

FallOut™

herbicide

For Burndown Use Prior to Planting Soybeans

Active Ingredients

By Weight

Chlorimuron Ethyl Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	22.7%
Tribenuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	6.8%
Other Ingredients	70.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

This product is a water-dispersible granule containing 29.5% active ingredient by weight.

EPA Reg. No. 352-635-85588

EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-888-261-1410 for medical emergencies involving this product.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the material 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-resistant category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any water proof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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, made of any water proof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

FallOut™ herbicide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Agsurf directions. Agsurf will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Agsurf.

FallOut™ herbicide is for use as a pre-plant burndown herbicide prior to planting soybeans in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain that FallOut™ herbicide is registered in your state.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FallOut™ herbicide is a water-dispersible granule formulation used at a rate of 1.1 - 3.3 ounces per acre for burndown and residual weed control prior to soybean planting in no-till or conservation tillage fields.

For season-long control of all broadleaf and grass weeds following application of FallOut™ herbicide, a planned sequential program is required.

FallOut™ herbicide is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. FallOut™ herbicide should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

Do not apply to frozen ground.

Use only in the geographies identified in the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

FallOut™ herbicide is absorbed through the foliage and roots of plants where it rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic and the growing point subsequently dies. Weed species that are suppressed instead of controlled may remain green, but will be stunted and noncompetitive.

FallOut™ herbicide will provide the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Degree of control depends on: rate used; weed spectrum; weed size (use adequate spray volume to get coverage); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants. Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- drought
- water-saturated soil
- disease
- insect injury
- prior herbicide injury

Rainfast interval

Do not apply FallOut™ herbicide if rain is expected within 2 hours or weed control may decrease.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GEOGRAPHIC USE REGIONS

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (west of State Route 63 and north of I-80), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee). **Do not use FALLOUT™ HERBICIDE in the Northern Region.**

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 or east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the “Black Belt” where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the “Black Belt” where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183). **Do not use FALLOUT™ HERBICIDE in Florida.**

TIMING TO CROP

FallOut™ herbicide can be applied to no-till or conservation tillage fields after the fall harvest at the following intervals prior to planting soybeans.

- For 1.1 up to and including 2.2 oz/ac FALLOUT™ HERBICIDE, plant soybeans a minimum of 7 days after FALLOUT™ HERBICIDE application. In the states of AL, AR, LA, bootheel of MO, MS and TN applications can be made up to the time of planting.
- For >2.2 up to 3.3 oz/ac FALLOUT™ HERBICIDE, plant soybeans a minimum of 14 days after FALLOUT™ HERBICIDE application.

TIMING TO WEEDS: BURNDOWN

For best results, apply to annual weeds that are up to 3 inches in height or diameter and to perennial weeds that are up to 6 inches in height or diameter. Where the rate is not restricted by soil pH, use higher FallOut™ herbicide rates for improved residual activity.

RATE

In medium and fine soils of 1.5 - 4% organic matter	Rate oz/acre
Central Region Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the bootheel), Nebraska, New Jersey, New York*, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin* .	
no soil pH restriction**	1.1
composite soil pH of 7 or less	1.5 - 3.3
Southern Region Alabama†, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (bootheel region only), Mississippi†, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (fields east of Rte 183)	
no soil pH restriction	1.1 to 1.65
composite soil pH of 7 or less	> 1.65 - 3.3
* In the portions of Wisconsin and New York in the Central Region, the use rate is limited to no greater than 1.1 oz/acre.	
** In Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, do not apply the 1.1 oz/acre rate to soils exceeding pH 7.6. In all other states, the soil pH is unrestricted for the 1.1 oz/acre rate.	
† except the ‘Black Belt’ soils, where pH must be less than 7.0.	

Weeds Controlled - Burndown

For the best burndown results, the addition of 2,4-D LVE is recommended, and is required for control of some weeds.

FallOut™ herbicide, applied at 1.1 - 3.3 oz/acre, will burndown the following weeds.

Table 1. Burndown control of emerged winter annuals, perennials, and summer annual weeds.

Bittercress, small-flowered Bushy wallflower Buttercup, smallflower Butterweed Chickweed, common Dandelion Deadnettle, purple, and red Garlic, wild* Henbit Lambsquarters* Lettuce, prickly Maretail (horseweed)* Mustard, tansy, wild Pennycress, field	Pepperweed Pigweed Ragweed, common Ragweed, giant Shepherd’s-purse Smartweed, annual Speedwell, field and purslane Sunflower Thistle, Canada (above ground portion) Velvetleaf Whitlowgrass Yellow rocket
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* Addition of 8 ozai/acre 2,4-D LVE is required for all FallOut™ herbicide rates.

Weeds Controlled - Preemergence

Fall through early Spring applications of 1.1 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide will provide limited residual control of listed weeds to contribute to a clean seedbed at normal planting times.

Fall through early Spring applications of 1.5 - 3.3 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide will provide acceptable preemergence control, or partial control (suppression), of the following weeds through normal planting dates.

Table 2. Weeds controlled or suppressed preemergence

Control	Suppression
Cocklebur	Annual grasses*
Lambsquarters	(foxtails, barnyardgrass,
Henbit	crabgrass, panicum)
Marestail	Chickweed, common
Pigweed, redroot and smooth	Jimsonweed
Purslane speedwell	Morningglory, annual*
Ragweed, common	Nutsedge, yellow*
Smartweed, annual	Prickly sida (teaweed)*
Winter annual mustards (pennycress, bittercress, shepherd's-purse, whitlowgrass, yellow rocket)	Ragweed, giant* Velvetleaf

* With 1.1 oz/acre applications of FallOut™ herbicide, heavy weed pressure, delayed planting, or adverse environmental conditions may require additional burndown control measures at planting. For enhanced residual control, products such as 2-4 oz/acre "Sencor", or other metribuzin containing pesticides labeled for this use, may be tank mixed with 1.1 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide.

In addition to the weeds noted in the tables above FallOut™ herbicide has activity on a range of other weeds. Consult Agsurf Fact Sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies for information on other weeds controlled.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of FallOut™ herbicide must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. Crop oil concentrate is the required adjuvant system unless tank mixing with a product that precludes use of crop oil concentrate.

Consult local Agsurf fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with FallOut™ herbicide, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) - Petroleum or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Agsurf Product Management. Consult separate Agsurf technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

TANK MIXTURES

Tank Mix Restrictions

When tank mixing FallOut™ herbicide with any other approved soybean pesticides, always read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of the FallOut™ herbicide and tank mix partner(s) labels. If those directions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product(s) with FallOut™ herbicide. When tank mixing, the most restrictive labeling applies.

For Additional Control of Emerged Grass and Broadleaf Weeds

To burndown annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above when they exceed the recommended heights, FallOut™ herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of products registered for use on soybeans, such as: "Gramoxone" Extra, 2,4-D LVE, "Sencor", "Assure" II, or glyphosate-containing products. When tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, replace the crop oil concentrate with nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gallons final spray volume) and follow the manufacturer's

instructions for ammonium sulfate addition. To select the proper tank mix burndown product, identify the weeds to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed.

For Additional Residual Control of Grass and Broadleaf Weeds

In addition to tank mixtures for burndown, FallOut™ herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of preemergence herbicides registered for soybeans, such as “Cinch” or “Sencor”.

PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS

FallOut™ herbicide applied in the fall or early spring will not provide season-long preemergence control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

- For season-long control in glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, follow FallOut™ herbicide with an in-season glyphosate-containing herbicide.
- For season-long control in conventional soybeans, follow FallOut™ herbicide with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds.

To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of FallOut™ herbicide followed by other herbicides containing Chlorimuron ethyl, such as “Classic” or “Synchrony” XP, carefully consider: the soil pH, the directions below, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

Applications of 1.1 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide to soils with pH greater than 7:

Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl containing herbicides (such as “Classic” and “Synchrony” XP) except in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO (bootheel), MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, and TX, where up to 0.5 oz/acre “Classic” may be applied.

Applications of 1.5 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide to soils with pH greater than 7:

Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl containing herbicides (such as “Classic” and “Synchrony” XP).

Applications of 1.1 - 3.3 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide to soils with pH of 7 or less:

A single postemergence application of “Classic” or “Synchrony” XP may be applied at the rates specified below.

FallOut™ herbicide oz/acre	Sequential Application of “Classic” herbicide oz/acre *	Sequential Application of “Synchrony” XP herbicide oz/acre *
up to 2.6	up to 0.75	up to 0.75
up to 3.0	up to 0.5	up to 0.375
up to 3.2	up to 0.33	up to 0.375
up to 3.3	up to 0.25	-

* Refer to the “Classic” and/or “Synchrony” XP herbicide labels for specific information regarding use rates, application timing, crop rotations, and other restrictions and precautions.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Even though FallOut™ herbicide may be applied in the fall, for the purposes of re-cropping, do not start counting months for re-cropping until normal soybean planting time in the spring.

Crop rotation intervals noted in Table 3 below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions (see IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH section of this label).

Rotational Crops, Central and Southern Regions

(Refer to specific state geographies in the descriptions below)

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 or east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the “Black Belt” where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the “Black Belt” where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183). **Do not use FallOut™ herbicide in Florida.**

Central Region

- For applications of 1.1 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide to any pH soil, follow Rotational Interval 1 in Table 3.
- For applications of FallOut™ herbicide greater than 1.1 oz/acre, including all sequential recommendations in this label, follow Rotational Interval 3 in Table 3.

Southern Region

- For applications of 1.1 - 1.65 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide to any pH soil, follow Rotational Interval 2 in Table 3.
- For applications of FallOut™ herbicide greater than 1.65 oz/acre, including all sequential recommendations in this label, follow Rotational Interval 3 in Table 3.

Table 3. Rotational Intervals (in months) for 1.1 - 3.3 oz/acre FallOut™ herbicide

(including all sequential recommendations in this label)

Crop ^(a)	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3
Cereal Grains, Pasture Grasses	3	3	4
Dry Beans Kidney Beans Peas Snap Beans	9	9	12
Field Corn ^(b)	9	Not applicable	10 ^(c)
Field Corn ^(b) (states of AR, KY, MO (bootheel only), NC, OK, TN, and TX)	Not applicable	8	Not applicable
Field Corn ^(b) (states of AL, GA, LA, MS, and SC)	Not applicable	7	Not applicable
Sweet Corn	18	18	18
Popcorn	9	9	Not applicable
Sorghum	9	9	12/10 ^(d)
Tobacco (transplant)	9	9	10
Tomato (transplant)	9	9	10
Peanuts	15	6	8
Rice	15	9 ^(e)	10
Cotton	9	8	10
Alfalfa	12	9	10
Clover	12	9	12
Cabbage Canola (rapeseed) Cucumber Flax Lentils Mustard Pumpkins Sunflower Watermelon	18	18	18
Carrots Onions Sugar Beets Any Crop not listed	30	30	18/30 ^(f)
Sweet Potatoes, Yams	30	10	18/30 ^(f)
Potatoes	30	30	18/30 ^(f)
Potatoes (NC, VA) ^(g)	8 ^(g)	8 ^(g)	18

(a) If a sequential application containing chlorimuron-ethyl ("Classic" or "Synchrony" XP) is applied after August 1, extend the rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn, cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco and tomato.

(b) For the purpose of Rotational Crop Guidance, the term 'field corn' is defined to include only corn grown for grain or silage, or for seed corn.

(c) In the states of DE, KY, MD, MO (bootheel), NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, field corn may be recropped after 9 months if the total Chlorimuron ethyl applied does not exceed 0.64 oz/acre.

(d) FallOut™ herbicide treated fields in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO (bootheel), MS, NJ, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA, or VW may be recropped to sorghum after 10 months. In all other states, the rotational interval is 12 months.

- (e) In soils with pH 7.0 or less, replant rice after 9 months. In soils with pH greater than 7.0 and a FallOut™ herbicide rate no greater than 1.1 oz/ac, rice may be replanted after 10 months, as long as no other chlorimuron-ethyl containing product (eg “Classic”, “Synchrony” XP) was applied in the same season as the FallOut™ herbicide. In soils with pH greater than 7.0 and a FallOut™ herbicide rate >1.1 oz/ac, or where 1.1 oz/ac was followed with other chlorimuron-ethyl containing products, the recrop to rice is 18 months.
- (f) FallOut™ herbicide treated fields in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO (bootheel), MS, NJ, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA, or VW may be recropped to carrots, onions, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, yams and potatoes after 18 months. In all other states the rotational interval is 30 months.
- (g) States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Subsampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample those soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as:
 - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads
 - river bottoms subject to flooding
 - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
 - eroded hillsides,
 - along drain lines,
 - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling of the upper 3 inches is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using 1:1 soil:water suspension.

FALLOUT™ HERBICIDE MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of FallOut™ herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the FallOut™ herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the FallOut™ herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Thoroughly mix FallOut™ herbicide with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required spray adjuvants (crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer).
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If FallOut™ herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the FallOut™ herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the FallOut™ herbicide.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of FallOut™ 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, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Many crops are highly sensitive to FallOut™ herbicide. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with crops other than fallow fields should be avoided (see also SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT).

For all application systems, use 50-mesh or larger strainer screens.

GROUND APPLICATION

Broadcast Application

- Use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance.
- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE Standard S572. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage in a minimum of 3 GPA.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

Do not apply FallOut™ herbicide by air in the state of New York.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

FallOut™ herbicide is measured using the FallOut™ herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using FallOut™ herbicide, and then properly cleaned out following application. Clean all application equipment before applying FallOut™ herbicide. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of FallOut™ herbicide, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note:

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying FallOut™ herbicide, read and follow label directions for proper disposal of the rinsate of the product previously sprayed.
- Steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks will help to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.
- When FallOut™ herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined. Choose the most appropriate procedure(s) for cleanout.
- When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of FallOut™ herbicide, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tank, hoses, and boom with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gal of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank. Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner recommended in separately published Agsurf bulletins may be used.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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 lowdrift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications must not occur during a local surface temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

FallOut™ herbicide 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Air Assisted (air blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

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

Allow 14 days after application before grazing or feeding forage or hay.

FallOut™ herbicide should not be used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (such as iron chlorosis). Crop injury may occur.

Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with “Glean”, “Ally”, or “Finesse” herbicides in the states of Kansas or Nebraska without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.

Injury to or loss of desirable vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply FallOut™ herbicide or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- Avoid storage of pesticide near well sites.
- Keep FallOut™ herbicide from coming in contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying other crops. Failure to remove even small amounts of FallOut™ herbicide from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops. (See the Sprayer Cleanup section of this label for instructions.)
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Follow rotational crop interval directions listed elsewhere on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse 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 it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with FallOut™ herbicide containing Chlorimuron ethyl and Tribenuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with FallOut™ herbicide containing Chlorimuron ethyl and Tribenuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact Agsurf at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact Agsurf at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact Agsurf at 1-888-261-1410, day or night.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Agsurf. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. **WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

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