SPECIMEN LABEL

CAMO™

For Control of Weeds in Soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Sodium salt of fomesafen 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-N-(methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzamide	22.05%*
Ammonium salt of imazethapyr (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid	5.38%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	72.57%
TOTAL:	100.00%

*Equivalent to 21.0% fomesafen (or 2.0 lbs. fomesafen acid equivalent per gal).

**Equivalent to 5.1% (+)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (or 0.5 lbs. imazethapyr acid equivalent per gal).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

EPA Reg. No. 42750-239

AD011217

MANUFACTURED BY:

Albaugh, LLC

1525 NE 36th Street

Ankeny, IA 50021

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • 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 mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a Poison Control Center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN – Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment.	

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24 Hour Emergency Assistance call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER/PELIGRO

This product contains fomesafen which has been determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals (mice). Risks can be reduced by closely following use directions and precautions and by wearing the protective clothing specified elsewhere on this label.

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use with or store near oxidizing agents.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: 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 disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate

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

Groundwater Advisory and Proper Handling Instructions

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

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 or 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 washwater, 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.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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

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 24 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
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY** section.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure: Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant 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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lower drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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SWATH ADJUSTMENT
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND
Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Applications must 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 light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS
The pesticide must 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read all label directions before using.

CAMO™ is a selective herbicide which may be applied preplant, preemergence or postemergence for control or suppression of broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in soybeans.

CAMO™ is generally most effective and consistent when used postemergence, working through contact action. Therefore, emerged weeds must have thorough spray coverage for effective control. Some bronzing, crinkling or spotting of soybean leaves may occur following a postemergent application, but soybeans soon outgrow these effects and develop normally.

CAMO™ also kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum CAMO™ activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, CAMO™ will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following CAMO™ applications. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

Optimum weed control is achieved by postemergent applications of CAMO™ to young actively growing broadleaf weeds that are not under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury.

Certain germinating broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges may be controlled or suppressed by soil residual activity from either preplant, preemergent or postemergent applications if rainfall occurs shortly after application. The extent and consistency of soil activity is dependent upon soil characteristics, ground cover, amount of rainfall following application and the rate of CAMO™ used.

RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

CAMO™ contains the active ingredients fomesafen which inhibits the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO or PROTOX, Site of Action Group 14) and imazethapyr which inhibits the enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS, Site of Action Group 2). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to Group 14 and Group 2 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than specified use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present where poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Albaugh representative and/or agricultural advisor for assistance.

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General principles of herbicide resistant weed management:
- Employ integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide sites-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences, or mixtures.
- Use the full specified herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved. Avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Monitor site and clean equipment between sites.
- Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown treatment or tillage in combination with a preemergence residual herbicide as appropriate.
- Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness.

When organophosphate (such as Lorsban) or carbamate insecticides are tank-mixed with CAMO™, temporary injury may result to the treated crops.

Use of CAMO™ herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Under some conditions (such as heavy texture soil, high organic matter, low pH or low rainfall) CAMO™ may cause injury to subsequent planted crops. Vegetable crops and particularly sugar beets are sensitive to CAMO™ residues in the soil.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with CAMO™, the field may be replanted to soybeans. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. Do not apply a second treatment of CAMO™.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Spray Additives
Only spray additives cleared for use on growing crops under 40 CFR 180.1001 may be used in the spray mixture.

For best broad spectrum postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds in Region 2 (see Regional Use Maps), CAMO™ should be used with 1.0-2.5% v/v liquid nitrogen (28% or similar) or a minimum of 8.5 lbs. ammonium sulfate per 100 gals, of spray volume.

For Postemergence Applications Always Add One of the Following:
(except in tank mix with products prohibiting spray additives - (See Tank Mix Directions for Use).

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil (MSO):
Use a nonphytotoxic COC or MSO containing 15-20% approved emulsifier at 0.5-1% v/v (2-4 qts./100 gals.) of finished spray volume. COC or MSO can improve weed control but may slightly reduce crop tolerance.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS):
Use NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient at 0.250.5% v/v (2-4 qts./100 gals.) of finished spray volume.

Other Adjuvants:
Adjuvants other than COC or NIS may be used providing the product meets the following criteria:

1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
2. Is nonphytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. Is supported locally for use with CAMO™ on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

Note: no adjuvants are needed for preplant or preemergence applications unless CAMO™ is being used in a burndown.

Mixing Order:
1. Fill spray tank with half the required amount of water and begin agitation*
2. Add fertilizer (UAN, AMS).
3. Add dry pesticide formulations.
4. Add CAMO™.
5. Add liquid pesticide formulation.
6. Add adjuvant (MSO, COC or NIS).
7. Add remainder of water and then maintain constant agitation.

*Compatibility agent, 1 gal./500 gals, of water or 0.2% v/v, may be added as needed.

Ground Application
Use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target. A minimum spray volume of 15 gals./A and 30-60 psi at the nozzle tip is recommended. On large weeds and/or dense foliage, use 60 psi and a minimum of 20 gals./A to ensure coverage of weed foliage.

The use of flat fan nozzles will result in the most effective postemergence application of CAMO™. The sprayer must be calibrated to provide the proper volume and rate per acre. In addition, the boom and nozzle height must be adjusted to provide complete coverage of target weeds.

DO NOT USE FLOOD TYPE OR OTHER SPRAY NOZZLES, WHICH DELIVER COARSE, LARGE DROPLET SPRAYS.

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Band Applications
Thorough weed coverage is important for postemergent control. Best coverage is obtained with a minimum of two nozzles, one directed to each side of the planted row. Application with a single nozzle directed over the top of the row is not recommended for postemergence applications but is suitable for preemergence applications. Cultivation of untreated areas may be needed following band applications. When making postemergence band applications and cultivating in the same operation, position nozzles in advance of the cultivation device. This will reduce dust in the spray area. Dust can intercept spray, reducing weed coverage, resulting in less than adequate weed control.

Calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume needed for postemergence band treatment by the following formulas:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band herbicide rate per acre}$$

Aerial Application
Use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target. A minimum of 5 gals./A of spray mixture must be applied with a maximum of 40 PSI pressure. When broadleaf weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 10 gals./A to ensure coverage of weed foliage.

Cultivation
Cultivation prior to application is not recommended. Cultivation may put weeds under stress, reducing weed control. Timely cultivation 1-3 weeks after applying CAMO™ may assist weed control.

Rainfastness
CAMO™ requires a 1 hour rain-free period for best results when applied postemergence.

PRECAUTIONS

- Tank mixes of CAMO™ with other pesticides, fertilizers or any other additives except as specified on this label or other approved Albaugh, LLC supplemental labels may result in tank mix incompatibility, unsatisfactory performance and/or unsatisfactory crop injury. 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.
- Apply postemergence to actively growing weeds. Avoid applying CAMO™ to weeds or soybeans which are under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury, as reduced weed control and/or increased crop injury may result.
- Avoid overlapping spray swaths, as injury may occur to rotational crops.

RESTRICTIONS

- A maximum of 1 pt. of CAMO™ (or a maximum of 0.25 lbs. a.i./A of fomesafen and 0.0625 lbs. a.i./A of imazethapyr from any product containing fomesafen or imazethapyr) may be applied per acre per year in Region 1 (see Regional Map).
- A maximum of 1 pt. of CAMO™ (or a maximum of 0.25 lbs. a.i./A of fomesafen and 0.0625 lbs. a.i./A of imazethapyr from any product containing fomesafen or imazethapyr) may be applied per acre in alternate years in Region 2 (see Regional Map).
- A maximum of 0.75 pt. of CAMO™ (or a maximum of 0.1875 lbs of a.i./A of Fomesafen from any product containing Fomesafen) may be applied per acre in alternate years in Region 3 (see Regional Use Map).
- Thoroughly clean the spray system with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.
- To provide adequate spray coverage, ground speed must not exceed 10 MPH during application.
- Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or hay.
- Do not apply within 85 days of soybean harvest.
- In New York State – Not for Sale or Use on Long Island.
- Not for Use in Miami-Dade County, Florida
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying CAMO™ at specified rates in soybeans:

Crops To Be Planted	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months After Last CAMO™ Application)
Dry beans, Snap beans, Soybeans, Cotton	0
Small grains Wheat, Barley and Rye (except in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Highway #210)	4
Corn*, Peanuts, and Peas	10
Alfalfa, Sunflowers, Sugar Beets, Sorghum**, and Rye (in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Highway #210)	18
Potatoes, Flax	26
All crops not listed in this Rotational Crop Guideline	40

*Use a 12 month minimum rotation interval for popcorn in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Region 2 when applied at a rate of 1.0 pt/A or more.

*Use 18 month minimum rotation interval for sweet corn in the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Region 3.

**Sorghum may be planted back after 10 months in Region 1.

Do not graze rotated small grain crops or harvest forage or straw for livestock.

Replanting:

If replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with CAMO™, the field may be replanted to soybeans. Do not apply a second application of CAMO™ or other fomesafen-containing product as crop injury or illegal residues may occur in harvested crops. If tank-mix combinations were used, refer to product labels for any additional replanting instructions

REGION 1

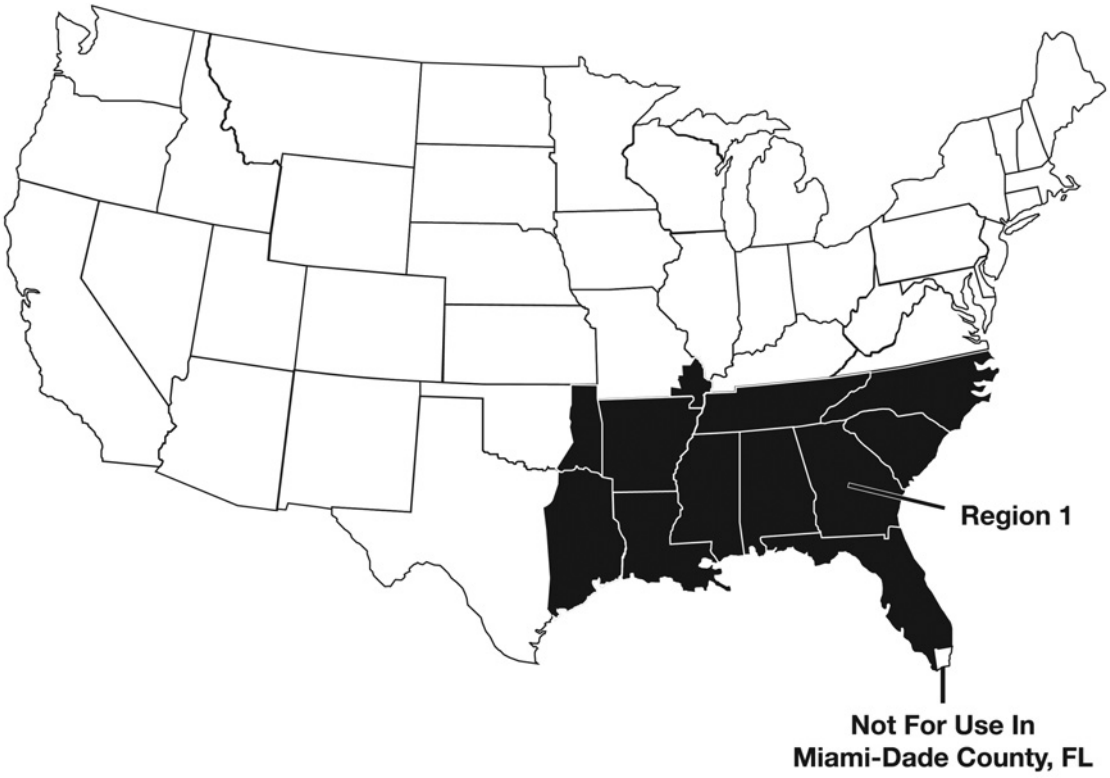
Application Timing and Rate

Make one post-emergent application per year at 0.75 to 1.0 pint/Acre. Refer to the weed control tables for specific directions on weed growth stages and rates.

Best broad spectrum postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds is obtained when CAMO™ is applied early to actively growing weeds. This usually occurs 14 to 28 days after planting.

REGION 1: Includes the following states or portion of states:

Alabama Arkansas, Florida (except Miami-Dade County), Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (Counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Giradeau, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Perry, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard and Wayne),	North Carolina Oklahoma (East of U.S. Highway 75 and East of Indian Nation Parkway) South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (all areas East of U.S. Highway 77 to State Road 239, including all of Calhoun County).



REGION 2

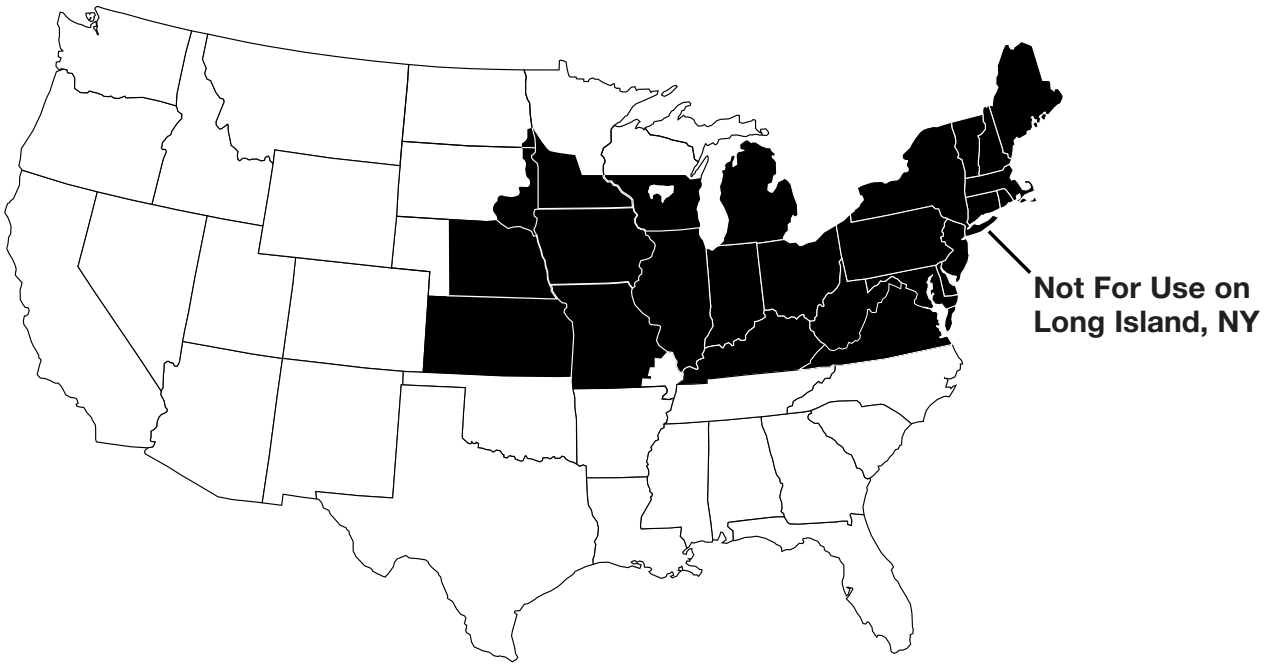
Application Timing and Rate

Make one post-emergent application on alternate years at 0.75 to 1.0 pint/Acre. Refer to the weed control tables for specific directions on weed growth stages and rates.

Best broad spectrum postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds is obtained when CAMO™ is applied early to actively growing weeds. This usually occurs 14 to 28 days after planting.

REGION 2: Includes the following states or portion of states:

Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas (all counties) Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan (Southern Peninsula) Minnesota (all areas South of Interstate 94) Missouri (all counties except for those listed in Region 1) Nebraska (all counties East of U.S. Highway 83) New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (except Long Island)	North Dakota (all areas East of Interstate 29 from Fargo South to the South Dakota state line) Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota (all areas East of Interstate 29 from the North Dakota state line to Watertown, all areas East of Highway 81 from Watertown to Madison and all areas East and South of State Road 34 and U.S. Highway 281 to the Nebraska state line) Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin (South of Interstate 94 from Minnesota state line to Eau Claire and South of U.S. Highway 29 from Eau Claire to Green Bay plus Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, Kewaunee, Marathon, Menominee, Oconto, Polk, Shawano, and St. Croix counties). The following counties are excluded: Adams, Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood).



REGION 3
(Maximum Rate 0.75 pts/A, alternate years)

Application Timing and Rate

Make one post-emergent application on alternate years at 0.75 pint/Acre. Refer to the weed control tables for specific directions on weed growth stages and rates.

Best broad spectrum postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds is obtained when CAMO™ is applied early to actively growing weeds. This usually occurs 14 to 28 days after planting.

REGION 3: Includes the following states or portion of states:

North Dakota (all areas East of U.S. Highway 281 except those areas in Region 2),
South Dakota (all areas East of U.S. Highway 281 except those areas in Region 2) and
Minnesota (all areas South of U.S. Highway 2 except those areas in Region 2).

APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED GROWTH STAGES

WEED	CAMO™ (pt./A)	
	Maximum Growth Stage Controlled At	
	3/4 pt./A No. of True Leaves	1 pt./A No. of True Leaves
Anoda, Spurred	–	2*
Balloonvine	–	–
Carpetweed	–	8" Diameter Size
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	–	2
Cocklebur, Common	2	4
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	–	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	–	4
Crotalaria, Showy	–	6
Croton, Tropic	–	4
Cucumber, Volunteer	–	4
Eclipta	–	2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	–	4
Hemp	–	4
Horsenettle	–	2*
Jimsonweed	4	6
Ladysthumb	2*	2
Lambsquarters, Common	2*	2*
Mexicanweed	–	2*
Cypressvine	2	4
Entireleaf var.	3*	3
Ivyleaf	3*	3
Purple Moonflower	3*	3
Red (Scarlet)	3*	3
Smallflower	3*	3
Pitted (Smallwhite)	4*	4
Tall (Common)	2*	2
Palmleaf (Willowleaf)	3*	3
Mustard, Wild	4	6
Nightshade, Black	2	4
Nutsedge, Yellow	–	–
Amaranth, Palmer	2	4
Amaranth, Spiny	2	2
Redroot	2	4
Smooth	2	4
Waterhemp, Common	2*	2
Waterhemp, Tall	2*	2

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APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED GROWTH STAGES *(cont.)*

WEED	CAMO™ (pt./A)	
	Maximum Growth Stage Controlled At	
	3/4 pt./A No. of True Leaves	1 pt./A No. of True Leaves
Poinsettia, Wild	–	2
Purslane, Common	–	Multi-Leaf 6" Diameter
Pusley, Florida	–	2
Ragweed, Common	4*	4
Ragweed, Giant	4*	4
Redweed	–	–
Sesbania, Hemp	–	8
Sicklepod	–	–
Sida, Prickly	–	2*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4*	4
Smellmelon	–	2
Spurge, Prostrate	–	–
Spurge, Spotted	–	–
Starbur, Bristly	–	4
Sunflower, Common	–	–
Velvetleaf	–	2
Venice Mallow	4	6
Witchweed	–	Multi-Leaf Up to 7"
Yellow Rocket	4	4

*Suppression only

USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS

Suppression of Annual Grasses:

The grasses listed below may be suppressed by postemergence applications and controlled or suppressed by preemergence applications of CAMO™ at 1.0 pts./A. Consult **Use Rate Table** for maximum rate in each region. For full-season broad-spectrum annual grass control, Fusilade® DX or Fusion® herbicide should be used alone or in tank mix with CAMO™. Consult tank mix section.

Barnyardgrass
Broadleaf Signalgrass
Crabgrass
Foxtail
  Giant
  Green
  Yellow
Goosegrass
Johnsongrass, Seedling
Panicum, Fall
Panicum, Texas

Suppression of Perennial Weeds:

Use of CAMO™ at postemergence rates of 1.0 pts./A will aid in suppressing the above-ground portions of the weeds listed below until crop canopy can assist in suppression. Perennial weeds continue to regrow from underground rootstocks even if above-ground foliage is temporarily controlled or retarded. Even though CAMO™ and crop competition can suppress perennial weeds for a growing season, the rootstocks will continue to live and reestablishment will occur in subsequent years.

Milkweed, Climbing
Milkweed, Honeyvine
Bindweed, Field
Bindweed, Hedge
Trumpetcreeper

TANK MIX AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR SOYBEANS

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.

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CAMO™ can be used sequentially or in tank mix with one or more of the following products: Assure II®, Basagran®, Butyrac®, Classic®, FirstRate®, Fusilade DX, Fusion, Ignite®, Glyphosate (such as Touchdown®, Roundup®, Glyphomax™), Gramoxone® Inteon, Harmony®, Poast®, Poast Plus®, Pursuit®, Raptor®, Resource®, Scepter®, Select®, and Synchrony® STS®.

Under certain conditions, the mixture of CAMO™ with one or more of the above mentioned broadleaf herbicides may cause a reduction in activity of any postemergence grass herbicide in the mixture.

For sequential applications allow 2-3 days after the application of the grass herbicide before applying CAMO™ or CAMO™ mixtures. Where CAMO™ or the CAMO™ mixture is applied first, apply the grass herbicide when grass weeds begin to develop new leaves (generally around 7 days).

- Tank mix applications can result in increased crop injury as compared to either product used alone.
- Do not exceed 1 fl. oz. of Butyrac per acre in mixture with CAMO™.
- Do not exceed 0.25 oz./A of Synchrony STS herbicide in the tank with labeled rates of CAMO™ on non-STS varieties. This tank mix can be applied postemergence to any soybean variety for additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to the Synchrony STS label for more information and crop rotation restrictions.
- Always read and follow the directions, restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone, sequentially or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies.

Do not allow this tank mix to move off target as contact by even minute quantities can cause severe damage or death to any non-target vegetation.

APPENDIX – Scientific names are listed for those weeds referred to in the CAMO™ label.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Anoda, Spurred	*Anoda cristata*
Balloonvine	*Cadiospermum halicacabum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bindweed, Field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bindweed, Hedge	*Calystegia sepium*
Broadleaf Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	*Citrullus vulgaris*
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*
Copperleaf, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crotalaria, Showy	*Crotalaria spectabilis*
Croton, Tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Cucumber, Volunteer	*Cucumbis sativas*
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrate*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*
Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*
Horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Johnsongrass, Seedling	*Sorghum halepense*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*
Mexicanweed	*Caperonia castaniifolia*
Milkweed, Climbing	*Sarcostemma cyanchoides*
Milkweed, Honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*
Morningglory, Cypressvine	*Ipomoeaquamoclit*
Entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea var. integriuscula*
Ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea var. hederacea*
Purple Moonflower	*Ipomoea turbinata*
Red (Scarlet)	*Ipomoea coccinea*
Smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Pitted (Smallwhite)	*Ipomoea lacunose*
Tall (Common)	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Palmleaf (Willowleaf)	*Ipomoea wrightii*
Mustard, Wild	*Brassica kaber*
Nightshade, Black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nutsedge, Yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Pigweed, Redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, Smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Poinsettia, Wild	*Euphorbia heterophylla*
Purslane, Common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*
Sesbania, Hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*
Sida, Prickly	*Sida spinosa*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*
Smellmelon	*Cucumis melo*
Spurge, Prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurge, Spotted	*Euphorbia maculate*
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Sunflower, Common	*Helianthus annuus*
Trumpetcreeper	*Campsis redicans*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Venice Mallow	*Hibiscus trionum*
Waterhemp, Common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, Tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatos*
Witchweed	*Striga asiatica*
Yellow Rocket	*Barbarea vulgaris*

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 32°F in original containers only. If product solidifies, return to room temperature and agitate to reconstitute. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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 [Less Than 5 Gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER HANDLING [For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Albaugh, LLC at 1-800-247-8013.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire **Directions for Use** and **Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability** before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold ALBAUGH, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ALBAUGH, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent consistent with applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ALBAUGH, LLC, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.**

To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no event shall ALBAUGH, LLC be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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