

DICLOSULAM GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

DICLOM Herbicide

For broadleaf weed control in peanuts

PEEL BACK
BOOKLET HERE
& RESEAL
AFTER
OPENING

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT
diclosulam: N-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethoxy-7-fluoro[1,2,4] triazolo-[1,5-c]pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide.....	84%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	16%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 2749-628 EPA Est. No. 82778-CHN-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.• 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. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

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

NET WEIGHT: 1 Pound

Manufactured for: Aceto Life Sciences, L.L.C.
4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050-4661



Job 214546

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful If Absorbed Through Skin Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Non-Target Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

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

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift.

Under some conditions, this chemical, and/or its transformation products, may have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several weeks post-application. Vulnerable conditions include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas within-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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), restricted entry interval and notification to workers. 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. **Exception:** If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material with absorbent materials and dispose as waste.

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

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and 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 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

DICLOM Herbicide is a soil-applied product for control of broadleaf weeds in peanuts. **DICLOM Herbicide** may be applied preplant incorporated, preplant surface, or preemergence through cracking in peanuts. "Cracking" of soil occurs when soil is displaced by germinating seedlings just prior to emergence.

DICLOM Herbicide may also be used postemergence in peanuts. A single postemergence application may be made in peanuts.

Use Precautions:

- Read and carefully follow all applicable directions, precautions and restrictions on labeling for other products used in combination with **DICLOM Herbicide**.
- **DICLOM Herbicide** must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.
- **Iron Chlorosis:** There are isolated areas of the country where soil-induced iron chlorosis routinely occurs. Severity of iron chlorosis symptoms may increase when **DICLOM Herbicide** is soil applied in areas with a history of soil-induced iron chlorosis or other nutrient induced crop injury.

Use Restrictions:

- **Aerial application of DICLOM Herbicide is prohibited.**
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply **DICLOM Herbicide** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate **DICLOM Herbicide**.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, **DICLOM Herbicide** is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **DICLOM Herbicide** and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

See specific crop use directions for maximum single application rate, annual maximum number of applications and amount of active ingredient.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

Rotate the use of **DICLOM Herbicide** or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

Users should scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with **DICLOM Herbicide**, discontinue use of **DICLOM Herbicide**, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

Users should report lack of performance to the registrant or their representative.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management suggestions for specific crops and weed biotypes.

SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

- For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Proper Handling Instructions

DICLOM Herbicide 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 **DICLOM Herbicide** 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.

Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. **DO NOT** apply near desirable vegetation and allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

DO NOT apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing DICLOM Herbicide to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, allow the soil surface to first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates including paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils when saturated with water.
- **DO NOT** use water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Specific Crop Rotation Information.

Crop	Rotation Interval ¹ (Months)
soybeans, peanuts	no restriction
wheat, barley	4
oats, rye	6
snap beans	9
Cotton ^{2,5}	10 ⁵
Corn ³ , rice, tobacco, sorghum	18
sugar beets, sunflowers and other crops not listed	30 ⁴

Specific Crop Rotation Information:

¹Minimum number of months that must pass before planting other crops after application of **DICLOM Herbicide** at up to 0.45 oz per acre in peanuts.

²**DICLOM Herbicide** applied at greater than 0.45 oz per acre, as may occur with boom overlap or at field ends where spray equipment has slowed, may cause injury to rotational cotton the following season. Soils with a shallow hardpan (less than 10 inches) and/or loam soils may be more prone to carryover. Additionally, cotton grown under early season stress resulting from conditions including excessively cool, wet, dry or crusted soils, may be particularly susceptible to rotational injury.

³The crop rotation interval for corn hybrids identified as "IR" is 10 months.

⁴Rotation to sugar beets, sunflowers, and all other crops not listed requires a 30-month rotation interval and a successful field bioassay.

⁵In North Carolina, the crop rotation interval for cotton is 18 months in the counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank and Perquimans. In all other counties in North Carolina, the crop rotation interval for cotton is 10 months.

Field Bioassay Instructions: Using typical tillage, seeding practices, and timings for the particular crop, plant several strips of the desired crop variety across the field previously treated with **DICLOM Herbicide**. Plant the strips perpendicular to the direction in which **DICLOM Herbicide** was applied. Locate the strips so that different field conditions are encountered, including differences in soil texture, pH, and drainage. If the crop does not show visible symptoms of injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction, the field can be seeded with the test crop in the growing season following the bioassay. If visible injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction occurs, the test crop must not be seeded, and the bioassay must be repeated the next growing season.

Mixing

Application Rate	
DICLOM Herbicide (oz/acre)	DICLOM Herbicide (lb. ai/acre)
0.15	0.008
0.3	0.016
0.45	0.024
0.5	0.026
0.55	0.029
0.6	0.032

DICLOM Herbicide - Alone

Thorough mixing of water dispersible granules of **DICLOM Herbicide** prior to and during application is required.

1. Fill the tank with 1/2 of the total amount of water or liquid fertilizer required for the load. If applied in liquid fertilizer, **DICLOM Herbicide must be** pre-mixed with water to form a slurry and then added to the liquid fertilizer solution. Pre-mixing may also be used if making an application in water. See pre-mixing instructions below.
2. Start the agitation system.
3. Add the required amount of water dispersible granules by opening the bottle(s) and measuring the required amount and adding directly to the spray tank while agitating and allow time for the product to disperse or utilize a pre-mixing slurry as outlined below prior to pouring into the spray tank.
4. Postemergence or burndown application: Add any surfactant or other adjuvant material last.
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Apply within 24 hours of mixing. Weed control may be reduced if the tank mix is allowed to stand for more than 48 hours.

Pre-Mixing (Slurry) Stir (or shake if pre-mixed in a closed container) until the water dispersible granules are dispersed and then add to the spray tank or inductor through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. Rinse container used for pre-mixing and add rinsate to spray tank.

Pre-Mixing with Other Products: If pre-mixing is required for other dry or flowable products applied in tank mix combination with **DICLOM Herbicide**, follow directions for pre-mixing provided in the respective product labels.

DICLOM Herbicide - Tank Mix

If a broader spectrum of weed control is required, **DICLOM Herbicide** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:

1. Fill the spray tank to 1/2 of the total spray volume required with water or liquid fertilizer.
2. Start the agitation system.
3. Add the required amount of water dispersible granules by opening the bottle(s) and measuring the required amount and adding directly to the spray tank while agitating and allow time for the product to disperse or utilize a pre-mixing slurry as described above prior to adding to the spray tank.
4. If liquid fertilizer is being used as the spray carrier rather than water, pre-mix the water dispersible granules as described above before adding to the spray tank.
5. After adding **DICLOM Herbicide**, add different formulation types in the following order:
 - (1) formulation(s) packaged in water soluble packets;
 - (2) any compatibility agent, if required;
 - (3) other dry flowables;
 - (4) wettable powders;
 - (5) aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and add:
 - (6) emulsifiable concentrates,
 - (7) solutions (i.e., fertilizers); and
 - (8) surfactants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
6. Postemergence or burndown application: Add any surfactant or other adjuvant material last.
7. Finish filling the spray tank.
8. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout application.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank-mixes. Sparger type agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

If application or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be thoroughly agitated to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

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 Mixing Precautions:

- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.
- **DO NOT** tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment have been adequately cleaned. (See Spray Equipment Clean-Out Procedures.)

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is advised prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **DICLOM Herbicide** and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jells, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible. **DO NOT** use the tank mix combination.

Spray Equipment Clean-Out Procedures

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full with water.
3. Add household ammonia at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Recirculate for 5 minutes and spray out part of this mixture for 5 minutes through the boom. Drain tank.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to **DICLOM Herbicide**, repeat steps 1 to 3. Exterior surfaces of spray equipment must also be thoroughly cleaned.
6. Rinsate may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizer (Soil Application Only)

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with **DICLOM Herbicide**. Soil applications of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with **DICLOM Herbicide** provides weed control equal to the same rates of this product applied in liquid carriers. Follow label directions for **DICLOM Herbicide** regarding rates per acre, special instructions, precautions and limitations for soil application.

Most absorbent dry fertilizers can be used for impregnation with **DICLOM Herbicide**. Pure ammonium nitrate and/or limestone will not absorb the herbicide and are not suitable for impregnation with **DICLOM Herbicide**. Absorbent fertilizer blends containing a mixture of ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as part of the fertilizer mixture may be impregnated.

Apply 300 to 700 lb. of fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre. Apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential for satisfactory weed control and to prevent possible crop injury. Non-uniform application may result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow soil incorporation of the mixture may improve weed control.

Compliance with all federal and state regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale.

Impregnation

DICLOM Herbicide must be pre-mixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 6 fl oz of water for each individual 0.45 oz of product. A small amount of a silicon-based defoaming agent may also be needed. Make sure **DICLOM Herbicide** is completely and uniformly dispersed in water. Add sufficient water to adjust the total volume of the mixture to deliver a spray volume of 0.5 to 1 gallon per ton of fertilizer. Nozzles used to spray **DICLOM Herbicide** onto the fertilizer must be placed to provide uniform spray coverage. Use constant agitation to keep the spray mixture suspended.

Herbicide Combinations with DICLOM Herbicide on Dry Bulk Fertilizer

To prepare concentrated tank mixtures of **DICLOM Herbicide** with emulsifiable concentrate formulations, **DICLOM Herbicide**/water pre-mix must be added to the liquid mixing tank first. If additional water is required, this must be added next, followed by the emulsifiable concentrate. Care must be taken to avoid over-saturating the dry fertilizer with liquid. For this reason, the volume of water in the mixing tank must be roughly equivalent to the volume of emulsifiable concentrate added to the mixing tank. Depending upon the specific dry fertilizer blend and the emulsifiable concentrate application rates, it may be necessary to increase the fertilizer application rates to avoid over-saturating the dry fertilizer. Over-saturation can result in a mixture with poor flow properties and increase residues of **DICLOM Herbicide** left in the blending equipment.

Spray nozzle selection and placement are critical for uniform spray coverage. The spray time is no less than 3 to 5 minutes per batch. Nozzle placement must minimize spray overlap in the blender and also avoid spraying the mixer walls. For best results, use a suitable in-line (no finer than 100 mesh) screen to avoid spray blockages. Any closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender may be used.

Calculate amounts of **DICLOM Herbicide** with the following Formula

2000	X	oz/acre of DICLOM Herbicide	=	oz of DICLOM Herbicide per ton of fertilizer
Lb. of fertilizer per acre				

2000	X	0.45 oz/acre of DICLOM Herbicide	=	3 oz of product (oz/acre of DICLOM Herbicide) per ton of fertilizer
300 lb. of fertilizer per acre				

Note: Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending and application equipment prior to use with other herbicides. It is important to thoroughly clean the blender, herbicide spray tank, and spraying apparatus. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Clean spraying apparatus prior to preparing fertilizer/herbicide mixtures for crops other than peanuts or soybeans (see Spray Equipment Clean Out Procedures). If the following crop is peanuts or soybeans, flushing may be accomplished by running one to two loads of dry fertilizer, which must be used only in peanuts or soybeans. Inspect the equipment carefully for any spray build-up or deposits from earlier batches and wash or remove as appropriate.

If the following crop is not peanuts or soybeans, at a minimum, two dry flush batches are required. Both flushes must fill at least 50% of the blender's capacity. A third flush may be necessary if the blender batch of **DICLOM Herbicide** was "wet" due to over-saturating the fertilizer, or if the subsequent application is for a crop known to be highly sensitive to **DICLOM Herbicide**.

Alternately, an effective cleaning procedure is rinsing the blenders with a bleach or ammonia solution. The resulting rinsate can be mixed with the fertilizer used for flushing, but at no more than 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer.

Peanuts

(All States Except New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas)

Apply with ground equipment using a standard low pressure (20 to 40 psi) herbicide sprayer equipped with nozzles that provide uniform spray coverage. For best results, use a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre for soil applications. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. To avoid nozzle plugging, use in-line screens and nozzles greater than 50 mesh (50 mesh is greater in size opening than 100 mesh).

Application Rates and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Soil Applications

DICLOM Herbicide will not control known ALS resistant biotypes of weeds listed below. **Note:** Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Controlled	DICLOM Herbicide oz/acre (lb. a.i./acre)
bristly starbur	Pennsylvania smartweed	0.45 (0.024)
common cocklebur	prickly sida	
common lambsquarters	redroot pigweed	
common ragweed	smooth pigweed	
common sunflower	spurge species	
eclipta	spurred anoda	
devil's-claw	shining tickweed	
Florida beggarweed	tropic croton	
giant ragweed	velvetleaf	
morningglory species	Virginia copperleaf	
nutsedge species ^{1,2}	wild poinsettia	
palmer amaranth		

¹Heavy infestations may require postemergence application of complimentary herbicides following a soil application of **DICLOM Herbicide** for season-long control.

²The level of nutsedge control provided by **DICLOM Herbicide** can vary depending upon weed density and soil or environmental conditions (especially soil moisture).

Application Methods for Soil Applications

DICLOM Herbicide may be used in various tillage programs including strip till, no till and conventional tillage operations. Application of **DICLOM Herbicide** on soils with greater than 5% organic matter may result in reduced weed control and require subsequent postemergence applications of other herbicides appropriate for specific weeds. Season-long control of severe weed infestations may require a postemergence application of complimentary herbicides following application of **DICLOM Herbicide**.

For best results, fields must be clean-tilled and weed-free. Apply **DICLOM Herbicide** as close as possible to planting. If irrigation is available, immediately apply 0.25 to 0.5 inches of water (apply a minimum of 0.5 inches of water if soil conditions are dry). Cultivation, a tank mixture, or applications of postemergence herbicides may also be needed to achieve the desired level of control. If cultivation is required, it must be shallow to avoid excessive movement of treated soil and to avoid exposing weed seed buried deep within the soil.

Note: Environmental and soil factors can influence the performance and selectivity of any herbicide treatment. Rainfall of 0.5 inches or greater is required for optimum weed control by most soil herbicides, including **DICLOM Herbicide**. When incorporated, **DICLOM Herbicide** and other herbicides will perform most optimally when evenly distributed in the surface soil. When emergence of the planted crop is delayed due to unusually cool and/or wet conditions, factors including pH, disease, and nutrient deficiencies can contribute to reduced crop tolerance to a soil-applied herbicide.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on peat or muck soils.
- **For preplant incorporation applications, DO NOT** apply **DICLOM Herbicide** more than four weeks before planting.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest forage or hay from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 oz of **DICLOM Herbicide** (0.024 lb. a.i.) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 oz of **DICLOM Herbicide** (0.024 lb. a.i.) per acre per year in any combination of preplant incorporated, preplant surface, preemergence through cracking, or postemergence applications.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** harvest for 30 days following application.
- **DO NOT** apply **DICLOM Herbicide** to peanuts in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Preplant Incorporated Application: Apply **DICLOM Herbicide** alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preplant incorporated application to peanuts. Apply to a seedbed that is relatively free of clods. Incorporate the herbicide(s) into the top 1 to 3 inches of the final seedbed using equipment that provides thorough soil mixing. For best results, **DO NOT** use a stalk chopper as an incorporation implement because poor weed control and/or crop injury can result. For optimum results, apply **DICLOM Herbicide** at or just prior to planting. Proper moisture is needed to activate **DICLOM Herbicide** and maintain weed control. When **DICLOM Herbicide** is applied in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s), follow the incorporation directions for the tankmix partner(s). Follow applicable use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture.

Preplant Surface Application: Apply **DICLOM Herbicide** alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s) registered for preplant soil surface application to peanuts. Apply to a seedbed that is relatively free of clods. For optimum results, apply **DICLOM Herbicide** at or just prior to planting. Soil surface applications are not effective until rainfall or irrigation of at least 0.25 to 0.5 inches has moved **DICLOM Herbicide** into soil where weed germination occurs. Under dry soil conditions, a minimum of 0.5 inches of water is necessary for initial activation of **DICLOM Herbicide**. If rainfall is not anticipated, shallow incorporation (i.e., 2 inches deep) prior to planting must be done to place **DICLOM Herbicide** in contact with germinating weeds. Even with incorporation, water is still needed for activation of **DICLOM Herbicide**. If applied in tank mix combination, follow use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture. For minimum-tillage, no tillage, or reduced tillage systems when weeds are present at the time of application, apply in a tank mix combination with a contact herbicide including paraquat dichloride or glyphosate (potassium, isopropyl amine or dimethyl amine salts). **Note:** Reduced weed control in the planted row may occur if untreated soil is exposed during the planting operation if surface applications are not incorporated prior to planting.

Preemergence Application: Apply after planting through cracking. For optimum results, **DICLOM Herbicide** must be applied at or near planting, prior to germination of weeds. Preemergence applications are not effective until rainfall or irrigation of at least 0.25 to 0.5 inches has moved **DICLOM Herbicide** into the soil where weed germination occurs. Under dry soil conditions a minimum of 0.5 inches of water is necessary for initial activation of **DICLOM Herbicide**. **DICLOM Herbicide** may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s) registered for preemergence application to peanuts.

When applied in tank mix combination, follow applicable use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture. **DO NOT** rely on **DICLOM Herbicide** for postemergence control of emerged weeds.

Burndown Application: When used as a no-till burndown application, **DICLOM Herbicide** provides foliar control of specific broadleaf weeds (bristly starbur, common cocklebur, common and giant ragweed, common sunflower, Florida beggarweed, morningglory species, tropic croton, and velvetleaf) and residual control of broadleaf weeds listed above for soil applied applications. For optimum results, apply **DICLOM Herbicide** within two weeks of planting. If applied as a burndown application in tank mix combination with another herbicide(s), use only adjuvants that are suggested for the tank mix partner(s). When tank mixing with other herbicide(s), a jar test for compatibility is always advised (see Compatibility Testing in the Mixing section). When tank mixing with glyphosate and ammonium sulfate, add ammonium sulfate to the tank mixture before adding glyphosate.

Postemergence Application: Apply **DICLOM Herbicide** as a broadcast spray when weeds are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage and actively growing. Applications made to larger weeds or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control. Optimum weed control is obtained by applying **DICLOM Herbicide** under favorable growing conditions (i.e., adequate soil moisture and temperature). Applications may occur from peanut cracking through pegging.

DICLOM Herbicide may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other postemergence herbicide(s) registered for use in peanuts. Applications of **DICLOM Herbicide** must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant.

Application Rates and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Applications: **DICLOM Herbicide** will not control known ALS resistant biotypes of weeds listed below.

Weeds Controlled	DICLOM Herbicide oz/acre (lb. a.i./acre)
common cocklebur	0.15 - 0.45 (0.008 - 0.024)
common ragweed	
Florida beggarweed	
hemp sesbania	
morningglory species	
nutsedge species	
prickly sida	
smartweed	
spurge species	
spurred anoda	
velvetleaf	

Adjuvant Systems for Postemergence Application: Use in combination with one of the following adjuvant systems approved for application to growing crops:

- Nonionic surfactant (0.125 to 0.25% v/v)
- Nonionic surfactant (0.125 to 0.25% v/v) plus urea ammonium nitrate solution (2.5% v/v); dry ammonium sulfate may be used at a rate of 2 lb. per acre as a substitute for urea ammonium nitrate.
- Crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil (1.2% v/v)
- Crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil (1.2% v/v) plus urea ammonium nitrate solution (2.5% v/v)

Note: Use of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil plus urea ammonium nitrate is preferred when weeds are under drought stress, but may increase crop injury.

Tank Mix Applications: When applied in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s), follow applicable use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions for each product used in the tank mixture, including use of adjuvants.

Minimum Tillage, No Tillage, Strip Tillage, or Other Reduced Tillage Systems

In these tillage systems where peanuts are planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, or previous crop residues, a burndown herbicide including paraquat dichloride or glyphosate (potassium, isopropyl amine or dimethyl amine salts) may be tank mixed with **DICLOM Herbicide** to control existing weeds. **DO NOT** rely on **DICLOM Herbicide** for postemergence control of emerged weeds. Apply before, during (behind the planter), or after planting through cracking. If applying at cracking, ensure that any tank mix partner being used is labeled for this application. When tank mixing with glyphosate and ammonium sulfate, add ammonium sulfate to the tank mixture before adding glyphosate.

DICLOM Herbicide Followed by Postemergence Application
Weeds and grasses not controlled by **DICLOM Herbicide** may be controlled with postemergence herbicide products. Follow the postemergence manufacturer's label for application rates, weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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Made in China

DICLOSULAM GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

DICLOM Herbicide

For broadleaf weed control in peanuts

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT
diclosulam: N-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethoxy-7-fluoro[1,2,4]	
triazolo-[1,5-c]pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide.....	84%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	16%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 2749-628 EPA Est. No. 82778-CHN-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

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.

IF IN EYES

- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.
- 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. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

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

NET WEIGHT: 1 Pound Made in China

Manufactured for: Aceto Life Sciences, L.L.C.
4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050-4661



PF 214546

PROOF

THIS PROOF IS TO BE CHECKED FOR ACCURACY

Please review and approve **Text, Spelling, Copy Placement, Size, Shape, Colors** and **Dieline**.

Authorized signature accepts responsibility for accuracy of all copy, color break and artwork. Cimarron Label is not liable for any discrepancies subsequently identified.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to color variance between printers/monitors, the colors represented by this proof cannot be deemed accurate. Please refer to a color matching system such as the Pantone Matching System for a truer representation of spot colors.

THIS PROOF IS NOT ACCURATE FOR COLOR-MATCH.






Dieline does not print.

 **Cimarron Label**

Experts in Extended Text Labeling

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Phone: (605) 978-0451 • Fax: (605) 978-0463

DATE	JOB NUMBER	CUSTOMER
05-04-23	214546	Aceto (Actylis)
LABEL SIZE	BOOKLET SIZE	
5.375" X 3.1875"	5.375" X 2.5625"	
LABEL COLORS	BOOKLET OUTSIDE COLORS	BOOKLET INSIDE COLORS
 BLK  7733	 BLK  7733	 BLK
PATTERN VARNISH: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		

Form: CS 006B - 3/29/2017

ARTWORK IS APPROVED

REVISED PROOF NEEDED

**WE CANNOT PROCESS
THIS ORDER WITHOUT AN
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE**

Signed _____ Date _____