

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CLOANSULAM-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

BATTERY® ONE HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:	By Wt.
Sulfentrazone*	62.1%
Cloransulam-methyl*	7.9%
Other Ingredients:	<u>30.0%</u>
	100.0%

*Battery One Herbicide contains 0.7 pounds of active ingredient per pound of product (0.62 pounds ai of sulfentrazone and 0.08 pounds of ai of cloransulam-methyl)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators, mixers, loaders and other pesticide handlers must wear: protective eyewear, long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. 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.

FIRST AID

If Swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
 If in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
 If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-424-7452 for emergency medical treatment information.

EPA Reg. No. 279-3246-1381

EPA Est. 279-IL-1
 EPA Est. 62171-MS-003
 EPA Est. 39578-TX-1
 EPA Est. 11773-IA-1

Manufactured for:
 Winfield Solutions, LLC
 PO BOX 65489
 St. Paul, MN 55164

2/0707/0

Net Weight: XX Pounds

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory: This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface water advisory: Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and shoes plus socks.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections 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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

- Aerial applicators must be in enclosed cockpits.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Battery One Herbicide, which contains the active ingredients sulfentrazone and cloransulam-methyl is a group 14 and 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

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

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

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of Battery One Herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 14 and 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 14 and 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of Battery One Herbicide and any other Group 14 and 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Battery One Herbicide is for preemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans only.

The mode of action of Battery One Herbicide involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Preemergence and preplant incorporated applications of Battery One Herbicide require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. If adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") is not received within 7 to 10 days after the Battery One Herbicide treatment, a shallow cultivation may be needed to obtain desired weed control. When sufficient moisture is received after dry conditions, Battery One Herbicide will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds.

Battery One Herbicide exhibits excellent crop safety. Poor growing conditions, such as excessive moisture, cool temperatures, and soil compaction or the presence of various pathogens may impact seedling vigor. Under these conditions, the active ingredients in Battery One Herbicide, like other soil-applied herbicides, can contribute to crop response.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in tank mixtures with Battery One Herbicide are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

1. Do not apply Battery One Herbicide if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence, or serious crop injury such as but not limited to stand loss may result.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

1. Back to back application of ALS or ALS containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. Applicator and grower are responsible and should be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with Battery One Herbicide application.
2. Ensure the seed furrow is closed and the seed covered on acres treated with Battery One Herbicide.
3. Soybean stunting may occur if excessive rainfall occurs after application but before soybeans emerge. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable growing conditions return.
4. Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.
5. When tank mixing, follow the most restrictive use rates and precautions of the mixing partners.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DO NOT APPLY TO CROPS OTHER THAN SOYBEANS.

Ground Application

Use a standard low pressure herbicide boom sprayer equipped with suitable nozzles and screens. Apply uniformly using properly calibrated nozzles and screens and strainers no finer than 50 mesh. Use 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. A minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre must be used for use in a tank mix with one or more contact, burndown herbicides. Do not exceed 40 psi spray pressure unless required by the spray nozzle manufacturer.

Continuous agitation during application is required. Avoid swath overlaps. Shut off spray booms while turning, slowing or stopping, as over application may result. Do not allow Battery One Herbicide spray mixtures to sit overnight as settling of product and difficulty of re-suspending may occur.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for Battery One Herbicide applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water plus ammonia before being used to apply other products. See Spray Clean-out Section.

Avoid all direct, and/or indirect spray contact with non-target plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

Aerial Application Use

Restrictions

Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit application. When this product is applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

These requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses to applications of dry materials.

1. The distance of the outermost 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.
3. Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.
4. Applicators must observe and abide by the requirements of the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Information on 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 will provide sufficient coverage for pesticide performance. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See information on Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions in subsequent sections). Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572. Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when used as a preemergent/preplant application. Select medium to very coarse droplet size when used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide. Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASAE standard).

Controlling Spray Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the greatest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows generally produce larger droplets. **Pressure** – When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles rather than increasing spray pressure. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Lower pressure produces larger droplets in many types of nozzles.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, the recommended practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from 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 for both ground and aerial applications. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back usually produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential in aerial applications.

Boom Length – For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing reduction swath width.

Application Height – Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plant canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment – When aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment or offset distance should increase when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher winds, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind – Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they may potentially affect spray drift. **Temperature and Humidity** - When making applications in conditions of 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 – Applications should not occur 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 low speed and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common during conditions of limited cloud cover and limited to no wind. They often begin to form as the sun sets and may often continue into the morning. The presence of a temperature inversion may be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that remains in layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low speed wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

Off-Target Movement of Battery One Herbicide

Drift of dilute spray mixtures containing Battery One Herbicide must be prevented. Observation of the preceding environmental conditions, correct application equipment design, calibration and application practices will significantly diminish the risk of off-target spray drift. Battery One Herbicide can cause significant symptomology by drift on to sensitive crops and other plants. This symptomology may manifest initially as discreet, localized spots where contacted by Battery One Herbicide drift mixtures. Depending on concentration of the spray solution and droplets size (effectively determining the dosage of sulfentrazone) and also depending on the inherent sensitivity of the plants involved, these spots or lesions may or may not coalesce. These effects will usually not have lasting effects on plant growth, but will likely reduce the value of affected fruit or foliage where grade or quality is associated with appearance. In severe drift instances with particularly sensitive crops, defoliation of affected foliage could result. Failure to follow these guidelines and environmental prohibitions that then result in off-target movement or drift of Battery One Herbicide on to unintended crops or plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC accepts no responsibility or liability for potential crop effects that may result from such misapplication of Battery One Herbicide.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Restrictions

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

Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

Proper handling instructions

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Battery One Herbicide Applied Alone

Select the proper Battery One Herbicide application rate from the following TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION section of this label. Fill the spray tank with approximately one-half of the volume of water needed for the acreage being treated. With agitator operating, add the required amount of Battery One Herbicide for acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Complete the addition of spray water. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Apply the Battery One Herbicide spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store mixture.

Battery One Herbicide Applied in Tank Mix Combination

Select the proper Battery One Herbicide application rate from TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION section of label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in tank mixtures with Battery One Herbicide are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. To ensure product compatibility, a jar test should be conducted before large volume mixing. Provided the jar test indicates the mixture is compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows.

Fill the spray tank with approximately one-half of the volume of water needed for the acreage being treated. With agitator operating, add the required amount of Battery One Herbicide for the acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Next add the specified amount(s) of the additional tank mix product(s) in the following order: first dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables), next liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables) and finally liquids (e.g., EC's). Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition, adding water as necessary. Complete the addition of spray water. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use Battery One Herbicide tank mixtures immediately after mixing. Do not store tank mixtures. Fertilizer Spray Mixtures

Applications of Battery One Herbicide alone, or with recommended tank mixtures, in conjunction with fertilizer solutions may be used unless use directions specifically state otherwise. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedure before mixing in full spray tank quantities.

- 1) Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
- 2) Add the appropriate amount of herbicide based on the table below. If more than one product is to be used, add each separately using the following sequence: dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables) first, liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables) next and finally liquids (e.g., EC's).

Herbicide Type	Herbicide Field Use Rate	Amount Herbicide Added Per Pint
Wettable Powder or Dry Flowable	0.5 lb	0.75 teaspoon
	1.0 lb	1.50 teaspoons
	2.0 lb	3.00 teaspoons
	3.0 lb	4.50 teaspoons
Emulsified Concentrates	1.0 pt	0.5 teaspoon
Liquid Flowables	1.0 qt	1.0 teaspoon
	2.0 qt	2.0 teaspoons
	3.0 qt	3.0 teaspoons

*Based on a spray volume of 25 gal/A. For lower or higher spray volumes, adjust fluid fertilizer quantity accordingly.

3) Close jar and shake well.

4) Watch mixture for several seconds, again after 5 minutes and again after 30 minutes. If herbicide/fertilizer combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily (i.e., does not permanently separate, foam, gel or become lumpy), the mixture is compatible and can be mixed in full volumes and sprayed. If the mixture is compatible, prepare spray by adding fertilizer solution to the tank first, then follow directions noted below:

Battery One Herbicide Applied Alone with Liquid Fertilizer

In order to add Battery One Herbicide to a liquid fertilizer carrier, Battery One Herbicide must be premixed in a slurry of product and clear water. Fill the spray tank one-half full with fertilizer solution. With agitator operating, add the Battery One Herbicide slurry to the spray tank.

Use a minimum of one gallon of water for each container of Battery One Herbicide. Stir until completely dissolved. Then add slurry to the spray tank through a 20-35 mesh screen. Rinse container used for pre-mixing and add rinsate to the spray tank. Complete filling the sprayer tank with fertilizer. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use Battery One Herbicide spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store mixture.

Battery One Herbicide Applied in Tank Mix Combinations with Fertilizer

Fill the spray tank one-half full with fertilizer solution. With the agitator operating, add a slurry of Battery One Herbicide as described in the preceding paragraph. Next dilute the individual tank mix partners with sufficient water to form a free flowing dispersion, then add to the spray tank of fertilizer. While maintaining agitation, add the other products using the following order: slurry of dry formulations (wetttable powders, dry flowables) first, diluted liquid formulations (EC's, flowables) second. Complete filling the sprayer tank with fertilizer. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use Battery One Herbicide tank mixtures immediately after mixing. Do not store tank mixtures

SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

After spraying Battery One Herbicide and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. Thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the cleaning solution is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
4. Before using the sprayer, drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately with the detergent or ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

Should small quantities of Battery One Herbicide remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Shown below are the minimum intervals in months from the time of Battery One Herbicide application until Battery One Herbicide treated soil may be replanted with the crops listed. Cover crops for soil health and erosion control can be planted at any time after an application of Battery One Herbicide, but do not use for food or feed. Residual activity of Battery One Herbicide may result in injury to some cover crop species if planted to soon following application. Consult your local University extension service for cover crop sensitivity to Battery One Herbicide. For crops not listed the interval is 30 months and a successful field bioassay. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in tank mixtures with Battery One Herbicide are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Crop	Interval (months)
Alfalfa	12
Barley	12
Canola	24
Corn, Field*	18 or 10
Corn, Pop*	18 or 10
Corn, Seed*	18 or 10
Corn, Sweet*	18 or 12
Cotton	18 or 12 ¹
Dry shelled beans and peas	9
Lima beans	12
Oats	12
Peanuts	12
Potatoes	18
Rice	10
Rye	12
Snap beans	12
Sorghum	12
Soybeans	Anytime
Succulent peas	9
Sugar beets**	30
Sunflower**	30
Tobacco***	30
Wheat	4

*Corn (including field corn, popcorn and seed corn)

Observe an 18 month rotational interval if 6.45 – 8.0 oz/A of Battery One Herbicide is applied to soils of 1.5% organic matter or less, and pH is above 7.

Hybrid Seed Production: Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured the growing season following an application of Battery One Herbicide. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before rotating to production scale acreages. WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury on field corn grown for seed following an application of Battery One Herbicide.

**These crops require a 30-month rotational interval and a successful field bioassay.

***Transplanted tobacco may be planted 10 months after application of a maximum application rate of 3.0 oz/A of Battery One Herbicide. Tobacco in seedbed nurseries may be replanted 18 months after applications of 3.0 oz/A of Battery One Herbicide and following a successful field bioassay. A rotational interval of 30 months and a successful field bioassay is required for all applications of Battery One Herbicide greater than 3.0 oz/A.

¹Cotton may be planted after 12 months where Battery One Herbicide was applied at rates 5 oz/A or less and meets the following conditions: •

Medium and fine soils

- Ph <7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application of Battery One Herbicide

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If the initial planting of soybeans fails to produce a uniform stand, soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with Battery One Herbicide alone. Do not retreat fields with a second application of Battery One Herbicide. When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES on the Battery One Herbicide label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in tank mixtures with Battery One Herbicide are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SOYBEANS (Conventional and GMO) TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Battery One Herbicide may be used alone or in tank mixture combinations for the control of the weeds listed in conventional or GMO soybean varieties.

Standard Rate Table 1:

Soil Organic Matter*	Battery One Herbicide (oz/A)**	Product Use Rates (lb ai/A)	
		Sulfentrazone	Cloransulam-methyl
3% or less	6.45	0.25	0.032
Greater than 3%	8.00	0.31	0.040

*Do not apply Battery One Herbicide to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.

**Maximum application rates: See Preplant Surface and Preemergence Application below for specific recommendations.

Preplant Incorporated Application

Apply Battery One Herbicide alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preplant incorporated application to soybeans. Incorporate the herbicide(s) into the top 1 to 3 inches of the final seedbed using equipment that provides thorough soil mixing. When Battery One Herbicide is applied in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s), follow the incorporation directions for the tank mix partner(s). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in tank mixtures with Battery One Herbicide are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Preplant Surface Application

Apply Battery One Herbicide alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preplant soil surface application to soybeans. If applied in tank mix combination, follow use instructions, including application rates (note: apply 1/2 of the maximum application rate for suppression of weeds in Roundup Ready soybeans, maintaining control with sequential application(s) of registered postemergence herbicides), precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture. Preemergence Application

Apply at planting time or within 3 days after planting. Battery One Herbicide may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence application to soybeans. When applied in tank mix combination, follow applicable use instructions, including application rates (note: apply 1/2 of the maximum application rate for suppression of weeds in Roundup Ready soybeans, maintaining control with sequential application(s) of registered postemergence herbicides). Observe the precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture. Apply before planting, at planting time or prior to seed germination. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time of before seed germination. Do not apply later than 3 days after planting (or after seed germination), as crop injury may result.

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed above, Battery One Herbicide will provide control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broadleaves	
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus, Palmer</i>
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus, spinosus</i>
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium Pensylvanicum</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryeafolia</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Daisy, American	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Dayflower, common	<i>Commelina communis</i>
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Groundcherry, clammy	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
Horseweed (Marestail)*	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia castanaefolia</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea integriusc</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomea Wrightii</i>
Morningglory, pitted *	<i>Ipomea, lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, purple	<i>Ipomea turbinata</i>
Morningglory, red	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomea, purpurea</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, common **	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>

Ragweed, giant **	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Senna, coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Teaweed	<i>Sida, prickly</i>
Smartweed, PA	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Starbur, bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i>
Grasses	
Barnyardgrass*	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Crabgrass, southern*	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Crowfootgrass*	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, giant*	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow*	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Johnsongrass, seedling *	<i>Sorghum halapense</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sedges	
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cares spp.</i>

*Provides suppression or partial control only

**Will not control ALS resistant biotypes of these weed species

Limited Residual Rates for Planned Sequential Application Program in Soybeans

Use rates in Table 2 are to be used in conjunction with an effective planned post herbicide program; Battery One Herbicide at these reduced rates will provide early season control or suppression to reduce early season weed competition. If resistance with the post herbicide is documented in your area, use rates in Table 1.

Apply before planting, at planting time or prior to seed germination. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or before seed germination. Recommended postemergence treatments may include any product or combination of products labeled for use.

Limited Residual Rate Table for Planned Sequential Application Program in Soybeans Table 2:

Soil Organic Matter*	Battery One Herbicide (oz/A)	Product Use Rates (lb ai/A)	
		Sulfentrazone	Cloransulam-methyl
3% or less	3.00 – 5.00	0.116 – 0.193	0.015 – 0.025
Greater than 3%	4.00 – 6.00	0.155 – 0.233	0.020 – 0.030

*Do not apply Battery One Herbicide to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.

Preplant Burndown Application

Battery One Herbicide, used at 6.45 – 8.0 oz/A as in Full Rate Table 1 above, aids in the burndown of weeds listed below, when applied as follows. Battery One Herbicide can provide for increased burndown activity on emerged weeds in no-till applications, but is not intended to replace part or all of an appropriate preplant burndown program. For control of the weeds in the Weeds Controlled table in no-till / minimum till fields, Battery One Herbicide must be tank-mixed or used in combination with a full burndown program. This may include 2,4-D alone or in combination with carfentrazoneethyl, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, or other appropriate burndown herbicides in tank-mixes at their appropriate rate for the size and species of weeds present. Reduced rates of Battery One Herbicide and/or the corresponding burndown partner herbicides can result in weed escapes and unsatisfactory performance.

Apply a minimum of ten gallons per acre finished spray volume. Thorough coverage is essential. Use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0.125-0.25% v/v (1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) plus ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 2.5% v/v. Crop oil concentrate (COC) and Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) at 1.2% v/v plus ammonium sulfate may be used. Burndown results may be slowed or reduced when the growth of the weeds is affected by unusual environmental factors just prior to or after application such as especially cool or widely fluctuating day and night air temperatures, drought, heat stress, or waterlogged soils.

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed for burndown, Battery One Herbicide will aid in the control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds up to 3" tall.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broadleaves	
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium Pensylvanicum</i>
Horseweed (Marestail) **	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea tinegrisc</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomea Wrightii</i>
Morningglory, pitted *	<i>Ipomea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, purple	<i>Ipomea turbinata</i>
Morningglory, red	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomea purpurea</i>
Ragweed, common **	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant **	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Smartweed, PA	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Velvetleaf *	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

*For Velvetleaf control, use 28% nitrogen (UAN) or AMS with NIS or COC.

**Battery One Herbicide will not control ALS resistant biotypes of these weed species 9

Precautions

Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or before seed germination. Maintain spray tank agitation until the spray mixture is applied.

Restrictions

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

The maximum single application rate for Battery One Herbicide is 8.0 oz/A (0.35 lb ai/A).

The maximum amount of Battery One Herbicide that can be applied per year is 8.0 oz/A. Do not apply more than 0.375 lb ai/A of sulfentrazone per year.

Do not apply more than 0.055 lb ai/A of cloransulam-methyl cumulative from preplant, preemergence, and postemergence applications per year. Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

Do not harvest soybeans for 65 days after application of Battery One Herbicide.

Do not apply Battery One Herbicide to soils classified as sand-containing less than 1% organic matter.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

In Case of Spill

Avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300.

To Confine Spill

Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: *(For containers greater than 5 gallons)* 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. 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 offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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