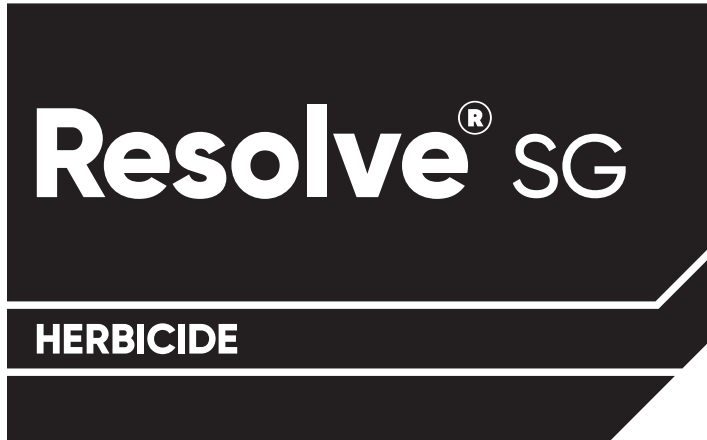


Specimen Label

RIMSULFURON	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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Water Soluble Granule

For fallow, preplant, preemergence, or postemergence use in Field Corn grown for grain or silage, and Grain Sorghum

Active Ingredients

Rimsulfuron

N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide 25%

Other Ingredients..... 75%

Total..... 100%

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 352-748

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

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

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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using 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.

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.

If Swallowed: No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. However, consult a poison control center or doctor if necessary.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

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 disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles: Resolve SG has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying Resolve SG if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

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

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

Resolve SG herbicide must be used in accordance with the directions for use on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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 4 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 waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse 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.

Container Handling: 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.

Container Handling: 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.

Container Handling: 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.

Container Handling: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Resolve SG containing rimsulfuron 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.

Product Information

Resolve SG herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in supplemental Corteva Agriscience publications. Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specified by Corteva Agriscience.

Resolve SG herbicide is a water soluble granule containing 25% active ingredient by weight. Resolve SG is a selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds when applied preplant preemergence or postemergence to field corn grown for grain or silage and grain sorghum. Residual weed control is dependent on rainfall or sprinkler irrigation for herbicide activation. Resolve SG herbicide may be applied in tank mixtures with other herbicides labeled for use in fallow or the intended crop. However, in the case of tank mixes with other herbicides, the most restrictive label must be followed.

Resolve SG is absorbed through the roots and leaf tissue of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move Resolve SG into the soil. Susceptible weeds will generally not emerge from a preemergence or postemergence application. In some cases susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

The herbicidal action of Resolve SG may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices.

Resolve SG residual is most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall is received within 5-7 days after application. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction or weed germination before rain occurs, use shallow tillage such as rotary hoe to lightly incorporate Resolve SG and make certain corn seeds are below the tilled area.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply to popcorn or sweet corn.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 1.0 ounce active ingredient rimsulfuron per acre per crop year to field corn from all sources. This includes combinations of fallow, preplant, preemergence and postemergence applications of Resolve SG, as well as rimsulfuron from application(s) of products such as ALLUVEXTM, BASIS® Blend, INSTIGATETM, LEADOFF®, PREQUEL®, REALM® Q, Resolve Q and STEADFAST® Q.
- **DO NOT** apply as a fallow, preplant or preemergence treatment to coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply the organophosphate insecticide terbufos ("Counter") within 30 days of a preplant or 45 days of preemergence application of Resolve SG since crop injury may result. Preplant/Preemergence applications of Resolve SG to corn where an application of chlorpyrifos ("Lorsban") or other similar organophosphate insecticide is planned may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter. Any crop injury or yield loss resulting from these applications are the responsibility of the grower.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.3 ounce active ingredient rimsulfuron postemergence, per acre per application, unless instructed to do so by company technical bulletins, fact sheets, or supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT** graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of Resolve SG application.
- **DO NOT** tank mix Resolve SG with bentazon products including "Basagran" or severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** tank mix Resolve SG with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides including chlorpyrifos ("Lorsban"), as severe crop injury may occur. To avoid crop injury or antagonism, apply these products at least seven days before or 3 days after the application of Resolve SG.
- **DO NOT** irrigate Resolve SG into coarse soils at planting time when soils are saturated.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed to do so by company technical bulletins, fact sheets, or supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT** use flood or furrow irrigation to apply Resolve SG.
- **DO NOT** apply to ground that is frozen.
- **DO NOT** apply by air during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.
- **DO NOT** apply Resolve SG by air in the state of New York.

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

- **DO NOT** apply Resolve SG 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.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water.

Precautions

- Allow at least 4 weeks between preemergence application of Resolve SG and postemergence applications of unsafened rimsulfuron-containing herbicides.
- Allow at least 3 weeks between preemergence applications of Resolve SG and postemergence applications of safened rimsulfuron containing products, such as REALM® Q, STEADFAST® Q, or Resolve Q.
- Resolve SG may interact with certain organophosphate insecticides applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field crop, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type.
- Resolve SG may be applied to crops previously treated with “Fortress”, “Aztec”, or “Force” insecticides or other nonorganophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.
- Crop injury may occur following an application of Resolve SG if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or in conjunction with wet soils.
- Prevent drift or spray to desirable plants.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use. It is recommended to flush the sprayer system and recharge with clean water when there are extended periods between Resolve SG applications. (See Sprayer Cleanup section of this label for instructions).

Weed Resistance Management

Resolve SG, which contains the active ingredient rimsulfuron, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of Resolve SG herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of Resolve SG and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

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 consultant or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

Field Corn (Grown for Grain or Silage) Application Information

Fallow

Rate

Apply Resolve SG at 0.66 to 2.0 ounces per acre.

Timing to Crop & Weeds

Resolve SG may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants, and can be further enhanced with additional tank mix partners.

Restriction: DO NOT apply to ground that is frozen.

Tank Mixtures

Resolve SG may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides including EXPRESS® or PANOFLEX™ herbicide brands, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, saflufenacil and/or 2, 4-D, that are registered for use in fallow.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Field Corn - Burndown-Preplant-Preemergence

Rate

Apply Resolve SG at 0.66 - 2.0 ounce per acre before corn emergence. Resolve SG at 1.0 ounce per acre fits most preemergence/preplant applications.

See cumulative rimsulfuron rate limitations noted in this label.

Timing to Crop - Burndown

Apply Resolve SG when weeds are young and actively growing.

The addition of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil is recommended for burndown of labeled weeds. When weeds are greater than the maximum height listed or weeds not controlled by Resolve SG are present, the addition of a burndown herbicide including EXPRESS® and PANOFLEX™ herbicide brands, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, saflufenacil, and/or 2, 4-D is recommended. If giant ragweed, common cocklebur, henbit, Pennsylvania smartweed or purple deadnettle are present at the time of application, the addition of atrazine will improve control.

Observe direction for use and precaution and restrictions on the label of the burndown herbicide. When mixing with liquid nitrogen fertilizer or glyphosate, substitute a nonionic surfactant for crop oil.

Timing to Crop - Preplant - Preemergence

Resolve SG herbicide may be applied either preplant, preplant incorporated (less than 2" deep), or preemergence for use in field corn production. Applications of Resolve SG made before weed emergence will provide residual control of labeled weeds. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants, and can be further enhanced with additional tank mix partners.

DO NOT incorporate Resolve SG deeper than 2 inches or weed control may be reduced.

Resolve SG may be tank mixed with preplant/preemergence grass and broadleaf herbicides including atrazine, CINCH® brands and BREAKFREE® NXT brands to provide added residual activity or additional burndown activity on emerged weeds. Sequential applications of INSTIGATETM, PREQUEL®, CINCH® brands and BREAKFREE® NXT brands may also be made following fallow or preplant applications of

Resolve SG. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions.

Sequential Application

Resolve SG may be used in a sequential herbicide program for corn. Apply Resolve SG for burndown and residual weed control, followed by a post, in-crop application of ACCENT® Q, REALM® Q, Resolve Q or STEADFAST® Q herbicides. Refer to the appropriate product label for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to application.

Field Corn – Postemergence – Through 2 Collars (V2) Stage

Rate

Apply Resolve SG up to 1.0 ounce per acre as a postemergence broadcast application. Consult company technical bulletins, fact sheets or supplemental labeling for additional application rate information.

Timing to Crop

Resolve SG may be applied to field corn through the 2 collar (V2) stage. **DO NOT** apply to corn having 3 fully emerged collars or over 6" tall whichever is more restrictive.

Field Corn - Postemergence - V3 through V6 Stage - safener required.

Rate

Apply Resolve SG up to 1.2 ounces per acre as a postemergence broadcast application.

Timing to Crop

Resolve SG plus safener may be applied to corn that is up to 20 inches tall. **DO NOT** apply to corn taller than 20 inches or exhibiting 7 or more leaf collars, whichever is more restrictive.

Timing to Emerged Weeds

Apply Resolve SG when grasses are young and actively growing, but before they exceed the sizes listed on this label.

On "Roundup Ready" corn glyphosate may be applied with Resolve SG after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glyphosate herbicide label.

On "Liberty Link" corn, glufosinate may be applied with Resolve SG after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glufosinate herbicide label.

Applications made to weed sizes greater than those listed on these product labels may result in incomplete control. Grass competition due to incomplete control may reduce yields.

Sequential Application - Postemergence

Apply ACCENT® Q herbicide 14 or more days after the Resolve SG application to control grasses that may emerge later in the season. Refer to the ACCENT® Q label for grass species controlled, proper size of weeds, rates, corn sizes, and other information.

GRAIN SORGHUM (For Use Exclusively in ALS Tolerant Sorghum Seed Propagation Fields)

Application Information

Resolve SG Herbicide, referred to below as "Resolve SG", is a water soluble granule applied as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to rimsulfuron in ALS tolerance trait sorghum seed production fields. Resolve SG may be applied to remove susceptible "segregates", i.e., undesirable sorghum plants that do not contain the ALS tolerance trait, during seed propagation.

Precautions

- Inbred lines or breeding material not possessing the ALS tolerance trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with Resolve SG

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per crop year.
- **DO NOT** apply to sorghum taller than 20 inches.
- **DO NOT** use treated sorghum grain, forage, silage, fodder, straw, or hay for food, feed or oil purposes.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas.

Application Directions for Use of Resolve SG for Sorghum Seed Propagation

Use Rate

For detection and control of susceptible sorghum "segregates", apply Resolve SG at 0.5 – 1.0 ounces/acre to sorghum crops containing the ALS tolerance trait.

Tank Mixing

Refer to the labels of all tank mix products for information regarding use information (such as rates, timing, application information, and sprayer cleanup) and product precautions and restrictions. It is the pesticide

user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture

Application Timing

Apply Resolve SG to emerged sorghum that is up to 20 inches tall. **DO NOT** apply to sorghum taller than 20 inches.

Best results are obtained when applications are made to actively growing plants. Resolve SG is rainfast 1 hour after application.

Weeds Controlled

Refer to the Weeds Controlled section for a complete list of weeds controlled.

Important Notes for Resolve Sg Application to Sorghum Which are Being Grown for Propagation of Seed Containing the ALS Tolerance Trait:

1. Apply Resolve SG exclusively to sorghum seed production fields in which the desired plants contain the ALS tolerance trait.
2. Seed from treated plants must only be used for breeding purposes or commercial sorghum hybrids.
3. Seed from treated plants must be labeled as follows "Do not use for feed, food or oil purposes".

Spray Adjuvants

For control of emerged weeds, application of Resolve SG must contain an appropriate adjuvant. When applied in tank mix combination with a glyphosate (such as ABUNDIT® Extra) or glufosinate herbicide that contains a built-in adjuvant system, no additional surfactant needs to be added. Consult local company fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

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

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- 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).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

Weeds Controlled/Suppressed

Resolve SG can be tank mixed with EXPRESS® or PANOFLEXTM herbicide brands, dicamba, glyphosate (such as ABUNDIT® Extra herbicide), glufosinate, paraquat, saflufenacil, and/or 2,4-D LVE herbicides for improved control of emerged weed species when applied preplant or preemergence. For application methods and other use specifications; use the most restrictive label directions for the intended combination.

Grasses and Broadleaves	Burn down Resolve SG Alone*	Burn down when Resolve SG tank mixed with glyphosate
Alfalfa, volunteer	C	C
Barley, volunteer	C	C
Barnyardgrass	C	C
Bindweed, field	S	C
Bluegrass, annual	C	C
Buckwheat, common	C	C
Buttercup, smallflower	C	C
Canola, volunteer	C ⁵	C ⁵
Carpetweed	NC	C
Canada thistle	S	C

Grasses and Broadleaves (Cont.)	Burn down Resolve SG Alone*	Burn down when Resolve SG tank mixed with glyphosate
Chamomile, false	S	C
Chickweed (common, mouseear)	C	C
Cocklebur	S	C
Common mallow	S	C
Crabgrass	C ¹	C
Cupgrass, woolly (1")	C	C
Curly Dock	C	C
Dandelion (6" diameter)	C	C
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	C ²	C
Field pennycress	C	C
Filaree, redstem	NC	C
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)	C	C
Geranium, Carolina	C	C
Groundsel, common	C	C
Henbit	C	C
Knotweed, prostrate	C	C
Jimsonweed*	NC	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	S	C
Kochia	C ³	C
Lambsquarters, common	C	C
Marestail (Horseweed)	S	C
Millet, wild proso	S	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	S	C
Mustard (birdsrape, black)	C	C
Mustard, wild	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	S	C
Nightshade, black	NC	C
Palmer amaranth	S ⁴	S ⁴
Panicum, fall	C	C
Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth)	C ⁴	C
Purslane, common	S	C
Quackgrass	S	C
Ragweed, common	S	C
Russian thistle, seedling	S	C
Ryegrass, Italian	S ⁴	C
Sandbur (field, longspine)	NC	C
Shattercane (4")	C	C
Shepherd's purse	C	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C	C
Smartweed, Ladysthumb	C	C
Stinkgrass	S	C
Velvetleaf	C	C
Wallflower, bushy	C	C
Waterhemp	S ⁴	S ⁴
Wheat, volunteer	C	C
Wild buckwheat	S	C
Wild oat	S	C
Wild radish	C	C
Yellow nutsedge	S	C

Grasses and Broadleaves	Residual Resolve SG Alone
Barley, volunteer	S
Barnyardgrass	C
Bluegrass, annual	C
Canola, volunteer	C
Carpetweed	S
Chamomile, false	C
Cocklebur	S
Crabgrass	S
Filaree, redstem	C
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)	C
Henbit	C
Jimsonweed	S
Kochia	C ¹
Lambsquarters, common	C
Marestail (Horseweed)	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	S
Mustard (birdsrape, black)	C
Nightshade, hairy	S
Palmer amaranth ²	S
Panicum, fall	S
Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth)	C
Purslane, common	C
Ragweed, common	S
Russian thistle, seedling	S
Ryegrass, Italian	S ²
Signalgrass, broadleaf	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	S
Velvetleaf	S
Waterhemp	S ²
Wheat, volunteer	C
Wild oat	S

C Control S Suppression
1 ALS Sensitive kochia only
2 Resistant biotypes are known to occur

Mixing Instructions

Fertilizer Carrier Instructions

Dissolve Resolve SG in water and add to liquid fertilizer for preemergence application. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always dissolve Resolve SG in clean water before adding fertilizer solutions. Add the dissolved Resolve SG solution to the final complete liquid fertilizer mixture – **DO NOT** add Resolve SG during the fertilizer mixing process.

Always use good agitation while adding the dissolved Resolve SG solution to liquid fertilizers and maintain good agitation until sprayed. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, conduct a compatibility test with all components prior to mixing.

DO NOT use with spray additives or liquid fertilizer carriers that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 -8.0 allow for optimum stability of Resolve SG.

Water Carrier Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of clean water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Resolve SG.
3. Continue agitation until the Resolve SG is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes. When the water temperature is 40o F or less, it is important to allow agitation and mixing to occur for the full 5 minutes to ensure the product is completely dissolved.
4. Once the Resolve SG is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Resolve SG should be thoroughly mixed and dissolved with clean water before adding any other material such as water conditioners or other additives.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) in the proper mixing order.
6. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling could occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. At the end of the day, or for extended periods of time between Resolve SG applications, it is recommended to flush the boom hoses and lines of pray solution and recharge with clean water. This will aid

C Control S Suppression NC No Control

* If Resolve SG is applied without a tank mix partner, grasses must be < 2", broadleaves < 3" in height

1 < 1/2"

2 Must add 2,4D LVE or dicamba for control

3 ALS Sensitive kochia only

4 Resistant biotypes are known to occur

5 Will not control Clearfield varieties

in proper sprayer cleanout when concluding Resolve SG applications before moving on to spray other products /crops.

8. Apply Resolve SG spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Resolve SG and other pesticides. Use a clear 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-ups, forms flakes, sludge, gel, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Ground Application

When Resolve SG is used alone, use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds. For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE Standard S572.1. 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

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA.

DO NOT apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 2 mph or above 10 mph, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or offtarget spray movement.

Crop Rotation Restrictions - North

The following rotational intervals must be observed:

Up to 1.0 Oz/A Maximum Use Rate

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Corn, field	Anytime
Potatoes	1
Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans	1
Cereals, Winter	3
Cereals, Spring	9
Corn, pop, seed or sweet	10
Flax	10
Peas	10
Sorghum	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Soybeans	10
Sunflower	10
Sugarbeets	18
Alfalfa	18
Canola	18
Crops Not Listed	18

Crop Rotation Restrictions for Certain Areas of Oregon and Washington

Field corn grown under sprinkler irrigation with a minimum of 18 inches of water per season. This rotation interval is for sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils having not more than 1.5% organic matter here a minimum of 18 inches of sprinkler irrigation is used on the previous corn crop. Injury to the rotated crop may occur if less than 18 inches of irrigation is used on the previous field corn crop. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

The following revised rotational intervals must be observed when using Resolve SG on field corn:

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Alfalfa	4
Carrots	10
Cucumber	10
Grass, pasture, hay, seed	4
Mint	4
Onions	10
Peas	8

For Rotation to Alfalfa: Resolve SG in field corn not to exceed 1.0 ounces per use season in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of Washington, and Resolve SG in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in Washington and Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon. For Rotation to Onions and Carrots: Resolve SG in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of Washington, and Resolve SG in field corn not to exceed 2.0 ounces per acre per use season in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in Washington and Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon.

For Rotation to Grass Crops Grown for Seed, Hay or Pasture: Resolve SG in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of Washington, and Resolve SG in field corn not to exceed 2.0 ounces per acre per use season in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in Washington and Morrow and Umatilla counties in Oregon.

For Rotation to Peas and Mints: Resolve SG in field corn not to exceed 1.5 ounces per acre per use season in all areas.

Precaution

Resolve SG should not be used in a tank mix or sequential application program with other soil residual ALS inhibiting herbicides in field corn as the combined effects of these herbicides on the planting of subsequent crops have not been thoroughly investigated and injury to the following rotation crop may occur.

Crop Rotation Restrictions - Midwest and South

The following rotational intervals must be observed:

Up to 1.0 Oz Maximum Use Rate

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Corn, field	Anytime
Potatoes	1
Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans	1
Cotton † †	1
Tomato	1
Cereals, Winter	3
Cereals, Spring	9
Alfalfa* †	10
Canola †	10
Corn, pop seed or sweet	10
Cucumber	10
Flax	10
Peas	10
Peanuts	10
Rice	10
Red Clover †	10
Sorghum †	10
Soybeans † † † §	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10
Sugarbeets †	10
Sweet potatoes/yams**	10
Tobacco	10
Crops Not Listed	18

*On sprinkler irrigated fields in Idaho, Utah, and Northern Nevada it is best to use deep fall tillage such as plowing prior to planting alfalfa. Product degradation may be less on furrow irrigated soils and may result in some crop injury.

**On soils with pH 6.5 or less

†The rotation interval must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.

††Except in Oklahoma and Texas west of Route 183, where the rotational interval is 10 months.

†††In the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO (bootheel), MS, NC, SC, and TN and in the states of Oklahoma and Texas east of I-35 (including the counties containing I-35) the rotational interval to cotton and

soybeans is 1 month. In the states of KS and OK the counties containing HWY 81 and east and in MO (excluding the bootheel), IL, IN, OH, and WV the counties that contain I-70 and south and the states of DE, MD and VA, the recrop is 2 months.

§Rotational interval is 15 days if using .66 oz per acre.

Greater than 1.0 Oz/A Up to 2.0 OZ/A Maximum Use Rate - All Areas

The following rotational intervals must be observed:

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Corn, field	Anytime
Potatoes	1
Tomato	1
Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybean	2
Cereals, Winter	3
Cereals, Spring	9
Corn pop, seed or sweet	10
Cotton †*	10
Cucumber	10
Flax	10
Soybeans *	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10
Crops Not Listed	18

†The rotation interval must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.

*In the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO (bootheel), MS, NC, SC, and TN if a maximum use rate of 1.3 oz/A is used the rotational interval is 2 months.

Sprayer Preparation/Cleanup

The spray equipment must be cleaned before Resolve SG is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of Resolve SG herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment.

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of Resolve SG as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and the end caps of sprayer booms and clean separately in a bucket containing water.

The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank, hoses, boom and nozzles. Ensure boom sections between end nozzles and the end of the boom are clean of deposits (it is recommended to remove end caps and visually inspect). If needed, thoroughly flush rinse water through the boom sections with the end caps removed to ensure booms are clean and free of any residue or deposits.
2. Steam-cleaning the aerial spray tank is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When Resolve SG is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines recommended on other product labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

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

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Wind potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Sensitive Areas

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

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Revisions:

The following amendments were made based on EPA IRRD Docket Number EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0178:

1. Updated Mode of Action (MOA) bar.
2. Updated Environmental Hazards" section:
 - a. Removed from Base Label, (remains on Cover/Shipping Label)
 - b. Removed "Groundwater Advisory" as it is not required per IRRD.
 - c. Updated "Surface Water Advisory" to match IRRD language requirement.
 - d. Updated "Windblown Soil Particles Advisory: per IRRD.
3. Updated "Mandatory Spray Drift Management" box
 - a. Added "DO NOT apply during temperature inversions" to "Boom-less Ground Application".
4. Updated the section name to "Spray Drift Advisories" to align with IRRD requirements.

The follow changes were made by EPA Notification:

1. Related to the change of company name and contact information for company 352 accepted by the EPA on October 4, 2021.
 - a. Legal entity updates.