Period* | Maximum oz/A of Product per Use Period* | Maximum Number of Applications per Use Period* | Pre-Harvest Interval (Days) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Wheat, Barley, Triticale       | Thifensulfuron methyl | 0.4                                    | 1.0  | 0.72                            | 1.8                                     | 2  | 45 (for grain)              |
|                                | Tribenuron methyl     | 0.1                                    |  | 0.18                            |   |  |                             |
| Oat                            | Thifensulfuron methyl | 0.3                                    | 0.75   | 0.3                             | 0.75                                    | 1  | 45 (for grain)              |
|                                | Tribenuron methyl     | 0.08                                   |  | 0.08                            |   |  |                             |
| Fallow, Burndown, Post-Harvest | Thifensulfuron methyl | 0.4                                    | 1.0  | 0.72                            | 1.8                                     | 2  | -                           |
|                                | Tribenuron methyl     | 0.1                                    |  | 0.18                            |   |  |                             |

\*Use Period: For postemergence, fallow, burndown, or post-harvest applications, one maximum application per year or two applications not to exceed the maximum rate per year (see above chart for specific crop restrictions)

## PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oat or triticale.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

Wheat, barley, oat and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of AFFINITY® TankMix to a small area.

Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after AFFINITY® TankMix application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix AFFINITY® TankMix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best—see “Tank Mixtures” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

Best results are obtained when AFFINITY® TankMix is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. AFFINITY® TankMix stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of AFFINITY® TankMix, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

AFFINITY® TankMix may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with AFFINITY® TankMix under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix AFFINITY® TankMix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow AFFINITY® TankMix to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

### **WEED RESISTANCE**

AFFINITY® TankMix, which contains the active ingredients thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

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

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

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

## **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

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

## **LABELLED USES**

AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide provides selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow.

### **APPLICATION TIMING**

#### ***Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Winter Oat and Triticale***

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

#### ***Spring Oat***

Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties as crop injury can occur. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

#### ***Pre-Plant Burndown***

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of AFFINITY® TankMix may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants emerge. AFFINITY® TankMix can be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

#### ***Post Harvest***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

#### ***Fallow***

Apply AFFINITY® TankMix in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

## **USE RATES**

Unless otherwise specified by FMC, do not use less than 0.6 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre.

#### ***Wheat, Barley and Triticale***

Apply 0.6 - 1 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre.

Sequential treatments of AFFINITY® TankMix may be made provided the total amount of AFFINITY® TankMix applied to the crop does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre per year.

#### ***Oat***

Apply 0.6 to 0.75 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre. Do not make more than one application of AFFINITY® TankMix per year on oat. Do not apply more than 0.75 ounce of AFFINITY® TankMix per acre per year on oat.

#### ***Pre-Plant Burndown***

Apply 0.6 - 1 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

AFFINITY® TankMix should be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

Sequential treatments of AFFINITY® TankMix may also be made provided the total amount of AFFINITY® TankMix applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre per year.

#### ***Post Harvest and Fallow***

Apply 0.6 - 1 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Sequential treatments of AFFINITY® TankMix may be made provided the total amount of AFFINITY® TankMix applied in fallow does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre per year.

## SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of AFFINITY® TankMix. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise recommended. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local FMC fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in an AFFINITY® TankMix tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

### Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (2 pints to 4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. – See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

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

- Apply at least 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution), or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local FMC product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

### Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by FMC product management. Consult separate FMC technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

### Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) with a surfactant, such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- See TANK MIXTURES With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizers for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH BROMOXYNIL CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Bison", "Broclean", "BROX", "Buctril", "Maestro", or "Moxy")

|                                  |                          |                             |                         |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Annual knawel                    | Cutleaf nightshade       | Mouseear chickweed          | Tall waterhemp          |
| Annual sowthistle                | Curly dock               | Pennsylvania smartweed      | Tansymustard            |
| Black mustard                    | Eastern black nightshade | Pepperweed species          | Tartary buckwheat       |
| Black nightshade                 | False chamomile          | Prickly lettuce*‡           | Tarweed fiddleneck      |
| Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard | Field pennycress         | Prostrate knotweed          | Tumble/Jim Hill mustard |
| Carolina geranium                | Flixweed                 | Puncturevine                | Velvetleaf              |
| Coast fiddleneck                 | Fumitory                 | Redmaids                    | Volunteer canola        |
| Common buckwheat                 | Giant Ragweed            | Redroot pigweed             | Volunteer lentils       |
| Common chickweed*                | Green smartweed          | Redstem filaree             | Volunteer peas          |
| Common cocklebur                 | Hemp sesbania            | Russian thistle*‡           | Volunteer sunflower*    |
| Common groundsel                 | Henbit                   | Scentless chamomile/mayweed | White cockle            |
| Common lambsquarters             | Horned poppy             | Shepherd's-purse            | Wild buckwheat          |
| Common ragweed                   | Ivyleaf morningglory     | Silverleaf nightshade       | Wild chamomile          |
| Common sunflower*                | Jimsonweed               | Smallflower buttercup       | Wild mustard            |
| Common tarweed                   | Kochia *‡                | Smooth Pigweed              | Wild radish             |
| Corn chamomile                   | Ladysthumb               | Spiny pigweed               | Yellow rocket           |
| Corn gromwell                    | Lanceleaf sage           | Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel  |                         |
| Corn spurry                      | London rocket            | Swinecress                  |                         |
| Cow cockle                       | Mallow (little)          | Tall morningglory           |                         |
| Cress (mouse-ear)                | Marshelder               |                             |                         |
|                                  | Miners lettuce           |                             |                         |

### PARTIAL CONTROL\*\*

|                |               |                         |           |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Canada thistle | Common mallow | Cutleaf eveningprimrose | Marestail |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|

\* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

\*\*Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 6 ounce active ingredient per acre of bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bison" at 1 1/2 pint per acre - refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

### **WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH 2,4-D CONTAINING PRODUCTS**

(Such as "Agri-Star", "Barrage", "Omni-Amine" or "Weedar 64")

|                                     |                      |                        |                         |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Annual knawel                       | Corn spurry          | Miners lettuce         | Stinking                |
| Annual sowthistle                   | Cow cockle           | Mouseear chickweed     | mayweed/Dogfennel       |
| Black mustard                       | Cress (mouse-ear)    | Pennsylvania smartweed | Swinecress              |
| Bushy wallflower/Treacle<br>mustard | Cutleaf nightshade   | Pepperweed species     | Tansymustard            |
| Carolina geranium                   | Curly dock           | Prickly lettuce*‡      | Tarweed fiddleneck      |
| Coast fiddleneck                    | False chamomile      | Prostrate knotweed     | Tumble/Jim Hill mustard |
| Common buckwheat                    | Field pennycress     | Puncturevine           | Velvetleaf              |
| Common cocklebur                    | Flixweed             | Redmaids               | Volunteer canola        |
| Common groundsel                    | Giant ragweed        | Redroot pigweed        | Volunteer lentils       |
| Common lambsquarters                | Green smartweed      | Redstem filaree        | Volunteer peas          |
| Common mallow                       | Henbit               | Russian thistle*‡      | Volunteer sunflower*    |
| Common purselane                    | Ivyleaf morningglory | Scentless              | White cockle            |
| Common sunflower*                   | Kochia *‡            | chamomile/mayweed      | Wild buckwheat          |
| Common ragweed                      | Ladysthumb           | Shepherd's-purse       | Wild chamomile          |
| Common tarweed                      | London rocket        | Smallflower buttercup  | Wild mustard            |
| Corn chamomile                      | Mallow (little)      | Smooth Pigweed         | Wild radish             |
|                                     | Marshelder           | Spiny pigweed          |                         |

#### **PARTIAL CONTROL\*\***

|                |               |                   |                |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Canada thistle | Fumitory      | Marestail         | Tall waterhemp |
| Corn gromwell  | Hemp sesbania | Tall morningglory |                |

\* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

\*\*Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher rates 2,4-D containing herbicides (such as "Barrage" or "AgriStar" - refer to the "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

### **WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH 2,4-D + DICAMBA CONTAINING PRODUCTS**

(Such as "Banvel", "Banvel + 2,4-D or "Clarity")

|                                     |                      |                        |                         |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Annual knawel                       | Cress (mouse-ear)    | Pennsylvania smartweed | Tall waterhemp          |
| Annual sowthistle                   | Cutleaf nightshade   | Pepperweed species     | Tansymustard            |
| Black mustard                       | Curly dock           | Prickly lettuce*‡      | Tarweed fiddleneck      |
| Bushy wallflower/Treacle<br>mustard | False chamomile      | Prostrate knotweed     | Tumble/Jim Hill mustard |
| Carolina geranium                   | Field pennycress     | Puncturevine           | Velvetleaf              |
| Coast fiddleneck                    | Flixweed             | Redmaids               | Volunteer canola        |
| Common buckwheat                    | Fumitory             | Redroot pigweed        | Volunteer lentils       |
| Common cocklebur                    | Giant ragweed        | Redstem filaree        | Volunteer peas          |
| Common groundsel                    | Green smartweed      | Russian thistle*‡      | Volunteer sunflower*    |
| Common lambsquarters                | Hemp sesbania        | Scentless              | White cockle            |
| Common mallow                       | Henbit               | chamomile/mayweed      | Wild buckwheat          |
| Common purselane                    | Ivyleaf morningglory | Shepherd's-purse       | Wild chamomile          |
| Common sunflower*                   | Kochia *‡            | Smallflower buttercup  | Wild mustard            |
| Common ragweed                      | Ladysthumb           | Smooth Pigweed         | Wild radish             |
| Common tarweed                      | London rocket        | Spiny Pigweed          |                         |
| Corn chamomile                      | Mallow (little)      | Stinking               |                         |
| Corn spurry                         | Marshelder           | mayweed/Dogfennel      |                         |
| Cow cockle                          | Miners lettuce       | Swinecress             |                         |
|                                     | Mouseear chickweed   | Tall morningglory      |                         |

#### **PARTIAL CONTROL\*\***

|                |               |           |               |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Canada thistle | Corn gromwell | Marestail | Spiny pigweed |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|

\* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

\*\*Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher rates 2,4-D and or dicamba containing herbicides (such as "Barrage", "AgriStar", "Banvel", "Banvel SFG" or "Clarity" - refer to the "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

## **WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR CONTAINING PRODUCTS**

(Such as "Starane", "Starane" Ultra, "Starane" NXT, "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo")

|                                  |                      |                             |                         |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Annual knawel                    | Common sunflower *** | Morningglory species ***    | Swinecress              |
| Annual sowthistle                | Corn chamomile       | Mouseeear chickweed         | Tansymustard            |
| Bedstraw (cleavers) ***          | Corn spurry          | Pennsylvania smartweed      | Tarweed fiddleneck      |
| Black mustard                    | Cress (mouse-ear)    | Prickly lettuce *** ‡       | Tumble/Jim Hill mustard |
| Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard | Curly dock           | Prostrate knotweed          | Velvetleaf ***          |
| Carolina geranium                | False chamomile      | Puncturevine ***            | Venice mallow ***       |
| Coast fiddleneck                 | Field pennycress     | Redmaids                    | Volunteer canola        |
| Coffeeweed ***                   | Flixweed             | Redroot pigweed             | Volunteer flax ***      |
| Common buckwheat                 | Green smartweed      | Redstem filaree             | Volunteer lentils       |
| Common chickweed ***             | Hemp dogbane ***     | Russian thistle * ‡         | Volunteer peas          |
| Common cocklebur ***             | Kochia * ‡           | Scentless chamomile/mayweed | Volunteer sunflower *   |
| Common groundsel                 | Ladysthumb           | Shepherd's-purse            | White cockle            |
| Common lambsquarters             | London rocket        | Smallflower buttercup       | Wild buckwheat          |
| Common purslane ***              | Mallow (little)      | Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel  | Wild chamomile          |
| Common ragweed ***               | Marshelder           |                             | Wild mustard            |
|                                  | Miners lettuce       |                             | White clover ***        |

### **PARTIAL CONTROL\*\***

|                  |                          |                 |                       |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Black nightshade | Cutleaf nightshade       | Field horsetail | Silverleaf nightshade |
| Canada thistle   | Eastern black nightshade | Henbit          | Volunteer potato §    |
| Common mallow    | Field Bindweed           | Marestail       |                       |

\* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

\*\*Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use 1 1/2 - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 - 2/3 pint per acre - refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label).

\*\*\* Use 1 1/2 - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane" at 1/2 - 2/3 pint per acre).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

§ Use 2-4 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane" at 1 1/3 pint per acre). See specific fluroxypyr containing herbicide label for rate directions and precautions.

### **SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS**

**Common chickweed:** For best results, apply AFFINITY® TankMix in a tank mix with either bromoxynil or fluroxypyr when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage and less than 3 inches tall or across. When mixing with bromoxynil, use a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Bison" at 1 1/2 pint per acre). When mixing with fluroxypyr, use a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre).

**Kochia:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to AFFINITY® TankMix are known to occur.

For best results, AFFINITY® TankMix in a tank mix with CleanWave, WideMatch, Colt, or herbicides containing the active ingredient bromoxynil or fluroxypyr. See "TANK MIXTURES" for additional information.

**Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to AFFINITY® TankMix are known to occur. For best results, AFFINITY® TankMix tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

**Russian Thistle:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to AFFINITY® TankMix are known to occur. AFFINITY® TankMix should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing. Apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bison" at 1 1/2 pints per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated.

AFFINITY® TankMix can also be tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane +Saber" at 1 1/2 pints per acre, "Starane +Sword" at 1 1/8 pints per acre or "Starane +Salvo" at 1 pint per acre) and should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

**SU / Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers:** For suppression, apply a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre).



For improved results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bison" at 1 1/2 pints per acre). Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

For improved results, AFFINITY® TankMix tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane +Saber" at 1 1/2 pints per acre, "Starane +Sword" at 1 1/8 pints per acre or "Starane +Salvo" at 1 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield tolerant volunteer sunflower are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

### **TANK MIXTURES**

AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix with AFFINITY® TankMix.

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

### **TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS**

Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with AFFINITY® TankMix. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

#### ***2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCP (amine or ester)***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow (MCP can also be used for oat).

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results, in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

#### ***With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity")***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces of "Banvel", 4-8 fluid ounces of "Banvel" SGF, or 2-4 fluid ounces of "Clarity"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of AFFINITY® TankMix plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

#### ***With 2,4-D or MCP (amine or ester) and "Banvel"/"Clarity"***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of AFFINITY® TankMix plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2 to 4 fluid ounces of "Banvel", 4 to 8 fluid ounces of "Banvel" SGF, or 2 to 4 fluid ounces of "Clarity") plus 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In Spring Wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

#### ***With Bromoxynil containing products (such as "Bison", "Broclean", "BROX", "Buctril", "Maestro", or "Moxy")***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 6 to 12 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 1/2 pt per acre). Tank mixes of AFFINITY® TankMix plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

#### ***With fluroxypyr containing products (such as "Starane" brands)***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds. For best results, add fluroxypyr containing herbicides to the tank at 1 to 2 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" 1/3 to 2/3 pints per acre). 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with AFFINITY® TankMix plus fluroxypyr.

AFFINITY® TankMix may be used in combination with "Starane" NXT at 10 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for improved control of kochia less than 2" tall or at 14 to 21 fluid ounces per acre for kochia 2 to 4" tall.

**With "Huskie" or "Wolverine" herbicides**

AFFINITY® TankMix at 0.6 oz/a to 1.0 oz/a can be tank mixed with "Huskie" at 8.5 fl oz/a or "Wolverine" at 20 fl oz/a in wheat, durum, or barley for control of broadleaf weeds, including kochia (less than 2" in height). For larger weeds, higher labelled rates of "Huskie" or "Wolverine" are recommended.

**With "CleanWave" Herbicide**

For improved control of kochia and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed with "CleanWave". Tank mix "CleanWave" at 7 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and at 14 ounces per acre for kochia 2 - 8" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of "CleanWave" with AFFINITY® TankMix (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

**With "WideMatch" or "Colt" herbicides**

For improved control of kochia, Canada thistle and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and oat, AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed with "WideMatch" or "Colt". Tank mix at 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for kochia 2 - 4" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of WideMatch or Colt with AFFINITY® TankMix (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

**With "Maverick"**

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat.

AFFINITY® TankMix and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Maverick" label for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

AFFINITY® TankMix and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tankmixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of "Maverick" herbicide. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tankmix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

**With AIM®**

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with AIM® for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

**With "Stinger", "Curtail" or "Curtail M"**

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with "Stinger", "Curtail" or "Curtail M" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

AFFINITY® TankMix and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tankmixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

**With "Assert" Herbicide**

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with "Assert". When tank mixing AFFINITY® TankMix with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil - such as "Bison", "Broclean", "BROX", "Maestro", or "Moxy"). Applications of AFFINITY® TankMix plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

AFFINITY® TankMix and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with "Assert". Applications of AFFINITY® TankMix plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Refer to the "Assert" label for specific instructions and restrictions when using amine formulations or additional tank mix products.

**With "Axial"**

For improved control of wild oats and other grasses, AFFINITY® TankMix at 0.6 to 1.0 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with "Axial" branded products in wheat and barley. Refer to Axial label for specific adjuvant recommendations.

**With "Discover"**

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with "Discover" herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat.

AFFINITY® TankMix and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre "Discover" NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use.

AFFINITY® TankMix and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane +Sword") may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre of "Discover" NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. See the

"Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

#### ***With "Everest"***

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat. When AFFINITY® TankMix and Everest are tank mixed, the mix must include 1/4 pint 2,4-D.

AFFINITY® TankMix and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, or 0.61 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Everest" label for specific use directions and restrictions.

AFFINITY® TankMix and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tankmixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail or 0.61 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. See the "Everest" label for specific use directions, tankmixes, precautions and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

#### ***With "Hoelon"***

A tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with 0.6 ounce per acre of AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide in spring and winter wheat.

A three-way tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + "Buctril" herbicide + AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with 0.6 ounce per acre AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide in winter wheat, spring wheat and spring barley. "Buctril" herbicide should be used at 1 pint per acre.

This tank mixture should only be used under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing "Hoelon" with AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, DO NOT tank mix "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide - Use sequential treatments.

#### ***With "Puma"***

AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide can be tank mixed with "Puma" 1EC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tankmix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, Starane, or Starane + Sword for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

AFFINITY® TankMix and 3 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" label for specific use directions and restrictions. DO NOT use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

AFFINITY® TankMix and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane +Sword") may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat or barley. See the "Puma" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, "Starane", or "Starane + Sword" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application -- such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

#### ***With "Tiller"***

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with "Tiller" for green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn control.

#### ***With Other Grass Control Products***

AFFINITY® TankMix can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or FMC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of AFFINITY® TankMix and the grass product to a small area.

Do not tank mix AFFINITY® TankMix with "Achieve" herbicide".

#### ***With Fungicides***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

#### ***With Insecticides***

AFFINITY® TankMix may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of AFFINITY® TankMix with organophosphate insecticides (such as "Lorsban") may produce temporary crop

yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply AFFINITY® TankMix within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use AFFINITY® TankMix plus "Malathion" because crop injury will result.

#### ***With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer***

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AFFINITY® TankMix in fertilizer solution. AFFINITY® TankMix must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions.

AFFINITY® TankMix must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the AFFINITY® TankMix is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint -1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or FMC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with an AFFINITY® TankMix and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using AFFINITY® TankMix in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

#### **TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW**

AFFINITY® TankMix may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, such as glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

AFFINITY® TankMix and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

#### **TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS**

AFFINITY® TankMix may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as Aim®, glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

#### **TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS**

AFFINITY® TankMix may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

AFFINITY® TankMix and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane+Salvo") may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Aim®, glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone, that are registered for use in post harvest cereal applications.

### **GRAZING RESTRICTIONS**

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

### **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS**

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of AFFINITY® TankMix. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

**Time Interval Before Planting\***  
**(days after treatment with AFFINITY® TankMix)**

| <b>Crop</b>  | <b>Days</b> |
|--|-------------|
| Barley, Rice, Triticale, and Wheat (including durum) | 0           |
| Oat and Soybeans                                     | 1**         |
| Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain/forage Sorghum         | 14**        |
| Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola                  | 60          |
| Any other crop                                       | 45          |

\* Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

\*\*Where AFFINITY® TankMix is used on light textured soils, such as sands and loamy sands, extend time to planting by 7 additional days. Where AFFINITY® TankMix is used on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **PRODUCT MEASUREMENT**

AFFINITY® TankMix can be measured using the AFFINITY® TankMix volumetric measuring cylinder provided by FMC. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. AFFINITY® TankMix **must be completely dissolved in clean water** before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines).

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

### **GROUND APPLICATION**

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

### **AERIAL APPLICATION**

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah

Do not apply AFFINITY® TankMix by air in the state of New York.

When applying AFFINITY® TankMix by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

## **SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop. Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

Continuous agitation is not required for AFFINITY® TankMix but may be required to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank-mix partner labels for additional information.

### ***Before Spraying AFFINITY® TankMix***

The spray equipment must be clean before AFFINITY® TankMix is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined in the "AFTER SPRAYING AFFINITY® TankMix" section of this label.

### ***At the End Of the Day***

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment.

### ***After Spraying AFFINITY® TankMix and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Oat or Triticale***

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

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

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

Notes:

1. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When AFFINITY® TankMix is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines recommended on other product labels.

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## **FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA ONLY**

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

AFFINITY® TankMix herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) at 0.6 oz/a to 1.0 oz/a can be used alone or in a tankmix in the state of Arizona for control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and triticale, and at 0.6 to 0.75 oz/a in oat. It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

### **SURFACTANTS**

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of AFFINITY® TankMix. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. Consult the AFFINITY® TankMix product label for specific adjuvant recommendations.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual sowthistle  
Black mustard  
Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard  
Coast fiddleneck  
Common chickweed\*  
Common groundsel  
Common lambsquarters  
Curly dock  
Kochia \*†  
London rocket  
Mallow (little)  
Miners lettuce  
Prostrate knotweed  
Redmaids  
Redroot pigweed†  
Russian thistle\*†  
Shepherd's-purse  
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel  
Swinecress  
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard  
Wild mustard†

## WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED\*\*

Common cocklebur†  
Common sunflower†  
Cutleaf eveningprimrose  
Deadnettle (purple, red)  
Henbit  
Mallow (common)  
Prickly lettuce\*†  
Tansymustard\*  
Wild radish\*

\* See "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" for more information.

\*\*Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 0.8 to 1.0 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre and include a tank mix partner (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the product label).

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

## SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

**Common chickweed:** For best results, apply a minimum of 0.8 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre plus surfactant when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of AFFINITY® TankMix application.

**Kochia:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to AFFINITY® TankMix are known to occur. For best results, use AFFINITY® TankMix in a tank mix with "Starane", "Starane + Salvo", "Starane + Sword", dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Bison", "Broclean", "BROX", "Maestro", or "Moxy"). AFFINITY® TankMix should be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the product label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

**Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to AFFINITY® TankMix of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use AFFINITY® TankMix in a tank mix with dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Bison", "Broclean", "BROX", "Maestro", or "Moxy").

AFFINITY® TankMix should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the product label for additional details on rates and restriction).

**Wild radish:** For best results, apply 0.8 to 1.0 ounce AFFINITY® TankMix per acre plus surfactant either in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications should be made prior to hardening-off of plants.

## **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!**

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION**

- Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT**

- Nozzle Type - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- Number of Nozzles - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- Pressure – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift.

### **BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT**

- Boom Length (aircraft) - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- Application Height (aircraft) - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- Application Height (ground) - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

### **WIND**

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### **SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves



laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### ***SHIELDED SPRAYERS***

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

### ***AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS***

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

### ***SENSITIVE AREAS***

The pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### ***DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES***

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

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

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

**Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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