

Latir™

GROUP 14 | 2 HERBICIDE

| ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: | % BY WT. |
|---------------------|----------|
| Flumioxazin*: | 31.5% |
| Imazethapyr**: | 23.5% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | 45.0% |
| TOTAL: | 100.0% |

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione
** (+)-2-[4-5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid
Latir is a water dispersible granule containing 31.5% flumioxazin and 23.5% imazethapyr.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-258 EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001^{BT}
37429-GA-002^{BO}; 37429-GA-003^{BV}
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

How can we help?
1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
d/b/a ADAMA
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604



Net Contents
10 pounds

ADAMA

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

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

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 INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container 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 offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For additional First Aid, precautionary, handling and use statements, see inside of this booklet.

PULL HERE TO OPEN ▲

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FOR WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS

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HERBICIDE

ADAMA

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| IF IN EYES: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
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| HOTLINE NUMBER | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information. | |

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride,
- Shoes and socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands 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 the product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not apply where run-off is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off and is recommended.

Groundwater Advisory: A chemical in this pesticide (imazethapyr) is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this pesticide in areas where soil is permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum, 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or appli-

cation equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. This product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use with or store near oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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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 such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LATIR™ is a selective herbicide for preemergence control or suppression of susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain annual grasses and sedges in soybeans. LATIR also offers control of certain emerged broadleaf weeds when applied as part of a burndown treatment. LATIR has two modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species.

The mode of action of LATIR involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Pre-emergence applications of LATIR require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. LATIR must be activated by 0.5 to 1.0 inch of rainfall or irrigation water or erratic weed control will result. If adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") is not received within 7 to 10 days after the LATIR treatment, a shallow cultivation may be needed to aid in activation to obtain desired weed control. When sufficient moisture is received after dry conditions, LATIR will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds is dependent on the weed species and the depth of the root system in the soil. Soil applications of LATIR must be made before the crop emerges. Following application, susceptible weed species may germinate and emerge. Seedling weeds will then either turn brown or die shortly after being exposed to light, or will cease growing, turn yellow and then turn brown from the growing point out. Susceptible species usually do not grow past the cotyledon stage before they die from either mode of action. Less susceptible species may remain green, but will be stunted and non-competitive.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

LATIR is both a Group 14 herbicide (a protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitor) and a Group 2 herbicide (an acetolactate synthase ALS inhibitor) based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America and as classified by the Herbicide Resistant Action Committee (HRAC). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 14 and/or Group 2

herbicides. Weed species with natural or acquired resistance to Group 14 and/or Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 and/or Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 14 and 2 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, the herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider using diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of LATIR or other Group 2 and/or 14 herbicides that have a similar mode of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different modes of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or premix rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program and Integrated Resistance Management (IRM) program.
- Use labeled rate and directions for use to delay selection for resistance.
- Monitor treated weed populations to facilitate the early identification of weeds shifts and/or weed resistance development (also provides direction on future weed management practices).
- Control escaped weeds by implementing measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively is one of the best ways to contain resistant populations.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not make more than one application of LATIR per growing season.
- Do not apply more than 4.25 oz of LATIR per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- LATIR may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or pre-emergence (after planting).
- Pre-emergence application of LATIR must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Do not make applications when soybeans have begun to crack.
- Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking if applications have been made.
- Do not tank mix LATIR with chloracetamide-containing products such as: Flufenacet (Axiom®), s-metolachlor (Dual II Magnum®);

metolachlor (Parallel®), dimethenamid-P(Outlook®), Acetochlor (Warrant®) or alachlor (INTRRO®) or clomazone-containing products such as (Command®), unless directed by state 24(c) labeling. Soybean injury may occur if the above products are used on a field previously treated with LATIR.

- Spray equipment used to apply LATIR should not be used to for other foliar applications until proper cleanup procedures have been followed. See sprayer cleanup section of this label.

When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under the **AERIAL APPLICATION** section.

PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Pre-emergence Application Important: Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by not using on poorly drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep and completely covering seeds with soil prior to pre-emergence applications.

Moisture is necessary to activate LATIR in soil for residual weed control. If weeds begin to emerge, irrigate (1/4 inch of water) or cultivate uniformly with shallow tillage equipment, such as a rotary hoe, that will not damage the crop. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of LATIR and should be avoided.

Burndown Application

For best results, LATIR should be applied to actively growing plants. Applying LATIR under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply LATIR when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. LATIR is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F. LATIR is rainfast 1 hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within 1 hour of application or efficacy may be reduced. Adjuvants are recommended when applying LATIR, see section labeled Adjuvants for weed burndown application. Reduced weed control may occur when burndown applications are made to fields where heavy crop/or weed residue exist.

Herbicide Rate

LATIR application rate for pre-emergence application, as well as when used as part of a burndown residual program, should be based upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for pre-emergence control. Select the proper LATIR rate from Tables 1. Table 2 lists weeds that are controlled or suppressed by LATIR.

Timing to Soybeans

LATIR may be applied up to 3 days after planting but before soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans emerge will result in severe crop injury. Select LATIR rate from Tables 1 or 2, according to anticipated weed spectrum.

Soil Characteristics

Application of LATIR to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require a higher rate than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Pre-emergence Application

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gals of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage application. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendation for pre-emergence herbicide application.

Burndown Application

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use 15 to 30 gals of spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 30 gals per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for post-emergence herbicide application.

Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown

Burndown control of weeds from LATIR requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. ADAMA recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. A methylated seed oil (MSO), which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil, or MSO surfactant blend, may be used when applying LATIR as part of a burndown program. Certain tank mixes and/or use patterns may require the use of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) in place of a MSO or MSO blends. The NIS must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Also, spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a MSO & MSO blends or NIS to enhance weed control. The addition of AMS does not replace the need for MSO & MSO blends or NIS. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test. COC may also be used at 1 to 2 pt/a.

Adjuvant Rates for Burndown

MSO, MSO blends or COC at 1 to 2 pts/A or NIS at 0.25-0.50% v/v. The addition of spray grade AMS at 8.5 to 17 lbs per 100 gals of spray solution may be added in addition to the MSO, MSO blends, COC or NIS.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when the wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site.

For ground applications:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

For aerial applications:

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45°.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Spray Drift Management** section.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle-type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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

Applications should be made at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not make at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is recommended for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

RUNOFF AND WIND EROSION PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing LATIR to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

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

MIXING PROCEDURES

Jar Test to Determine Compatibility of Adjuvants and LATIR

When using LATIR and an adjuvant, such as in stale seed bed or reduced tillage situations, a jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of LATIR, when using LATIR for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pt of the water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature that will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1/2 tsp of LATIR to the quart jar, gently mix until product dissolves.
3. Add 4 Tbsp or about 2 fl oz of the MSO/MSO blend, COC to the quart jar, gently mix. If a NIS is being used in a tank mix, add 1/2 tsp of the NIS in place of the MSO/MSO blend.

4. If AMS is being used, add 0.66 oz to the quart jar.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed, the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
 - a. Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface
 - b. Clabbering: thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin
 - c. Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.

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

Sprayer Preparation and Cleanup

Before applying LATIR start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, should be cleaned to ensure no residues from the previous spraying operation remain in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including the sulfonylurea and Phenoxy herbicides, are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment should be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply LATIR.

Sprayer Cleaning

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following LATIR application. After LATIR is applied, the following steps should be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add 1 gal. of 3% household ammonia or its equivalent for every 100 gals. Of water, circulate through the sprayer for 5 minutes and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system, allowing clean solution to spray through the open diaphragm. If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. To enhance removal of LATIR from the spray system, add a tank cleaner, in place of ammonia and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned before it is used to apply post-emergence pesticides. Equipment with LATIR residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 of desired level with clean water. A preslurry may be used to ensure optimal mixing.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of LATIR. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. If tank mixing

LATIR with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.

3. Add any required adjuvants.
4. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitation should continue until spray solution has been applied.
5. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. LATIR should be applied within 6-8 hours of mixing.

Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply LATIR in 7 to 10 gals of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for pre-emergence weed control, apply LATIR in 5 to 10 gals of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. 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.

Aerial Application Nozzle Selection and Orientation

Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives

Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendation. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Broadcast Applications

Apply LATIR, and LATIR tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (pre-emergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

Band Applications

When banding, use proportionately less water and LATIR per acre.

Aerial Applications

LATIR may be applied by air using properly calibrated nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing minimal amounts of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage. Apply a minimum of five (5) gallons of finished spray per acre. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift.
- Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft. of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply LATIR by air within 100 ft of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product within 40- ft. of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.



CROP FAILURE

If the crop treated with LATIR is lost due to a catastrophe, such as hail or other forms of inclement weather, soybeans can be replanted immediately. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the CROP ROTATION INTERVALS on the LATIR label. Where a tank mix is used, refer to the tank mix partner's label(s) for any additional replant instructions.

LATIR HERBICIDE USE AREAS

LATIR may be applied to soybeans only in the states or parts of states shaded in the map below: (In Minnesota LATIR may be applied south of state highway 210. In Texas, LATIR may be applied east of state highway 83).

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Prior to using LATIR, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans. Shown below are the minimum intervals in months from the time of LATIR application until LATIR treated soil may be replanted with the crops listed. When LATIR is tank mixed with other herbicide(s), refer to all those labels for re-cropping instructions, following the intervals that are the most restrictive. For crops not listed, the interval is 40 months in addition to a successful field bioassay.

ROTATIONAL CROPS: POST APPLICATION PLANTING INTERVALS

In most cases, normal growth of rotational crops can be expected when LATIR is used in accordance with this label. However, crop damage is always a risk due to possible variations in and extremes of agronomic and environmental factors.

The following crops can be planted following an application of LATIR at the specified interval:

Restriction

- Do not plant crops prior to the end of the specified interval or crop injury may result.

Refer to the **Rotational Crops: Exceptions** section for additional intervals.

| Crop | Post Application Interval |
|--|--|
| Peanuts, soybeans | Crops may be planted immediately after application |
| Alfalfa, edible beans, peas, clover – 3.2 oz/A of LATIR or less | 4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 8 months if no tillage is performed |
| Alfalfa, edible beans and peas, clover – 3.21-4.25 oz/A of LATIR | 6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed |
| Rye**, Wheat ¹ | 4 months after application |
| Field corn ¹ , field corn grown for seed ¹ | 8 ½ months after application |
| Barley ¹ , tobacco | 9 ½ months after application |
| Cotton ¹ **** Lettuce Oats Popcorn Rye**** Safflower Sorghum Sunflower Sweet corn | 18 months after application |
| Flax, potatoes | 26 months after application |
| All crops not listed elsewhere in this table***** | 40 months after application |

*IR, Clearfield, and IMR corn hybrids may be planted after 4 months where LATIR was applied at 4.25 ounces or less.

**Except in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Highway 210

***See below for details on a Cotton Rotation interval after treatment with LATIR to clover or alfalfa grown for seed.

****in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Highway 210

*****Prior to planting crops not listed in the above table, 40 months after treatment with LATIR, a field bioassay must be completed consisting of the following: in the previously treated area, a test strip (which must contain variation in soil pH and soil type, as well as knolls and low areas, must be planted with the intended rotational crop and grown to maturity. If there is no crop injury in the test strip after the crops have reached maturity, the intended rotational crop may be planted in the previously treated area the next year.

Refer to the **Rotational Crops: Exceptions** section for additional intervals

The yield of some crops (e.g. sugar beets) may be reduced when soil pH is less than 6.5. If lime is applied to the area in order to adjust soil pH before rotational crops not listed in this section are planted, the lime treatment must take place a minimum of 12 months before the rotational crop is planted.

| ROTATIONAL CROPS: EXCEPTIONS | |
|---|---|
| Crop | Use Directions |
| Barley | In Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia: plant barley a minimum of 4 months after treatment. In North Dakota: plant barley a minimum of 18 months after treatment. When LATIR is applied up to 3.2 oz/A, do not plant barley for a minimum of 4 months after treatment. |
| Corn inbred lines* | Plant corn inbred seed lines in the season following application |
| Sweet corn** Popcorn** | In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee and Wisconsin: plant sweet corn and popcorn varieties in the season following application. Some crop damage may occur in popcorn and sweet corn planted within 18 months of treatment with the product. Restriction Fresh market sweet corn varieties must be planted a minimum of 18 months after application. |
| Bahigrass Cabbage Canteloupe Cucumber Onion Pepper (Sweet) transplants Potato (Irish) Potato (Sweet) transplants Tomato transplants Watermelon | In Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia: do not plant until a minimum of 18 months following an application. |
| Cotton | In North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia: in areas where LATIR has been applied to peanuts in the previous season in sandy loam/loamy sand and where there has been more than 16 inches of irrigation/rain between treatment and October in the same year of application, cotton can be planted a minimum of 9 ½ months following treatment. Cotton Rotation Interval Based on Precipitation/Irrigation The following are the crop rotation intervals following application of LATIR in clover or alfalfa grown for seed. The following guidance does not apply to clover/alfalfa grown for forage or hay. (use the 18-month rotational interval for clover/alfalfa grown for forage or hay) Where precipitation/irrigation requirements are less than 36" or 3 acre feet of water, crops may be planted 40 months after application. Where precipitation/irrigation requirements are equal to or more than 36" or 3 acre feet of water, crops may be planted 18 months after application. |
| Field corn, field corn grown for seed* | In Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming: do not plant until a minimum of 9 ½ months following application. |
| Snap beans | When LATIR is applied up to 3.2 oz/A, do not plant snap beans for a minimum of 3 months after treatment. |
| Wheat | East of Highway I-35: Do not plant wheat for a minimum of 3 months following application. |

*Applicators must contact the seed company for directions on planting corn grown for seed in areas which have been treated with LATIR in the previous season. Crop damage is always a risk due to possible variations in and extremes of agronomic and environmental factors, as well as variations in agronomic practices.

**Contact the processor company/popcorn company for directions on crop tolerance when planning to plant popcorn or sweet corn the season following an application. Crop damage (delayed maturity/stunting) is always a risk due to possible variations in and extremes of agronomic and environmental factors, as well as variations in agronomic practices.

SOYBEAN WEED CONTROL

Additional Pre-emergence Broadleaf Control

LATIR can be tank mixed with metribuzin (Glory®), linuron or pendimethalin for additional weed control in soybeans.

Additional Pre-emergence Grass Control

LATIR can be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Command® for additional grass control. Tank mixes with chloroacetamide containing products such as: flufenacet (Axiom), s-metolachlor (Dual II Magnum, Boundary), metolachlor (Parallel, Tailwind®), dimethenamid-P (Outlook), Acetochlor (Warrant) or alachlor (INTRRO), may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with LATIR, unless directed by state 2(ee) or 24(c) labeling. Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed.

LATIR, when applied according to label use directions, will *control* the broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1 for pre-emergence treatment of broadleaf weeds, and will *control or suppress* grasses and sedges listed in Table 2 for pre-emergence treatment of grasses and sedges.

Table 1. Broadleaf weeds controlled by a pre-emergence application of LATIR with specified organic matter and soil type.

| Common Name | | | Organic Matter | Soil Type | LATIR rate/A |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Annual sowthistle | Golden crownbeard | Redmaids | 0.5% to 2.5% | All soil types | 3.2 oz |
| Black mustard | Green tansymustard | Redroot pigweed | | | |
| Black nightshade | Hairy nightshade | Shepherdspurse | | | |
| Bristly starbur | Henbit | Smooth pigweed | | | |
| Buffalobur | Horseweed | Spotted spurge | | | |
| Carpetweed | Kochia | Spurred anoda | | | |
| Common chickweed | Ladythumb smartweed | Swinecress | | | |
| Common lambsquarters | Little mallow | Teaweed | | | |
| Common mallow | London rocket | Toothed spurge | | | |
| Common purslane | Marestail | Tropic croton | | | |
| Common waterhemp | Miners lettuce | Tumble mustard | | | |
| Dandelion, seedling | Mouseear chickweed | Tumble pigweed | | | |
| Desert rockpurslane | Mustard | Velvetleaf | | | |
| Eastern black nightshade | Pennsylvania smartweed | Venice mallow | | | |
| Fiddleneck | Pinnate tansymustard | Watercress | | | |
| Field pennycress | Pitted morningglory | Wild buckwheat | | | |
| Field pepperweed | Prickly sida | Wild mustard | | | |
| Flixweed | Prostrate knotweed | Wild radish | | | |
| Florida pusley | Prostrate spurge | Yellow rocket | | | |
| Galinsoga | Puncturevine | | | | |

Table 1, cont. Broadleaf weeds controlled by a pre-emergence application of LATIR plus the following weeds with specified organic matter and soil type

| Common Name* | | | Organic Matter | Soil Type | LATIR rate/A |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Coffee senna | Florida beggarweed | Scarlet morningglory | 0.5% to 2.5% | All soil types | 3.8 oz |
| Common cocklebur | Giant ragweed | Smallflower morningglory | | | |
| Common ragweed | Hemp sesbania | Spiny amaranth | | | |
| Common sunflower | Ivyleaf morningglory | Spiny pigweed | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|----------|
| Cutleaf eveningprimrose | Jimsonweed | Sunflower | 2.5% to 5% | Coarse and medium soils (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy silt-loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam) | 4.25 oz. |
| Devils claw | Marshelder | Tall morningglory | | | |
| Eclipta | Palmer amaranth | Common/Tall waterhemp | | | |
| Entireleaf morningglory | Palmer pigweed | Wild poinsettia | | | |
| Field bindweed | Red morningglory | | | | |

Note that PPO or ALS resistant biotype weeds may not be controlled with LATIR

Table 2*. Broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds controlled or suppressed by a pre-emergence treatment of LATIR.

| Common Name | | LATIR rate/A |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Annual bluegrass | Robust purple foxtail | 3.2 to 4.25 oz. |
| Barnyardgrass | Robust white foxtail | |
| Bristly Foxtail | Russian Thistle | |
| Bristly Starbur | Shattercane | |
| Broadleaf signalgrass | Smellmelon | |
| Brome | Sicklepod | |
| Common cocklebur | Smooth crabgrass | |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam | Texas panicum | |
| Fall panicum | Volunteer barley | |
| Field sandbur | Volunteer oat | |
| Giant foxtail | Volunteer wheat | |
| Goosegrass | Wild Buckwheat | |
| Green foxtail | Wild oat | |
| Johnsongrass (seedling) | Wild proso millet | |
| Large crabgrass | Woolly cupgrass | |
| Purple nutsedge | Wormwood, Biennial | |
| Ragweed, Giant | Yellow foxtail | |
| Red rice | Yellow nutsedge | |
| Rice flatsedge | | |

Note that the level of weed control will vary based on soil type, moisture conditions, weed density and crop competition.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

LATIR may be applied alone or in tank mixture combinations for the control of the weeds listed in conventional or GMO soybean varieties. LATIR can be applied from 45 days prior to planting up to 3 days after planting. Do not apply if soybean seedlings are emerging (cracking) or no more than 3 days after planting or as soybean injury may occur. When applying LATIR greater than 30 days pre-plant, use the maximum labelled rate for the appropriate soil texture and organic matter. LATIR may be applied pre-emergence. LATIR applied near or after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. LATIR may be followed by labeled post-emergence soybean herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing.

Spring Preplant Applications

For applications LATIR greater than 30 days preplant use the highest application rate for the appropriate soil texture and organic matter.

Pre-emergence Applications (PRE)

LATIR may be applied at planting time or within 3 days after planting, but before seed germination. LATIR may be applied alone or in tank mix combinations with other registered soybean herbicides. When applied

in tank mix combinations, follow applicable use directions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product in the mixture. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary before applications.

Fall Applications:

LATIR may be applied as a fall treatment to the stubble of harvested crops for the burndown of existing vegetation and pre-emergence control of labeled weeds the following spring in no-till and conservation tillage production systems. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, utilize a tank mixture with a suitable burndown herbicide at labeled rates. Fall applied burndown treatments should be made with a minimum of 15 gallons per acre to achieve adequate coverage of the weeds being treated. Gallonage should be increased where weed density is high, weeds are large or heavy crop residue levels are present. When making burndown applications to emerged weeds, the addition of adjuvants such as MSO, COC or NIS to the spray mixture can be used to enhance the burndown activity of the application. If weeds are present at time of LATIR application, apply with appropriate burndown herbicides for improved control of existing weeds. Refer to product labels for use rates and instructions. For LATIR application rates refer to the tables (Table 1(a), 1(b), and 2).

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS

Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Timing to Weeds

LATIR, at 3.2 to 4.25 oz/A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with soybeans. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use LATIR in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide (Table 3). Weeds controlled and suppressed residual activity are listed in Tables 1 and 2. For each LATIR tank mix partner listed, refer to tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, plant-back intervals and adjuvant recommendations.

Table 3. Tank Mix Partners for Control of Emerged Weeds in Fall Burndown and Fallow Seedbed

| Tank Mix Partners |
|-------------------------------|
| Defy® (2,4-D LVE) |
| Defy (2,4-D LVE) + dicamba |
| Express® XP + 2,4D LVE |
| Glyphosate |
| Glyphosate + Defy (2,4-D LVE) |
| Parazone® 3SL |
| Defy LV 6 |
| Glory |

Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, planting intervals and adjuvant recommendations.

Precautions

- Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time of before seed germination.
- The use directions are based on the interactive effects of LATIR and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops.
- The user is required to observe the instructions and recommendations presented in the Application Information and Soybean Application Use Direction sections of this label pertinent to the anticipated use.
- Not all cultivars have been tested with LATIR. Consult University or Extension specialists for additional information on specific local varieties and any other pertinent local information.

Restrictions

- Do not apply LATIR after the crop has emerged.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 4.25 ounces of LATIR per acre per 12 (twelve) month period.
- This period is considered to begin with the initial imazethapyr application.
- Do not apply to frozen soils.

- Do not feed treated soybean forage, soybean hay or soybean straw to livestock.
- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
- If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil prior to planting winter wheat or barley. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to operate four (4) to six (6) inches deep.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container 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 offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container 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 offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.
Refilling or Returning Containers: If refilling or returning container is planned, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks 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 the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ADAMA. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.

d/b/a ADAMA

3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100

Raleigh, NC 27604

011615-1.0