

GROUP 14 HERBICIDE



HERBICIDE/DEFOLIANT

A Contact Herbicide for Broadleaf Weed Control, Defoliation, and Desiccation

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraflufen ethyl: ethyl [2-chloro-5-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate **4.0%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS*: **96.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 0.335 lb. pyraflufen ethyl per gallon

*contains petroleum distillates

(CB)

(E)

EPA Reg. No. 71711-41

EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002 39578-TX-1

superscript corresponds to lot number

**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.)

See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use

NET CONTENTS: 1 gallon

**260502
05/14**

**NICHINO
AMERICA®**

Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• 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.

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 1-800-348-5832 for emergency medical treatment information. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). 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. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- For overhead exposure, wear chemical resistant headgear

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:

- 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, or greenhouses. For other uses, including interiorscapes and other nonagricultural uses, do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

ET®X herbicide/defoliant is a contact herbicide and defoliant and requires thorough coverage for complete broadleaf weed control and defoliation/desiccation.

ETX herbicide/defoliant must be tank mixed with another foliar active broadleaf herbicide for complete control of most broadleaf weeds.

Do not apply **ETX** herbicide/defoliant through any type of irrigation system.

ETX herbicide/defoliant is rainfast within one hour after application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
Corn Cotton Grape Olive Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11) Pomegranate Potato Soybean Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12) Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) Triticale Wheat	<p style="text-align: center;">0 days following application</p>
Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3) Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15, except corn, triticale, wheat; see 0-day plantback interval above) Cole Crops (Crop Group 5) Cucurbits (Crop Group 9) Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4) Legumes (Crop Group 6) Oil Seeds (Crop Group 20) Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1, except potato; see 0-day plantback interval above) Sugarcane	<p style="text-align: center;">1 day following preplant burndown application</p>

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS *(continued)*

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
All Other Rotational Crops	do not plant for 30 days following the last application of ETX herbicide/defoliant

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following broadleaf weed species can be controlled or suppressed up to 4 inches in height or less, or rosettes of 3 inches in diameter or less. Tank mixtures of **ETX** herbicide/defoliant with other labeled broadleaf herbicides may be needed for control of some weed species.

Amaranth, Palmer	Ladysthumb	Redmaid
Bedstraw	Lambsquarters, common	Rocket, London
Beggartick, hairy	Lettuce, prickly	Sesbania, hemp
Beggarweed, Florida	Mallow, common	Shepherd's-purse
Bindweed, field	Marestail (suppression)	Sicklepod (suppression)
Buckwheat, wild	Milkthistle	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Canola	Morningglory species	Smellmelon
Carpetweed	Mustard, wild (suppression)	Sowthistle, annual
Celery, wild	Nettle, stinging	Spurge, leafy
Chickweed	Nightshade, black	Sunflower, common
Clover, white	Panicle willowweed	Thistle, Canada
Cocklebur	Pepperweed	Thistle, Russian
Dandelion, common	Pigweed, redroot	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Dock, curly	Pigweed, smooth	Velvetleaf
Dollarweed	Pineapple-weed	Virginia-creeper
Eclipta	Poinsettia, wild	Volunteer cotton (conventional, GMO varieties)
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Poison-ivy	Volunteer potato
Geranium, Carolina	Prickly sida (teaweed)	Waterhemp, common
Henbit	Purslane, common	Waterhemp, tall
Horsenettle (suppression)	Radish, wild	Western tansymustard
Knotweed, prostrate	Ragweed, common	
Kochia	Ragweed, giant	

TANK MIXTURES

ETX herbicide/defoliant may be applied as a tankmix or in sequential application with other harvest aid, herbicide, fungicide, or insecticide products. Weather, crop conditions, or the presence of certain weeds, crop damaging insects, or diseases will indicate the inclusion of other pesticides in the application.

Note: It is recommended that the compatibility of **ETX** herbicide/defoliant in any tankmix combination be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Read and follow all label directions for each tankmix product. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Start agitation. Add the required amount of **ETX** herbicide/defoliant and the remaining amount of water. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

Use an approved agricultural buffering agent, buffering to pH 7.5 or less, if using **ETX** herbicide/defoliant in a water source greater than or equal to pH 7.5. Always buffer the water source **BEFORE** adding **ETX** herbicide/defoliant to the spray tank.

SPRAY DRIFT

Avoid spray drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift onto nontarget areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to adjacent crops and vegetation, in the form of leaf yellowing and defoliation. To avoid spray drift, **DO NOT** apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet size will also reduce spray drift.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Droplet size, boom height, and wind speed are the primary factors determining drift. The specific application conditions required for the use of this product are described below.

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 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 Inversions**).

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 lowest drift.

Maintenance of Nozzles – Periodic inspection and subsequent replacement of nozzles to ensure proper chemical application is recommended.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest 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.

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. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided below 2 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 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 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 light and 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 should 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).

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with ETX herbicide/defoliant as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Should residues of **ETX** herbicide/defoliant remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.
2. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water, add the appropriate detergent (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips, and screens.
4. Dispose of all cleaning solutions, rinsate, and washwaters in accordance with Federal, state, and local regulations.

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE

Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3) - garlic, elephant garlic, leek, dry bulb, green and Welch onion, shallot

Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15) - barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl and proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, teosinte, triticale, wheat, wild rice

Cole [brassica] Crops (Crop Group 5) - broccoli, Chinese broccoli, broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage (bok choy and Napa), Chinese mustard cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo broccolo, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens

Cucurbits (Crop Group 9) - chayote, Chinese waxgourd, citron melon, cucumber, gherkin, edible gourd, balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, Chinese cucumber, muskmelons (including cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon), pumpkin, winter and summer squash species, watermelon

Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8) - eggplant, groundcherry, pepino, pepper (including bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), tomatillo, tomato

Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4) - amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, Chinese celery, celtuce, chervil, edible-leaved chrysanthemum, corn salad, garden cress, upland cress, dandelion, dock, endive, fennel, lettuce, orach, parsley, purslane, radicchio, rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard

Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6) - beans (including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean, adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean, broad bean, chickpea, guar, jackbean, lablab bean, lentil, dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea, pigeon pea, soybean, sword bean)

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Oil Seed Crops (Crop Group 20) - borage, calendula, castor oil plant, Chinese tallowtree, cottonseed, crambe, cuphea, echium, euphorbia, eveningprimrose, flax seed, gold of pleasure, hare's ear mustard, jojoba, lesquerella, lunaria, meadowfoam, milkweed, mustard seed, niger seed, oil radish, poppy seed, rapeseed (canola), rose hip, safflower, sesame, stokes aster, sunflower, sweet rocket, tallowwood, tea oil plant, vernonia

Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1) - arracacha, arrowroot, Chinese and Jerusalem artichoke, garden beet, sugar beet, edible burdock, edible canna, carrot, bitter and sweet cassava, celeriac, chayote, chervil, chicory, chufa, dasheen, ginger, ginseng, horseradish, leren, parsley, parsnip, potato, radish, daikon, rutabaga, salsify, skirret, sweet potato, tanier, turmeric, turnip, yam bean, true yam

Sugarcane

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre

Directions for Use

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground.
- Do not exceed 3 applications or 3.4 fl oz/acre per season.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- Refer to page 6 for crop rotations/plantback restrictions.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Corn field corn, popcorn, seed corn, corn silage, corn stover		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre
After Planting, Before Crop Emergence		
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply ETX herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not exceed 3 applications or 3.4 fl oz/acre per season for preplant burndown uses. • Do not apply more than 1.25 fl oz/acre per season after planting, prior to crop emergence. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions. • Do not harvest corn for silage within 50 days after last application of ETX herbicide/defoliant. • Do not harvest corn for grain or stover within 90 days after last application of ETX herbicide/defoliant. • Refer to page 6 for crop rotations/plantback restrictions. • Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds. 		

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Cotton		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre
After Planting, Before Crop Emergence		
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply ETX herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply more than 1.25 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions. 		

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Cotton		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Postemergence (Hooded)	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air for this use. • Apply to cotton having less than 3 inches of stem bark using hooded ground equipment only. • Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. • Do not apply more than 1.25 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. 		

Cotton		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Postemergence (Layby)	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 0.6 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air for this use. • Apply when the cotton has attained an average height of 18 inches or more and having at least 3 inches of stem bark using hooded or postdirected ground spray equipment only. • Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. • Do not apply more than 0.6 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. 		

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Cotton	
Application	Rate/Acre
Preconditioning	0.2 to 0.45 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ETX herbicide/defoliant may be used as a preconditioner to enhance the activity of a defoliation application.• Apply using 5 gallons of water per acre by air or 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre by ground.• Timing of application is recommended 7 to 14 days prior to a defoliation application of ETX herbicide/defoliant or the use of another defoliant. Refer to the defoliation section below prior to use for complete recommendations.• Do not exceed 2 applications or 3.4 fl oz/acre per season for all defoliation applications to cotton.	

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Cotton		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Defoliation	Defoliation of cotton	0.9 to 1.7 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when sufficient mature bolls have developed to produce desired yield; generally greater than 60%. • Adequate defoliation is generally achieved within 7 to 14 days, depending upon weather and crop conditions. • Apply using 5 gallons of water per acre by air or 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre by ground. • Do not exceed 2 applications or 3.4 fl oz/acre for defoliation of cotton. • Applications must be a minimum of 7 days apart. • ETX herbicide/defoliant may be tank mixed or applied in sequence with other defoliant products such as, but not limited to, Cottonquik[®], Cyclone[®], Dropp[®], Finish[®], Folex[®], Ginstar[®], Gramoxone[®], Prep[™], and/or Roundup[®]. 		
Cotton - All Uses		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 5.25 fl oz/acre per growing season to cotton. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Refer to page 6 for crop rotations/plantback restrictions. • Use the listed higher rates for hard-to-control weeds. 		

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Potato		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Desiccation	Potato Foliage and Vines Listed Broadleaf Weeds	1.7 to 3.4 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray in the early stage of crop senescence. • A repeat application of ETX herbicide/defoliant or another desiccant may be needed under certain climatic conditions for complete desiccation. • ETX herbicide/defoliant may be tank mixed or applied in sequence with other desiccants such as diquat or glufosinate for improved desiccation. • Apply by air in 5 gallons spray solution per acre or 20 to 50 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment. • Make 1 to 2 applications at a minimum 7-day interval. • Do not exceed 2 applications or 6.8 fl oz/acre per season for desiccation. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Higher water volumes should be used in dense canopy conditions. 		

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Soybean		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre
After Planting, Before Crop Emergence		
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply ETX herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply more than 1.25 fl oz/acre per season prior to planting and/or emergence of crop. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions. • Do not graze soybean forage or cut for hay within 7 days of last ETX herbicide/defoliant application. • Do not harvest soybeans for grain within 70 days after last application of ETX herbicide/defoliant. • Refer to page 6 for crop rotations/plantback restrictions. • Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds. 		

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Triticale; Wheat		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply ETX herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not exceed 3 applications or 3.4 fl oz/acre per season for preplant burndown uses. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions. 		

Triticale; Wheat		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
After Planting, Before Crop Emergence	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply ETX herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply more than 1.25 fl oz/acre per season after planting, before emergence of crop. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions. 		

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Triticale; Wheat		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Postemergence	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 0.6 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETX herbicide/defoliant can be applied from crop emergence to the appearance of the flag leaf. DO NOT apply ETX herbicide/defoliant to flag leaf foliage. • Apply ETX herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply more than 0.6 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Do not apply more than 2 applications per season. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • The addition of a NIS adjuvant at a concentration of 0.25% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Some temporary herbicidal leaf speckling may appear on the crop. This effect is transient and will NOT appear on new growth. 		

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Directions for Use *(continued)*

Triticale; Wheat - All Uses

- Do not apply more than 3.4 fl oz/acre per growing season for all preplant burndown applications.
- Do not apply more than 1.85 fl oz/acre per growing season for all after planting, prior to emergence and postemergence uses.
- Do not harvest triticale or wheat for hay within 21 days of last **ETX** herbicide/defoliant application.
- Do not harvest triticale or wheat for grain within 60 days after last application of **ETX** herbicide/defoliant.
- Refer to page 6 for crop rotations/plantback restrictions.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.

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APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Fallow Bed; Crop Stubble		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre
Directions for Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply ETX herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not make more than 3 applications or exceed 3.4 fl oz/acre during the fallow period. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions. • Refer to page 6 for crop rotations/plantback restrictions. • Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds. 		

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)***Noncropland; Uncultivated Agricultural Areas; Conservation Reserve Program Land/Federal Set-Aside Acreage* (nonfood producing)**

Pest	Rate/Acre
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.3 to 1.25 fl oz/acre

Directions for Use

- Apply **ETX** herbicide/defoliant in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground.
- Do not make more than 3 applications or exceed 3.4 fl oz/acre per year.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- Refer to page 6 for crop rotations/plantback restrictions.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.

*Follow federal, state, and local rules for use on grass and hay.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool dry area under lock and key.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State or local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

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Formulated and Packaged in U.S.A. for
Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808
888-740-7700

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GROUP 14 HERBICIDE



HERBICIDE/DEFOLIANT

A Contact Herbicide for Broadleaf Weed Control, Defoliation, and Desiccation

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraflufen ethyl: ethyl [2-chloro-5-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate **4.0%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS*: **96.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 0.335 lb. pyraflufen ethyl per gallon

*contains petroleum distillates

(CB)

(E)

EPA Reg. No. 71711-41 EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002 39578-TX-1
superscript corresponds to lot number

**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.)

See attached booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use

NET CONTENTS 1 gallon

**260502
05/14**

**NICHINO
AMERICA®**

Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

