

# Facet<sup>®</sup> L

## Herbicide

For weed control in rice; grass grown for seed; fallow systems, preplant grain sorghum, and preplant wheat (see Crop-specific Information for geographic limitations); in-crop grain sorghum; noncrop areas; pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP), and switchgrass establishment and maintenance

**Active Ingredient:**

dimethylamine salt of quinclorac: 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid . . . . . 18.92%

**Other Ingredients:** . . . . . 81.08%

**Total:** . . . . . 100.00%

**Equivalent to:**

1.50 lbs quinclorac: 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid equivalent per gallon (15.9% ae)

**EPA Reg. No. 7969-315**

**EPA Est. No.**

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUTION

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 for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

**In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

### Net Contents:

BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC  
2 TW Alexander Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27713

FIRST AID	
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC (hereafter "BASF") for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**CAUTION.** Harmful if swallowed. Wash hands thoroughly 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

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

### Engineering Controls

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.

## 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

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

Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified in this label for use in rice. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of rinsate.

## 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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

## 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

### Pesticide Storage

Store in a secure, dry, well-ventilated area.

### Pesticide Disposal

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

### Container Handling

**Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

(continued)

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

### Container Handling (continued)

#### Triple rinse containers too large to shake

**(capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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.

## In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

### Steps to take if material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

## Product Information

**Facet® L herbicide**, a soluble liquid designed for dilution with water, can be used for weed control in:

- Rice
- Grass grown for seed
- Fallow systems
- Preplant grain sorghum
- Preplant wheat (see **Crop-specific Information** for geographic limitations)
- In-crop grain sorghum
- Noncrop areas; pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP)
- Switchgrass establishment and maintenance

For optimum control, **Facet® L herbicide** may be combined with one of the tank mix partners listed in **Crop-specific Information**.

## Weeds Controlled

When used as directed, **Facet L** will control or suppress the weed species listed in **Table 1**. For complete information on rates, including restrictions on maximum rates per year, see **Crop-specific Information**. The following weed species require special instructions for best weed control or suppression.

## Field and Hedge Bindweed Control

For best bindweed control, apply **Facet L** in the fall just before the first killing frost. Bindweed plants should be actively growing and at least 4-inches long. If tillage is part of local postharvest practice, allow a minimum of 30 days after tillage for bindweed plants to regrow before application. For best long-term bindweed control, make yearly applications of **Facet L** at 22 to 32 fluid ounces per acre in the fall. Use the higher specified rate for dense populations or large plants.

## Canada Thistle, Perennial Sowthistle, and Russian Thistle

Use 32 fluid ounces of **Facet L** per acre for suppression and annual growth control of Canada thistle, perennial sowthistle, and Russian thistle. Apply **Facet L** at rosette stage or bud stage. Avoid application when seed stalk is bolting. For best performance in pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP) on Canada thistle, perennial sowthistle, and Russian thistle, tank mix 32 fluid ounces per acre of **Facet L** with **Distinct® herbicide**.

## Leafy Spurge

Use 32 to 64 fluid ounces of **Facet L** per acre in noncrop areas for suppression and annual growth control of leafy spurge. Apply **Facet L** at yellow bract (prebloom) or in the fall before the first killing frost. For best performance in pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP) on leafy spurge, tank mix 32 fluid ounces per acre of **Facet L** with **Distinct**.

**Table 1. Target Weeds**

Weeds Controlled	
Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Annual Grass Weeds<sup>1</sup> (0 to 2 inches)</b>	
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>

**Table 1. Target Weeds (continued)**

Weeds Controlled (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Annual Broadleaf Weeds (0 to 2 inches)</b>	
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Flax, volunteer	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>
Jointvetch, Northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Morningglory, cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, purple moonflower	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>
Morningglory, tall (common)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
<b>Perennial Broadleaf Weeds</b>	
Bindweed <sup>2</sup> , field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bindweed <sup>2</sup> , hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Weeds Suppressed	
<b>Annual Broadleaf Weeds (0 to 2 inches)</b>	
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Sunflower, wild	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle <sup>2</sup> , Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
<b>Perennial Broadleaf Weeds</b>	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Sowthistle <sup>2</sup> , perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge <sup>2</sup> , leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Thistle <sup>2</sup> , Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>

<sup>1</sup> For best control of annual grass weeds, target application before tillering.

<sup>2</sup> For specific instructions and limitations on bindweed species, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, perennial sowthistle, and Russian thistle, refer to the weed-specific information preceding this table.

# Mode of Action

**Facet® L herbicide**, an auxin agonist classified as a quinoline carboxylic acid, is a systemic herbicide with plant uptake through both foliage and roots. Herbicide symptoms on susceptible plants include twisting, stunting, reddening, and chlorosis.

- **Annual weeds** - Symptoms may take up to two weeks after application to develop with death occurring in about three weeks.
- **Perennial weeds** - Symptoms may not be evident for several weeks after application; full effect may not be evident for 3 to 6 months.

# Resistance Management

**Facet L** has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes. However, repeated applications of a single mode of action in a weed management plan increase the probability of herbicide resistance developing in a population. Therefore, weed management programs should include rotations using herbicides with different modes of action.

# Application Instructions

**Facet L** should be applied by ground equipment whenever possible. **Facet L** may also be applied using aerial equipment in certain states (see **Table 2A** and **Table 2B**). When applying by air, read and follow all drift management information in this labeling.

**Facet L** may be applied as a broadcast or spot spray application. For spot spray application, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum per area application rates in this labeling for broadcast applications. Apply to actively growing weeds only.

For best control of most broadleaf weeds, apply **Facet L** when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum specified or labeled size and may lead to poor control.

In irrigated areas, irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

For best postemergence control, cover weeds thoroughly with spray solution for optimal foliar uptake of **Facet L**. Large leaf canopies can shelter smaller weeds, and this can prevent adequate spray coverage.

# Ground Application

**DO NOT** apply when wind speeds are more than 10 mph at the application site.

**Water Volume.** Use 5 to 40 gallons of water per broadcast acre. When weed foliage is dense, higher spray volumes may be required.

**Spray 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. Ensure sprayer rate controller

hardware (if so equipped) does not allow pressure increase above the desired range.

# Ground Application Equipment

- Use only nozzles spaced up to 20-inches apart that produce uniform spray patterns and thorough coverage. Select nozzles designed to produce larger spray droplets for reduced spray drift. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).
- **DO NOT** use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles.
- **DO NOT** use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.

# Aerial Application

When application with ground spray equipment is not possible, application by aircraft is acceptable if the aerial applicator understands the risks and assumes the liability associated with accidental spray drift from aerial application. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).

**Water Volume.** Apply a minimum of 5 gallons water per broadcast acre.

**DO NOT** make aerial application when:

- Prohibited by state regulations.
- Wind speeds are more than 8 mph at the application site.
- Air temperature is more than 90° F.
- Environmental conditions exist for temperature inversions.

**Facet L** may be applied by air in states listed in **Table 2A** subject to geographic prohibitions listed in **Table 2B**.

**Table 2A. Facet L Aerial Application Permitted**

Arkansas <sup>1</sup>	Nebraska <sup>1</sup>
Colorado <sup>1</sup>	Nevada
Idaho <sup>1</sup>	New Mexico <sup>1</sup>
Illinois	North Dakota <sup>1</sup>
Iowa	Oklahoma <sup>1</sup>
Kansas <sup>1</sup>	Oregon <sup>1</sup>
Louisiana	South Dakota <sup>1</sup>
Minnesota	Texas <sup>1</sup>
Mississippi	Utah <sup>1</sup>
Missouri	Washington <sup>1</sup>
Montana <sup>1</sup>	Wyoming
<sup>1</sup> See <b>Table 2B</b> for specific geographic restrictions where aerial application is not permitted.	

Because of the possible presence of endangered plant species as well as additional state restrictions, aerial application is **NOT** permitted in the geographic areas listed in **Table 2B**.



**Table 2B. Geographic Prohibitions on Aerial Application**

State	County/Geographic Area
Arkansas <sup>1</sup>	The area of Poinsett County one-mile west of Highway No. 1 to two-miles west of Highway No. 1 and one-mile east of Highway No. 163 to Ditch No. 10 from the Craighead/Poinsett county line to the Cross/Poinsett county line  See also, <b>Arkansas Restrictions</b> section for areas where <b>Facet® L herbicide</b> use is prohibited by <b>ANY</b> method of application.
Colorado	Boulder, Delta, Garfield, Jefferson, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Rio Blanco, San Miguel, Weld
Idaho	Idaho, Kootenai, Latah
Kansas	Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Pottawatomie, Riley, Shawnee
Montana	Lake, Missoula
Nebraska	Box Butte, Cherry, Garden, Hall, Lancaster, Morrill, Seward, Sheridan
New Mexico	Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, San Miguel
North Dakota	Ransom, Richland
Oklahoma	Choctaw, Craig, Rogers
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Douglas, Harney, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Wallowa, Washington, Yamhill
South Dakota	Bennett, Brookings, Brown, Clay, Coddington, Day, Deuel, Grant, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Todd, Turner, Union, Yankton
Texas	Bandera, Coke, El Paso, Freestone, Hays, Hudspeth, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Leon, Live Oak, Madison, Mitchell, Nueces, Pecos, Robertson, Runnels, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Washington
Utah	Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Kane, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Washington, Wayne, Weber
Washington	Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Island, Spokane

<sup>1</sup> Because there are additional state restrictions in Arkansas, contact the Arkansas Plant Board or a representative for specific instructions about applying **Facet L** in Arkansas.

## Arkansas Restrictions

**DO NOT** apply **Facet L** (quinclorac) in an area from one-mile west of Highway No. 1 to one-mile east of Highway No. 163 from the Craighead/Poinsett county line to the Cross/Poinsett county line.

## Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

## Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related 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 drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward 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 information presented 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 Inversion**).

### 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 spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended

practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Use a nozzle that can apply a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).

## Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

## Application Height

Making application at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

- **Ground application** - **DO NOT** release spray at a height more than 30-inches above the ground.
- **Aerial application** - **DO NOT** release spray at a height more than 10-feet above the crop canopy, unless a higher application height is required for pilot safety.

## Swath Adjustment

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

## Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. **DO NOT** apply at wind speeds below 2 mph because of variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

- **Ground application** - **DO NOT** apply **Facet® L herbicide** when wind speeds are more than 10 mph at the application site.
- **Aerial application** - **DO NOT** apply **Facet L** when wind speeds are more than 8 mph at the application site.

**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 Inversion

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 because of 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, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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## Additives

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**Postemergence Applications Only** - Add 2 pints of crop oil concentrate (COC) or 1 to 2 pints of methylated seed oil (MSO) per acre for better leaf and stem uptake of the herbicide and enhanced weed control. A nitrogen fertilizer source [ammonium sulfate (AMS), urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)] can be added for better efficacy.

An 80% active nonionic spray surfactant (NIS; 1 quart per 100 gallons of water) and a nitrogen fertilizer source (AMS at 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of water) may be used when **Facet L** is tank mixed with products that restrict the use of oil additives. This may result in reduced weed control with **Facet L**.

**Due to the dry conditions, MSO plus AMS (8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of water) must be used when Facet L is applied alone for bindweed control in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Use of Facet L without additives in these areas will lead to incomplete control.**

Spray deposition aids (drift control additives) may be added to the spray solution to affect spray droplet size and other characteristics and reduce the potential for off-target, accidental spray drift.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

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## Tank Mixing Information

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**Facet L** may be tank mixed with other registered products. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. **DO NOT** use **Facet L** in tank mixes not specified on this label.

Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for tank mix products for use in rice and in-crop grain sorghum.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Facet L** with other

pesticides, additives, or fertilizers. Consult with your local BASF dealer regarding local tank mix options.

## Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components in the sequence indicated in **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.
3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

## Mixing Order

Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.

1. **Water** - Fill clean tank 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
5. **Water-soluble products** (including **Facet® L herbicide**)
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable)
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable)
8. **Remaining quantity of water**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

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## Restrictions and Limitations

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### • Maximum Use Rates

- **DO NOT** apply more than **43 fluid ounces** of **Facet L** per acre per season in rice.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of **64 fluid ounces** of **Facet L** per acre per calendar year to all other use sites except rice.
- Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for maximum single application rates.

### • Restricted-entry Interval (REI)

- **12 hours**

- **DO NOT** apply **Facet L** by air in any state not listed in **Table 2A**. See Table 2B for additional restrictions.

- **DO NOT** apply **Facet L** when air temperature is more than 90° F.

- Select nozzles designed to produce larger spray droplets for reduced spray drift. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).

### • Wind Speed

- **Ground application: DO NOT** apply **Facet L** when wind speeds are more than 10 mph at the application site.
- **Aerial application: DO NOT** apply **Facet L** when wind speeds are more than 8 mph at the application site.

### • Release Height

- **Ground application: DO NOT** release spray at a height more than 30-inches above the ground.
- **Aerial application: DO NOT** release spray at a height more than 10-feet above the crop canopy, unless a higher application height is required for pilot safety.

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment.

- **DO NOT** apply to weeds or grass under stress because of lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, or unsatisfactory control may result.

- **DO NOT** apply to crops subjected to stress conditions such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.

### • Rainfast Period

- **Facet L** is rainfast 6 hours after application.

## Spray Drift to Sensitive Crops

- **DO NOT** allow **Facet L** to drift outside the intended target areas onto other desirable plants, especially sensitive crops belonging to the following plant families, or severe injury will occur.

1. *Solanaceae* - tomato, potato, tobacco, eggplant, peppers (*Capsicum*), among others
2. *Umbelliferae* - celery, parsley, carrot, among others
3. *Leguminosae* - alfalfa, green bean, among others
4. *Convolvulaceae* - sweet potato, among others
5. *Chenopodiaceae* - spinach, sugar beet, among others
6. *Malvaceae* - okra, among others
7. *Cucurbitaceae* - watermelon, cantaloupe, squash, pumpkin, among others
8. *Compositae* - lettuce, sunflower, among others
9. *Linaceae* - flax

- **DO NOT** allow spray containing **Facet L** to drift onto areas where tomatoes are to be planted, have been planted, or onto emerged/transplanted tomatoes, or severe injury will occur.

- **DO NOT** use **Facet L** in tank mixes not specified on this label.



- **Facet® L herbicide** cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Crop Rotation Intervals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In case of crop failure, only rice, spring or winter wheat, or grain sorghum may be immediately replanted. <b>DO NOT</b> plant any crop other than rice, spring or winter wheat, or grain sorghum for 10 months following application.</li> <li>• <b>Wheat may be planted 6 months after a Facet L application in the following states: Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.</b></li> <li>• For alfalfa, carrots, clover, dry beans, flax, lentils, peas, safflower, Solanaceous crops listed in <b>Spray Drift to Sensitive Crops</b> section, and sugar beets, <b>DO NOT</b> replant for 24 months. Conduct a bioassay before planting any of these crops.</li> </ul>

Crop-specific Information
Rice

Whenever possible, apply spray mixtures with ground spray equipment.

**Facet L** can be used for weed control in dry-seeded, water-seeded, and **Clearfield®** rice planting and production cultures. **Facet L** may be applied to rice fields to control barnyardgrass (including propanil-resistant bio-types), other annual grass weeds and certain broadleaf weeds.

### Crop Tolerance

Rice is tolerant to **Facet L** when used according to label use directions and under typical growing conditions. Adverse weather conditions or high use rate from spray overlap or other sources may contribute to leaf twisting, buggy whipping, or other abnormal growth characteristics. In broadcast or water-seeded rice, seed on the soil surface in direct contact with **Facet L** is the most sensitive. These symptoms are typically short-lived, and rice usually recovers without significant stand loss or other injury.

### Application Rate and Timing

#### Irrigation and Flood Water

Best weed control with **Facet L** depends on timely irrigation, including flush irrigation, to maintain moist soil conditions and establishment of permanent flood water. Keep soil moist to maintain weed control. If soil is permitted to dry and weeds emerge, flush irrigate the field to reactivate residual activity of the herbicide while weeds are small (1 inch or less). If needed, make additional **Facet L** applications, but **DO NOT** apply more than **43 fluid ounces** per acre per season.

In water-seeded rice plantings and in pinpoint flood culture, drain all water from the rice field and ensure seedling rice has at least 2 leaves before applying **Facet L**. Rice

seedlings without 2 leaves may be injured. Form flood water levees before applying **Facet L** for more consistent weed control. Residual weed control on the levee is dependent on moist soil conditions on the levee. If soil on the levee dries, erratic weed control may result.

If a heavy rain occurs after applying **Facet L**, drain excess water from the rice field to avoid possible rice injury.

#### Soil Application

**Facet L** can be applied to the soil surface before, during, or after planting dry-seeded rice. Soil texture and clay content determine the use rate for weed control. For best control in high clay content (heavy-texture) soil, use higher specified rates. Refer to **Table 3** for use rates based on soil texture.

#### Foliar Application

**Facet L** can be applied to foliage of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds in dry-seeded and water-seeded rice. When applied to weed foliage, leaves and stems partially uptake the herbicide. Rice must be flushed after foliar application to maximize root absorption for commercially acceptable weed control. Additionally, herbicide reaching the soil surface moves into the soil with rainfall or irrigation, which provides residual weed control.

Weeds are effectively controlled with **Facet L** application rates of 26 to 32 fluid ounces per acre. Refer to **Table 3** for application rates based on weed size or growth stage.

**Table 3. Weeds Controlled, Application Rate, and Application Timing**

Annual Weeds Controlled		Soil Application (fl ozs/A)			Foliar Application (fl ozs/A)	
		Coarse Soil <sup>1</sup>	Medium Soil <sup>2</sup>	Fine Soil <sup>3</sup>	Small Weeds Controlled and Short-term Soil Residual	Large Weeds Controlled and Long-term Soil Residual
Common Name	Scientific Name					
Grass Weeds						
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	22 to 28	32	43	26 to 32 up to 2 inches	26 to 43 2 to 3 inches
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>					
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>					
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>					
Broadleaf Weeds						
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	22 to 28	32	43	26 to 32 up to 2 leaves	32 to 43 up to 3 leaves
Jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>					
Jointvetch, Northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>					
Morningglory, cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>					
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>					
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>					
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>					
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>					
Morningglory, purple moonflower	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>					
Morningglory, tall (common)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>					
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>					
Alligatorweed*	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	n/a

<sup>1</sup> Sandy loam

<sup>2</sup> Silt, loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam

<sup>3</sup> Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, clay, gumbo, and buckshot

\* **Partial control.** Rice must be in at least the 2-leaf stage. For best control, establish permanent flood within 2 days after **Facet® L herbicide** application.

## Rice Tank Mixes

**Facet® L herbicide** controls many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. For more effective weed control or additional weeds controlled, tank mix **Facet L** with other herbicides labeled for weed control in rice. See **Table 4** for tank mix information. Read and follow all use directions, precautions, and restrictions for each herbicide in the spray mixture. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

**Table 4. Tank Mixes with Facet L Application Rate of 22 to 43 fluid ounces per Acre**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tank Mix Product (Refer to tank mix product label for use rates and timing)
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	<b>Basagran® 5L herbicide</b>
Dayflower spp.	<i>Commelina</i> spp.	<b>Basagran 5L</b>
Morningglory, cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	<b>Command® 3ME herbicide</b>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	
Morningglory, purple moonflower	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	
Morningglory, tall (common)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	<b>Basagran 5L</b>
Red rice	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	<b>Newpath® herbicide<sup>1</sup></b>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	<b>Ultra Blazer® herbicide<sup>2</sup></b> or <b>Command 3ME</b>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.	<b>Prowl® H2O herbicide<sup>3</sup></b> or <b>Bolero® 8 EC herbicide<sup>4</sup></b> or <b>Command 3ME</b>

<sup>1</sup> Apply tank mix only on **Clearfield®** rice varieties and hybrids.  
<sup>2</sup> Apply tank mix after rice has reached the 3-leaf stage.  
<sup>3</sup> Apply tank mix to soil surface after planting, before rice emergence, and before sprangletop emergence.  
<sup>4</sup> Apply tank mix to soil surface 1 to 5 days before rice emergence.

In addition to tank mix products described in **Table 4**, the following products may also be tank mixed with **Facet L** for use in rice:

- **Aim® EC herbicide**
- **Beyond® herbicide** (Clearfield rice only)
- **Clincher® SF herbicide**
- **Grasp® SC herbicide**
- **Permit® herbicide**
- **PermitPLUS® herbicide**
- Propanil (various brands)
- **RebelEX® herbicide**
- **Regiment® herbicide**
- **Ricestar® HT herbicide**
- **Sharpen® herbicide**

## Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum Use Rates**
  - **43 fluid ounces** per acre per application
  - **43 fluid ounces** per acre per year (season)
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI)**
  - **DO NOT** apply **Facet® L herbicide** within **40 days** before rice harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply **Facet L** to rice that is heading.
- **DO NOT** use rice straw or processing by-products (such as chaff, hulls, etc.) as soil amendments or mulch for high-value crops such as bedding stock, vegetable transplants, or ornamental and fruit trees.
- **DO NOT** use treated rice fields for aquaculture of edible fish and crustaceans (crayfish).
- After **Facet L** application, **DO NOT** use water from rice cultivation to irrigate any crop other than rice.
- **Soil Restrictions**
  - **DO NOT** use **Facet L** on precision-cut fields until the second rice crop or injury can occur.
  - **DO NOT** use **Facet L** on sand and loamy sand soils.
  - **DO NOT** apply **Facet L** to rice fields with a history of poor water-holding capacity (porous subsoil) or erratic weed control may result.
  - **DO NOT** apply **Facet L** on rice-growing soil that does not have an impermeable hard pan to provide good water-holding capacity.

### Grass Grown For Seed

#### Application Rate

Apply **Facet L** at **22 to 32 fluid ounces** per acre for control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds (see **Weeds Controlled** section).

#### Application Timing

Apply **Facet L** after grass seed harvest and hay removal but before the first killing frost. Refer to **Weeds Controlled** section for use directions.

## Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

**Facet L** may be used in cool-season and warm-season grass grown for seed listed in **Table 5**.

**Table 5. Facet L-tolerant Grass Varieties Grown for Seed**

Cool-season Grass
Bromegrass, meadow
Bromegrass, smooth
Bromegrass, smooth x meadow cross
European dunegrass
Fescue, fine
Fescue, tall
Junegrass
Kentucky bluegrass
Needlegrass, green
Orchardgrass
Quackgrass
Ryegrass, annual
Ryegrass, Indian
Ryegrass, perennial
Wheatgrass, bluebunch
Wheatgrass, bluebunch x quack cross
Wheatgrass, crested
Wheatgrass, fairway
Wheatgrass, fairway x crested cross
Wheatgrass, intermediate
Wheatgrass, pubescent
Wheatgrass, Siberian
Wheatgrass, slender
Wheatgrass, tall
Wheatgrass, thickspike
Wheatgrass, Western
Wildrye, Altai
Wildrye, basin
Wildrye, beardless
Wildrye, Dahurian
Wildrye, mammoth
Wildrye, Russian
Warm-season Grass
Bermudagrass
Bluestem, big
Bluestem, little
Bluestem, sand
Grama, blue
Grama, side-oats
Sandreed, prairie
Switchgrass

## Fallow Systems, Preplant Grain Sorghum, and Preplant Wheat

### Application Rate and Timing

**Facet® L herbicide** can be applied in fallow areas, preplant grain sorghum, and preplant wheat (unless otherwise noted) at **22 fluid ounces** per acre for control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds (see **Table 1**). For bindweed control with **Facet L**, refer to weed-specific information in **Weeds Controlled** section.

### Timing-specific Instructions

When **Facet L** is applied as a preplant treatment in wheat, plant wheat at least 1-inch deep. Shallow planting (less than 1-inch deep) may result in possible crop injury when wheat is subjected to drought or other stress conditions.

See **Table 6** for tank mix partners with **Facet L** in fallow systems, preplant grain sorghum, and preplant wheat.

### Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

**Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming**

Wheat may be planted 6 months after a **Facet L** application.

**Table 6. Tank Mix Partners with Facet L in Fallow Systems, Preplant Grain Sorghum, Preplant Wheat and In-crop Grain Sorghum**

Use Site	Timing	Herbicide Tank Mix Partners (Refer to tank mix partner herbicide label for use rates and timing)
Wheat	Preplant	2,4-D
Fallow systems		<b>Clarity® herbicide</b> glyphosate
Grain Sorghum	Preplant	2,4-D Atrazine <b>Clarity</b> glyphosate
	Postemergence	2,4-D Atrazine <b>Clarity</b> <b>Peak® herbicide</b> <b>Buctril® herbicide</b> <b>Buctril + atrazine</b>

## In-crop Grain Sorghum

### Application Rate and Timing

Apply **Facet L** to grain sorghum at **22 to 32 fluid ounces** per acre from preemergence to postemergence (plants up to 12-inches tall) for control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds (see **Table 1**).

For best annual grass control, apply **Facet L** at **22 to 32 fluid ounces** per acre in a tank mix with atrazine when weeds are less than 2-inches tall.

**DO NOT** use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for postemergence application of **Facet L** to grain sorghum.

See **Table 6** for tank mix partners with **Facet L** in postemergence grain sorghum.

## Noncrop Areas (Fencelines, Roadsides, and Rights-of-way)

### Application Rate and Timing

**Facet L** may be applied to noncrop areas (fencelines, roadsides, highway medians, utilities, and railroad and pipeline rights-of-way) for control of certain weeds in the Noxious Weed Control Programs, Districts, or Areas including broadcast or spot treatments.

Apply **22 to 32 fluid ounces** of **Facet L** per acre for control of annual weeds, or **32 to 64 fluid ounces** per acre for other perennial weeds (see **Table 1**). For bindweed control with **Facet L**, refer to weed-specific information in **Weeds Controlled** section.

**DO NOT** apply more than a total of **64 fluid ounces** of **Facet L** per acre per calendar year.

**Facet L** may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use in noncrop areas unless prohibited on the respective product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.



## Pasture (including pasture grown for hay), Rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP), and Switchgrass Establishment and Maintenance

**Facet® L herbicide** may be used in cool-season and warm-season pasture and rangeland grass listed in **Table 8**.

### Application Rate and Timing

**Facet L** may be used in established pasture, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP), and switchgrass establishment and maintenance as a postemergence product with residual control.

**Facet L** may be applied at **12 to 64 fluid ounces** per acre to control grass and broadleaf weeds, including field bindweed and leafy spurge (refer to weed-specific information in **Weeds Controlled** section and **Table 7**).

**Table 7. Application Rate/Acre**

Pasture (including pasture grown for hay), Rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP), and Switchgrass Establishment and Maintenance	
Target Weeds	Rate/Acre (fl ozs product)
Grass and broadleaf control	22 to 32
Bindweed control*	22 to 32
Bindweed maintenance*	12
Leafy spurge control	32** to 64
* See weed-specific information in <b>Weeds Controlled</b> section. ** Suppression only; must be tank mixed with <b>Distinct® herbicide</b> for effective control.	

### Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes

**Facet L** may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use in pasture and rangeland unless prohibited on the respective product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

### Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** cut treated area for hay within 7 days after treatment; however, there is no waiting-period restriction on grazing forage following application of **Facet L** at labeled rates.
- **DO NOT** apply to water or areas where surface water is present.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigation ditches or areas that act as a channel for water entering cropland.

**Table 8. Facet L-tolerant Pasture and Rangeland Grass**

Cool-season Grass
Bromegrass, meadow
Bromegrass, smooth
Bromegrass, smooth x meadow cross
European dunegrass
Fescue, fine*
Fescue, tall
Junegrass
Kentucky bluegrass
Needle-and-thread
Needlegrass, green
Orchardgrass
Ryegrass, annual
Ryegrass, Indian
Ryegrass, perennial
Wheatgrass, bluebunch
Wheatgrass, bluebunch x quack cross
Wheatgrass, crested
Wheatgrass, fairway
Wheatgrass, fairway x crested cross
Wheatgrass, intermediate
Wheatgrass, pubescent
Wheatgrass, Siberian
Wheatgrass, slender
Wheatgrass, tall
Wheatgrass, thickspike
Wheatgrass, Western
Wildrye, Altai
Wildrye, basin
Wildrye, beardless
Wildrye, Dahurian
Wildrye, mammoth
Wildrye, Russian
Warm-season Grass
Bermudagrass**
Bluestem, big
Bluestem, little
Bluestem, sand
Buffalograss
Eastern gamagrass
Grama, blue
Grama, side-oats
Indiangrass
Lovegrass
Sandreed, prairie
Switchgrass
* Apply <b>Facet L</b> only to fine fescue blends.
** <b>Facet L</b> application to Bermudagrass may result in temporary yellowing (chlorosis) under certain conditions.

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The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, 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 weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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