TIAFENACIL	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

REVITON

A nonselective burndown and desiccation/defoliation/harvest aid herbicide with the active ingredient TERGEO®

	%w/w
ACTIVE INGREDIENT: TIAFENACIL*	30.0 %
OTHER INGREDIENTS	70.0 %
TOTAL	100.0 %

*methyl *N*-[2-[[2-chloro-5-[3,6-dihydro-3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1(2*H*)-pyrimidinyl]-4-fluorophenyl]thio]-1-oxopropyl]-β-alaninate

Reviton is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC) and contains 2.83 pounds of active ingredient per gallon of formulated product (339 grams per liter).

EPA Reg. No. 71512-37-74530

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

SEE LABEL BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.
READ ENTIRE LABEL CAREFULLY AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

Manufactured For
HELM Agro US, Inc.
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Tampa, FL 33602
Phone: 813.621.8846
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin 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.

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 so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For **24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance** call **National Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222**. For **Chemical Emergency**, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident, call **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**.	

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear: Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils, long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

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 170.607(d-f)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Requirements

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

User Safety Recommendations

USERS SHOULD:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to estuarine/marine invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Tiafenacil has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

Tiafenacil may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This chemical is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several days after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this chemical is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this chemical will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow this product to come in contact with an oxidizing agent. A hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the Restricted Entry Interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried

Reviton must be used only in accordance with directions on this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, HELM Agro US, Inc. will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by HELM Agro US, Inc.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Rainfastness:

Reviton is rainfast 1 hour after application.

Weed Efficacy Information:

Postemergence Activity. Reviton is a nonselective contact/foliar (burndown) herbicide used to control or suppress a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds. Reviton has excellent burndown activity on most young (generally less than 5 inches tall) annual weeds and suppresses the growth of perennial weeds by desiccating green foliage.

- Reviton must be applied with an adjuvant for optimum burndown activity (A high quality Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) at 1% v/v is preferred, refer to “Adjuvants” section for details).

- It is essential to obtain complete coverage of target weeds for good weed control. Ensure adequate coverage of target weeds, proper application technique, and/or application at the appropriate timing. Application to mature, large (taller than 5 inches), stressed, grazed or mowed weeds may result in incomplete weed control.
- Burndown activity may be slowed or reduced under cloudy and/or foggy or cooler weather conditions, or when weeds are growing under drought or other stress conditions.

Residual Activity. Reviton rapidly degrades following application and as a result, Reviton has no commercially viable soil residual activity against weeds. If residual weed control is desired, tank mix with a soil residual herbicide.

Mode of Action (MOA) Information:

Reviton is classified as a Group 14 herbicide and is rapidly absorbed by emerged, actively growing, and susceptible green plant tissue. Once Reviton is absorbed by green plant tissue, inhibition of protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) results in disintegration and drying of plant tissue. Chlorosis and necrotic symptoms usually develop within hours after application and death of susceptible weeds occurs within a few days.

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION

Resistance Management

Reviton is a Group 14 herbicide that inhibits the protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) enzyme in plants. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Reviton and to several herbicide modes of action (triazine (Group 5), ALS (Group 2), PPO (Group 14), glyphosate (Group 9), auxin (Group 4), HPPD (Group 27) and etc.). The repeated use of herbicides with the same modes of action allows resistant weeds to be selected and spread.

To help delay the development and spread of resistance to PPO inhibitors (Group 14) and other modes of action take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Reviton or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different MOA group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- If a weed population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact HELM Agro at 1-813-621-8846.

Always apply the full labeled rate and at the specified application timing listed on the label. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to determine if there is suspected PPO resistant weeds in your region. If PPO resistant biotypes of target weeds

have been reported, use the specified application rates of this product for your conditions and add tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

To manage a known herbicide resistant weed population, it is important to use herbicides with varying effective modes of action as tank mix partners, in sequential applications within a growing season, and/or in a multi-year weed management plan.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Reviton should be used as part of an integrated pest management strategy. Consult with local university extension and agricultural professionals for IPM strategies specific for your area.

Crop Tolerance Information:

Crops listed on this label are tolerant to Reviton when applied according to the labeled directions and under normal environmental conditions.

- Crop injury may occur under stressful growing conditions.
- Crop injury will occur if Reviton is applied postemergence (over the top) to the crop.
- In fields where poor row closure (during planting) and/or soil cracking is common, applicators should be watchful for cases where the crop emerges within the open planting row or within soil cracks. If Reviton is applied when the crop has emerged within open planting rows or within soil cracks (between the soil walls), Reviton will likely contact and injure the crop.
- In postemergence-directed (perennial crop) uses, Reviton will cause crop injury if the spray solution drifts into the crop canopy.

Rotational Crop Information:

Table 1 indicates the interval between application of Reviton and planting of rotational crops or replanting after crop failures. In case of tank mix, use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Table 1. Rotational crop and replanting intervals by Reviton single application rate

Crop	**Reviton Rate (fl oz/A)**		
	1	2	3
	Rotational Crop Interval		
	(Days after application)		
Barley	0	0	0
Canola	21	90	90
Field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn (crop subgroup 15-22D)	0	0	0
Cotton	0*	7*	7*
Leafy Vegetables	30	30	30
Dry shelled beans	14	30	30
Dry shelled peas	0	7	14
Flax	21	90	90
Peanut	0	7	14

(continued)

Crop	Reviton Rate (fl oz/A)		
	1	2	3
	Rotational Crop Interval		
	(Days after application)		
Sorghum	0	7	14
Root Crops	30	30	30
Soybean	0 - 7*	7*	7*
Sugarbeet (root and top)	30	30	60
Wheat	0	0	0
All other crops	90	90	90
* The replanting intervals are further defined in the crop-specific use instructions section.			

PRODUCT USES & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Reviton is registered for use on the use sites and use patterns listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Use sites and use patterns for Reviton

Preplant and Preemergence
Barley Field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn (crop subgroup 15-22D) Pulses, dried shelled pea Wheat
Preplant
Cotton Grain sorghum Peanut Soybean
Postemergence (Directed)
Cotton) Ornamental Plants & Nursery
Burndown
Fallow Non-crop

(continued)

Crop Harvest Aid/Desiccation/Defoliation
Cotton
Pulses, dried shelled bean, except soybean
Pulses, dried shelled pea
Rapeseed

Restrictions

- DO NOT apply this product to residential areas.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- A 50-foot buffer for ground applications and a 150-foot buffer for aerial applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, crop lands), semi-aquatic, and estuarine/marine habitats.
- To prevent potential for run-off, maintain a 25-foot vegetative filter strip between the treated field and any sensitive aquatic habitat such as but not limited to; lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds.
- In the State of New York:
  - Aerial applications are prohibited.
  - Maintain a 100-foot buffer for ground applications between the point of direct application and the closest edge of sensitive aquatic habitats such as but not limited to; lakes reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds.

Spray Carrier:

Spray carrier selection is very important to maximize effectiveness of Reviton. Always use clean water (no mud or clay), clear liquid nitrogen, or complete clear liquid fertilizers with Reviton. Fertilizers or water containing clay can reduce the efficacy of Reviton. It is important, therefore, to never use muddy water or suspension type fertilizers containing clay as the spray carrier. Liquid fertilizer carriers cannot substitute for the appropriate adjuvant. When mixing Reviton in liquid fertilizer carrier, always perform a jar test with all desired products to be in the tank at the appropriate ratios.

Spray Volume – Ground Application:

The minimum spray volume for ground applications of Reviton is 10 gallons of final spray solution per acre. Adequate spray coverage is essential for optimal weed control. When targeting dense weed populations and/or larger weeds, and/or no-till fields where crop stubble/stover is present, use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of final spray solution per acre).

Spray Volume – Aerial Application:

The minimum spray volume for aerial applications of Reviton is 3 or more gallons of final spray solution per acre. Adequate spray coverage is essential for optimal weed control. When applying for desiccation or targeting dense weed populations and/or larger weeds, use a minimum of 5 gallons of final spray solution per acre.

Nozzle Selection:

The use of nozzles that produce medium-to-coarse droplets such as flat-fan nozzles will result in the most effective application of Reviton. Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section.

Application Timing and Rates:

For Reviton application timing and rates, see instructions listed for each use. Target actively growing weeds less than 5 inches. Avoid application under stress conditions such as drought, etc to maximize effectiveness. To optimize product performance, use a high quality MSO at 1% v/v and a spray volume of at least 10 gallons per acre.

Table 3. Broadleaf and grass weeds controlled (C) or suppressed (S) by applications of Reviton applied to actively growing weeds at 2.0 to 3.0 fl oz per acre or at 1.0 to 3.0 fl oz per acre in tank mix with glyphosate.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Reviton	Reviton + glyphosate[1]
Broadleaf Weeds	Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	S-C [2]	S-C [3]
	Buttercup spp	*Ranunculus spp*	S	C
	Canola, volunteer	*Brassica rapa*	C	C
	Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	S	C
	Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	S	C
	Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	S-C	C
	Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*	S-C	C
	Deadnettle, purple	*Lamium purpureum*	C	C
	Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	S	S-C
	Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	S-C	C
	Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	S	C
	Groundsel, cressleaf	*Packera glabella*	C	C
	Henbit, common	*Lamium amplexicaule*	C	C
	Horseweed (marestail) [4]	*Erigeron canadensis*	S	S-C
	Kochia	*Bassia scoparia*	S	S-C [5]
	Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	C
	Morningglory spp	*Ipomoea spp*	C	C
	Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	C	C
	Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	S-C	C
	Prickly sida (teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*	C	C
	Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	S-C	C
	Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	S	S-C
	Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C [2]	C [3]
	Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C	C
	Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania herbacea*	C	C
	Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	C
	Swinecress	*Lepidium spp*	S-C	C

(continued)

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Reviton	Reviton + glyphosate[1]
Broadleaf Weeds	Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*	S-C	S-C
	Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C
	Vetch	*Vicia spp.*	S-C	C
	Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	S-C [2]	S-C [3]
Grass Weeds	Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*	S	C
	Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	S	C
	Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	S-C	C
	Corn, volunteer [6]	*Zea mays*	C	C
	Crabgrass spp.	*Digitaria spp.*	S	C
	Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	S	C
	Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	S	C
	Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	S	C
	Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	S	C
	Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	S	C
	Oats, wild	*Avena fatua*	C	C
	Rye, volunteer	*Secale cereale*	S	S-C
	Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	S	C
	Wheat, volunteer	*Triticum aestivum*	S	C

[1] Refer to tank mix section for details. Rating based on glyphosate- susceptible populations.

[2] Except on PPO resistant populations.

[3] Except on glyphosate and PPO resistant populations.

[4] For enhanced performance on horseweed (including glyphosate resistant populations), Reviton can be mixed with 2,4-D or dicamba based products (refer to specific labels for directions/restrictions). Tank mixtures including metribuzin have also shown to be beneficial (refer to specific labels for directions/restrictions).

[5] For best results, target applications before Kochia has begun developing branches.

[6] Target application between VE-V6 stages. Add low rates of clethodim (refer to clethodim label for directions/restrictions) for more complete control. When growing point is below the ground, the addition of low rates of clethodim is required to keep regrowth from occurring.

Cover Crop Termination:

Reviton + Glyphosate: The addition of Reviton at 1 to 2 fl oz to glyphosate can be used to enhance the speed of burndown and termination of cover crops such as clover, rye and vetch. Refer to glyphosate label for specific use instructions on glyphosate rates and timing. Always include a high quality MSO @ 1% v/v with the use of Reviton.

*Note: Use higher labeled rates of glyphosate for termination of large/dense cover crops. Control may be reduced where cover crops have produced seed heads

Adjuvants:

For best results, use a methylated seed oil (MSO) when applying Reviton, or reduced performance will occur. When using an MSO, always use a product that contains modified vegetable oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifier. MSO should be applied at a concentration equal to 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray carrier) of the final spray volume.

When using Reviton plus a surfactant loaded glyphosate, a High Surfactant Oil Concentrate (HSOC) is permitted. Similar activity to an MSO can be achieved when used in this manner.

If using a crop oil concentrate (COC), always use a product that contains at least 80% high quality petroleum (mineral).

A nonionic surfactant may be used for desiccation/defoliation uses only. If using an NIS, always use NIS containing at least 60% NIS, at a concentration equal to 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons spray volume) of the final spray volume. The use of NIS for weed control can result in reduced performance.

The addition of an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer, either a 28% or 32% N urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), to the final spray solution is allowed. If UAN or AMS is added to the spray mixture, add UAN at a concentration of 2.5% v/v (2.5 gallons per 100 gallons or spray volume) and add AMS at a concentration of 8.5 lbs product per 100 gallons of the final spray volume.

Adjuvant Mixtures – Combinations of adjuvant products may be used at doses that are relative to the adjuvant recommendations above. It is the user's responsibility to understand whether or not the adjuvant mixture quality is equal to or better than the addition of MSO/COC and/or fertilizer at the recommended rates above.

Tank Mixture Information:

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

For tank mixtures, add individual components to the spray tank in the following sequence: water, dry formulated products, liquid formulated products (except in the case of glyphosate or glufosinate which should be added after liquid fertilizer or ammonium sulfate is dispersed), fertilizer (dry and/or liquid), and then adjuvants.

Reviton is generally compatible with fertilizers and micronutrient products, provided sufficient free water is available for dispersion of all the tank mixture products. Use tank mixture combinations only when applicator experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in objectionable crop injury. However, the physical compatibility of Reviton with tank mix partners should be evaluated before use with a jar test (see compatibility test instructions).

Reviton plus Glyphosate

Reviton can be applied at 1.0 to 3.0 fl oz per acre (0.023 to 0.067 lb ai per acre) in combination with glyphosate to improve overall weed control and broaden weed control spectrum. Follow glyphosate label rate and use directions (or follow local extension recommendations).

Compatibility Test

Additives and tank mixtures should be tested for compatibility by mixing in a small container (jar test) prior to mixing in spray tank.

In a glass jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, in their relative proportions. Invert, shake or mix the jar thoroughly. If mixture forms precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balls up or forms oily films or layers, this indicates incompatibility. Though signs of incompatibility will typically be seen within 5 minutes of mixing, mixture should be observed for approximately 30 minutes.

Compatibility agents can be used to facilitate mixing. Add ¼ teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the mix (assuming a mixing rate of 2 pints compatibility agent per 100 gallons spray mix). If compatibility agents do not facilitate mixing, the mixture is incompatible and should not be used.

Sprayer Mixing:

Mixing and Loading Instructions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application and avoid overnight storage of Reviton in spray mixtures.

1. Ensure the spray system is free of residues from previous applications.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full of clean water.
3. Turn on the tank agitation system.
4. Add the required amount of Reviton and continue agitation until the Reviton is completely dispersed.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required spray adjuvants.

Agitation should be maintained during mixing and application.

Sprayer Calibration

Equipment must be calibrated regularly according to the manufacturer's specifications. Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section.

Spray Tank Cleaning

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the manufacturer's direction, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that delivers medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S641).
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site. The boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions

Ground Boom Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom-less Applications:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that delivers medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) 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

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.

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 the 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.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Ground Boom-less 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.

CROP – SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS

Cereals Crops

Barley:

Barley; Oat

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant through preemergence	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per year.

Corn (Field Corn and Popcorn):

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant through preemergence	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 6.0 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai) per acre per year.

Corn (Sweet Corn) Crop Subgroup 15-22D:

Baby corn; corn (sweet); cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant through preemergence	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per year.

Grain Sorghum :

Grain sorghum

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • 1.0 fl oz can be applied up to the time of planting. • The use of 2.0 fl oz requires a minimum of a 7 day preplant interval. • The use of 3.0 fl oz requires a minimum of a 14 day preplant interval. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 6.0 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai) per acre per year.

Wheat

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant through preemergence	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 6.0 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai) per acre per year.

Legumes Vegetable Crops
Peanut

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • 1.0 fl oz can be applied up to the time of planting. • The use of 2.0 fl oz requires a minimum of a 7 day preplant interval. • The use of 3.0 fl oz requires a minimum of a 14 day preplant interval. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 6.0 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai) per acre per year.

Pulses, Dried Shelled Peas:

Pea *(Pisum* spp.; including dry pea, field pea); chickpea (garbanzo); lentil

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant through Preemergence	1.0 to 2.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • The use of 2.0 fl oz requires a minimum of a 7 day preplant interval. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Do not exceed 2.0 fl oz of product (0.044 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 4.0 fl oz of product (0.088 lb ai) per acre per year applied preplant through preemergence.
Harvest Aid / Desiccation / Defoliation	1.0 to 2.0	• Apply a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. • Do not reapply within 7 days. • Inadequate coverage of foliage will result in unacceptable crop desiccation/defoliation. • Do not allow desiccation-treated pea vines to be grazed or fed to livestock. • Do not apply aid/desiccation to green lentil varieties. • Do not exceed 2.0 fl oz of product (0.044 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed a total of 2.0 fl oz of product (0.044 lb ai) per acre per year applied as harvest aid/desiccation/defoliation.
Harvest Aid / Desiccation / Defoliation: Spray over the top of crops that have reached physiological maturity (peas with at least 80% yellow/brown pods (pod rattle stage) and no more than 30% of leaves still green, or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area). Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease the time period stated here.		

Soybean

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Refer to Table 4 below for the minimum preplant application timing. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 6.0 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai) per acre per year.

Table 4. Minimum Preplant Application Timing for Soybean.

Rate (fl oz/A)	Minimum interval required between application and planting (days)	
	Coarse and Sandy Clay Loam Soils OR Soils with ≤ 2% Organic Matter	All Other Soils
1.0	0	0
1.5	7	0
2.0	7	7
3.0	7	7

Oilseed Crops
Cotton

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not allow spray solution to contact the crop's green stem tissue, leaves, fruit or blooms. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • 1.0 fl oz may be applied up to the day of planting. Observe a minimum 7 day preplant interval for Coarse and Sandy Clay Loam Soils or Soils with < 2% Organic Matter. • Refer to Table 5 below for the minimum preplant application timing. • Do not apply more than once per crop season for preplant application. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application.
Directed Spray (Hooded or shielded application between rows) Post-emergence to cotton. Early post-emergence to weeds.	1.0 to 2.0	In post-emergence cotton, apply between rows when weeds are actively growing and between 1 - 6" in height. If multiple applications are made, allow 14 days between applications. Weeds 6" or taller may not be controlled. **Avoid contact with crop**. Cotton plants that come in contact with Reviton through intentional application or accidental contact (including drift) may be severely damaged or killed. Direct the spray at the weeds between the rows using protective equipment, such as a hooded or shielded sprayer with care to prevent contact with crop plants. Avoid leakage or dripping onto crop. Variation in equipment design may affect level of weed control. Keep hoods or shields adjusted to ensure adequate contact with weeds while shielding the crop from the herbicide. To minimize drift, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations or adjuvants which produce fine spray droplets (mist). May be tank mixed with other postemergence directed herbicides When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, restrictions, and limitations on the respective product label(s). In interpreting the label(s) of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply. • Do not exceed 2.0 fl oz of product (0.044 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 6.0 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai) per acre per year.

(continued)

Cotton *(continued)*

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Harvest Aid / Desiccation / Defoliation	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. • Do not reapply within 7 days. • Inadequate coverage of foliage will result in unacceptable crop desiccation/defoliation. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 6.0 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai) per acre per year.
Harvest Aid / Desiccation / Defoliation: Apply over the top of cotton when crop reaches physiological maturity (according to local/state extension service guidelines - such as nodes above cracked boll, accumulated heat units after cutout, or at least 60% to 70% boll opening). Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation/defoliation effect. Time to harvest may vary based on environmental and atmospheric conditions compared to the period stated here. Larger plant size, dense canopy, and environmental conditions not conducive for desiccation may require a second application 7 days later.		

Table 5. Minimum Preplant Application Timing for Cotton

Rate (fl oz/A)	Minimum interval required between application and planting (days)	
	Coarse and Sandy Clay Loam Soils OR Soils with ≤ 2% Organic Matter	All Other Soils
1.0	7	0
1.5	7	7
2.0	7	7
3.0	14	14

Rapeseed

Flax seed; rapeseed

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Harvest Aid / Desiccation / Defoliation	1.0 to 2.0	• Apply a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. • Do not reapply within 7 days. • Inadequate coverage of foliage will result in unacceptable crop desiccation/defoliation. • Do not exceed 2.0 fl oz of product (0.044 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 2.0 fl oz of product (0.044 lb ai) per acre per year.
Harvest Aid / Desiccation / Defoliation: Spray over the top of crop that has reached physiological maturity 70% to 80% bolls turn to brown for flax; seeds in the middle pods have started to turn in color for Brassica juncea, canola (rapeseed), and mustard; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area for other crops. Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease the time period stated here.		

Nonfood Agricultural Uses

Fallow

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Fallow period between crop harvest and next crop planting	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 9.0 fl oz of product (0.2 lb ai) per acre per year.

Industrial Vegetative Management/Non-Agricultural Uses

Not for use in New York State.

For use in the non-selective burndown of vegetation on private, public and military lands to the following uncultivated non-agricultural areas: airports, non-irrigation ditch banks, dry canals, fence rows, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, manufacturing sites, storage areas and warehouse areas.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
For best efficacy apply after weeds have emerged but before weeds have reached maturity.	2.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment mounted to a tractor or all-terrain vehicle (ATV) or handheld equipment typically used for these applications. • Do not apply by aerial application. • Do not use in residential areas. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • To broaden the weed spectrum, tank mixes with other non-selective herbicides such glyphosate or glufosinate (refer to specific label for use instructions) are highly recommended. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 9.0 fl oz of product (0.2 lb ai) per acre per year.

Non-Agricultural Uses Around Farmsteads

For use in the non-selective burndown of vegetation on farms including: implement storage yards, fence rows, on-farm roadsides or laneways, barnyards, and windbreaks.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
For best efficacy apply after weeds have emerged but before weeds have reached maturity.	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment mounted to a tractor or all-terrain vehicle (ATV). • Do not apply by aerial application. • Do not use in residential areas. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Do not reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 9.0 fl oz of product (0.2 lb ai) per acre per year..

Ornamental Plants & Nursery

Not for use in New York State

Apply Reviton as a postemergence-directed broadcast, banded or spot spray (refer to spot spray section for instructions) for the control of emerged weeds (< 5 inches) that occur in/around field-grown woody ornamental plants and trees; between and/or around field containers; in/around ornamental plantings.

Reviton may also be used for the non-selective burndown of vegetation as nursery maintenance on: gravel pathways, stone pathways, around the outside of greenhouses, shade houses or lath houses, roads and non-irrigation ditches within the nursery, and nursery pads not in production.

For use in the non-selective burndown of vegetation around non-bearing fruit and nut trees, bushberries, vines and brambles.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Postemergence (Directed)	1.0 to 3.0	• Apply using a backpack sprayer or as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment mounted to a tractor or all-terrain vehicle (ATV). • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Do not apply by aerial application. • Do not use in residential areas. For commercial nursery production use only. • For outdoor use only. Do not use indoors including greenhouses. • Do not allow direct or spray drift contact on desirable vegetation and young trees with un-calloused bark as severe injury will occur. • Do not exceed 3.0 fl oz of product (0.067 lb ai) per acre per application. • Do not exceed 9.0 fl oz of product (0.2 lb ai) per acre per year.

Spot Spray Application Directions

Not for use in New York State

Gallons Spray Mix	Spray Mix Treatment Area (sq ft)	Reviton (fl oz)	Reviton (mls)	Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) (fl oz)
5	2,178	0.1	3.0	6.4 fl oz
10	4,356	0.2	6.0	12.8 fl oz
25	10,890	0.5	15.0	32.0 fl oz

Additional Information & Restrictions

- Thoroughly spray the weeds to ensure good coverage but not to the point of run off. To ensure best product performance add a high quality MSO @ 1% v/v of spray mix.
- Each spray mix is equivalent to applying Reviton at a use rate of 2.0 fl oz (0.044 lb ai/A) in a spray volume of 100 gallons per acre.
- Do not make a spot spray mix application to an area less than what is shown above or exceed the equivalent broadcast rate of 2.0 fl oz/A.
- Apply spot treatments with an ATV-mounted or tractor-mounted sprayer equipped for low-pressure hand wand applications.
- Do not apply spot treatments using high-pressure hand wands.

STORAGE AND 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:

[if product is in non-refillable container (equal to or less than 5 gallons)]

Non-refillable 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

[if product is in non-refillable container (greater than 5 gallons)]

Non-refillable 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 º full with water. Recap 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 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 if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

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