Specimen Label

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Trivence®

HERBICIDE

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METRIBUZIN	**GROUP**	**5**	**HERBICIDE**
FLUMIOXAZIN	**GROUP**	**14**	**HERBICIDE**
CHLORIMURON ETHYL	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**

For burndown, preplant and preemergence weed control in soybeans.

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients	**By Weight**
Chlorimuron ethyl Ethyl 2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl] benzoate	3.9%
Flumioxazin 2-[7-fluor-3,4-dihydro-3oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin- 6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione	12.8%
Metribuzin 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin- 5(4H)-one	44.6%
Other Ingredients	38.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 352-887

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Waterproof gloves made of polyethylene or polyvinylchloride >14 mils.
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 part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

FIRST AID

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

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

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call 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.

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

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

This product contains metribuzin and chlorimuron-ethyl, chemicals which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply this product where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

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 several 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

This product 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 this product 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 responsible for pesticide regulation.

Trivence® herbicide, referred to below as Trivence , Trivence herbicide, or Trivence, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately published company instructions (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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.
Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.
Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Trivence herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective burndown plus residual weed control in soybeans. When applied according to the instructions on this label, it will control many broadleaf weeds and provide partial control of nutsedge and annual grasses.

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

Residual control from Trivence requires rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

Best residual control is obtained if Trivence is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1") before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4" each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2-1". On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1-2") before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of Trivence and should be avoided.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of Trivence herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

During the growing season, excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting. Soybeans rapidly outgrow stunting once favorable (sunny, warm temperatures) conditions return.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Trivence has three modes of action and rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. Following preplant or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown by 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Following a burndown application, growth of susceptible weeds ceases followed by tissue yellowing and browning and death of the growing point. Trivence provides partial control of some annual grasses when used preplant or preemergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** use for crops other than soybeans.
- **DO NOT** apply a full rate of Trivence more than once per soybean cropping cycle.
- **DO NOT** exceed the full labeled rate for the geography. Two applications totaling the fully labeled Trivence rate may be made per soybean cropping cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.82 ounces (0.051 lb) per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 ounces (0.067 lb) per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season. This includes combinations of preemergence applications of Trivence, as well as chlorimuron ethyl from application(s) of products such as CANOPY® EX, CANOPY®, ENVIVE® or SYNCHRONY® XP.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.5 ounces of active ingredient metribuzin in the Central Region states or 6.2 ounces per acre of active ingredient metribuzin in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.
- **DO NOT** apply Trivence to frozen or snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 oz/acre Trivence on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Central Region.
- **DO NOT** use Trivence on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6 in the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season in the states of New York and Wisconsin.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season north of State Road 46 in the state of Michigan.
- **DO NO**T exceed 9.0 oz/acre Trivence on soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 in the Southern Region.
- **DO NOT** apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply Trivence to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.
- **DO NOT** irrigate when soybeans are cracking.
- **DO NOT** apply Trivence within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not STS® (sulfonylurea tolerant soybean), STS®/glyphosate-resistant, or soybeans with BOLT® technology, as severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 feet of nontarget plants including non-target crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 100 ft. of emerged cotton crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- **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 Trivence by air in the state of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply to land that has been or will be treated with metsulfuron and/or chlorsulfuron-containing herbicides in Nebraska and Kansas without observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush 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, or injury to desirable trees and plants may occur.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water.
- **DO NOT** mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- **DO NOT** apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station. Graze treated fields or feed treated forage to livestock no sooner than 40 days after application.
- **DO NOT** use low pressure and high volume hand wand equipment.

Use only in the geographies identified in the "Geographic Use Regions" section of this label.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Prior to using Trivence herbicide, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Trivence remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of Trivence. (See "ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES" for your geographical region).

Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions.

Crop injury may occur if Trivence is used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency, such as iron chlorosis.

If a soybean variety is suspected of being sensitive to metribuzin, check with the soybean seed company before treating a field of that soybean variety with Trivence.

Excessive rainfall received after application but before soybeans germinate may cause soybean stunting. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time.

Excessive rainfall received in a short period of time following the emergence of soybeans treated with a preplant or preemergence application of Trivence herbicide may cause minor leaf burn, crinkling, or defoliation of some lower leaves of the soybean plants.

Excessive periods of rainfall and cool, cloudy weather may cause temporary soybean stunting.

Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.

Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site. Make scheduled checks of spray equipment. Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides. Mix only enough product for the job at hand and avoid overfilling of spray tank.

When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

Thoroughly clean Trivence from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of Trivence from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

Tank mixtures of Trivence plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® (sulfonylurea tolerant soybean), STS®/glyphosate-tolerant soybean varieties, or soybeans with BOLT® technology, may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds during storage. Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

Injury to soybeans may occur if Trivence is used on soils having a calcareous surface layer or pH greater than 7.5.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Trivence, which contains the active ingredients chlorimuron ethyl, metribuzin and flumioxazin, is a Group 2, Group 5 and a Group 14 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 Trivence 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 Corteva Agriscience 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, 5 or 14 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, 5 or 14 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of Trivence blend herbicide and any other group 2, 5 or 14 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 consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

MANDATORY 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 MANAGEMENT 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
Drift 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 council of producers & distributors of Agrotechnology.

APPLICATION INFORMATION - ALL USES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Rate Summary for Trivence Herbicide

Rate of Trivence	Pounds of Active Ingredient Metribuzin	Pounds of Active Ingredient Flumioxazin	Pounds of Active Ingredient Chlorimuron Ethyl
6 oz	0.167	0.048	0.015
8 oz	0.223	0.064	0.020
9 oz	0.251	0.072	0.022
10 oz	0.279	0.080	0.024

Geographic Use Regions

The geographical use regions for Trivence are defined below:

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

- On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0, **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 oz/acre Trivence.
- In the states of Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, **DO NOT** use Trivence on soils where the composite pH exceeds 7.6.
- In the states of New York and Wisconsin, **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season.
- In the state of Michigan **DO NOT** exceed 6.0 oz/acre per crop season north of State Road 46.

Trivence may be used on fields which are composite pH 7.0 or less, but which may contain isolated areas where the pH exceeds 7.0. Use of Trivence at rates exceeding 6.0 oz/acre on soils which exceed composite pH 7.0 may result in unacceptable injury to the following crop.

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183).
On soils with a composite pH greater than 7.0 **DO NOT** exceed 9.0 oz/acre Trivence.
- **DO NOT** apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.

Use Rates by Region

Table 1

In medium and fine soils of 0.5 - 4% organic matter	Rate oz/acre
Central Region	
no soil pH restriction	6.0
composite soil pH of 7 or less	6.0 - 10.0*
Southern Region	
no soil pH restriction	6.0 - 9.0
composite soil pH of 7 or less	8.0- 10.0**

Soil Texture Rate Considerations

* On coarse soils (loamy sand or sandy loam) use 7.25 oz per acre or less. On medium soils (loam, silt loam, silt or sandy clay loam) use 8.7 oz per acre or less.

** On coarse soils use 8.7 oz per acre or less.

APPLICATION TIMING

Trivence may be applied any time from fall through spring, up to 3 days after planting.

DO NOT apply Trivence to cracking soybeans or after the soybean crop has emerged as severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

BURNDOWN AND RESIDUAL CONTROL INFORMATION
Apply Trivence when weeds are young and actively growing. Applications made to weeds larger than the indicated sizes, or to weeds under stress, may result in unsatisfactory control.

When used for burndown, Trivence is rainfast after one hour.

Use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. For small weeds and/or heavy crop residue, increase the gallonage to ensure coverage.

SPRAY ADDITIVES
Applications of Trivence used for burndown must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant.

Crop oil concentrate is the required adjuvant system unless tank mixing with a product that precludes use of crop oil concentrate.

Consult local company fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Trivence, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

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

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

PLANNED SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS
For season-long control in soybeans, follow Trivence with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds. On all soybean varieties, Trivence can be used in a planned sequential application herbicide program such as Trivence followed by an in-crop application of SYNCHRONY® XP or chlorimuron-ethyl herbicides with appropriate tank mix partners not exceeding 0.82 ounces (0.051 lb) per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 ounces (0.067 lb) per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl in the Southern Region states during the soybean crop season.

To ensure maximal rotational flexibility when considering a sequential program of Trivence followed by other herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, including SYNCHRONY® XP, carefully consider: the soil pH and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

For glyphosate-resistant soybeans, Trivence can be followed by an in-crop application of a glyphosate product registered for this type of application with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

For glufosinate-resistant soybeans, Trivence can be followed by an in-crop application of a glufosinate containing registered for this type of application herbicide with appropriate tank mix partners and adjuvant products.

Read and follow all label directions and precautions for use of the respective sequential partner before using in a sequential program. Follow the most restrictive labeling. Consult a local company representative; fact sheets or technical bulletins for additional information.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Fall or Spring Control of Emerged Weeds And Residual Activity

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

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 1-3", or for burndown of weeds not listed, Trivence may be tankmixed with herbicides such as dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, saflufenacil* or 2,4-D (LVE).

Where the rate is not restricted by soil pH, use higher Trivence rates for improved and longer residual activity. Trivence herbicide, applied at 6.0 - 10.0 oz/acre, will burndown the following weeds. Refer to Table 1 for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

*Refer to the saflufenacil label for restrictions when tank mixing with products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides.

Burndown Control of Emerged Winter Annual, Perennial, and Summer Annual Weeds

Bittercress, smallflowered
Bushy wallflower
Buttercup, smallflower
Butterweed (Cressleaf groundsel)
Cutleaf evening primrose*
Dandelion
Deadnettle, purple
Garlic, wild*
Henbit
Ladysthumb
Lambsquarters*
Lettuce, prickly
Marestail (horseweed)*
Mustard, tansy, wild
Pennycress, field
Pepperweed, Virginia
Pigweed, redroot
Ragweed, common, giant
Shepherd's-purse
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Speedwell, field and purslane
Sunflower
Thistle, Canada (above ground portion)
Velvetleaf
Whitlowgrass
Yellow rocket

* The addition of at least 8 oz ai/acre 2,4-D LVE is required for all Trivence rates.

Residual Control
See the weed lists under preemergence for specific weed residual control.

Chickweed Burndown
For best results: add 0.08 - 0.25 oz ai/acre of tribenuron methyl to Trivence for control of up to 6-inch common chickweed. For heavy matted infestations, use the higher end of the rate range. For lighter infestations of nonmatted chickweed, use the lower end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled by tribenuron methyl, consult labels for specific plant back interval and weed control information.

Alternatively, glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be added for chickweed burndown.

Limitations
DO NOT perform any tillage operations after fall applications or residual weed control will be reduced.

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Preemergence
In the Central region, **DO NOT** use more than 6.0 oz / acre of Trivence on soils with a composite pH of greater than 7.0. Trivence at 6.0 oz/acre rate will provide limited residual control of the broadleaf weeds as listed. Trivence rate for preemergence application, as well as when used as part of a burndown program, should be based upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for preemergence control.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of Trivence
Length of residual control depends on rate used, soil type and quality of activation. Lower rates are recommended for planned sequential programs or soils with a higher pH and higher rates are recommended for full-season programs or soils with a lower pH. Refer to Table 1 for use rates by region, organic matter, and soil pH.

Trivence applied at 6.0 - 7.2 oz/acre

Bittercress
Carpetweed
Chickweed, Common, Mouseear
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam, Virginia
Dandelion
Deadnettle
Eclipta
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf
Florida Pusley
Hairy Indigo
Henbit
Kochia
Lambsquarters
Little Mallow
Marestail/Horseweed
Mayweed
Mustard, wild
Nightshades, black, eastern black, hairy
Pennycress, field
Pigweeds, redroot, smooth, spiny, tumble
Prickly sida (teaweed)
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower morningglory
Spotted spurge
Swinecress
Venice mallow
Waterhemp*, common, tall
Whitlowgrass
Yellow rocket

Trivence applied at >7.2 - 10.0 oz/acre Additional weeds controlled:

Amaranth (pigweed), Palmer*
Burcucumber (suppression)**
Cocklebur**, Common
Coffee Senna
Croton, tropic
Florida Beggarweed
Hemp Sesbania
Jimsonweed
Mexicanweed (suppression)
Morningglories**, annual, entire leaf, ivyleaf, pitted, tall
Nutsedge, purple, yellow (suppression)
Poinsettia, wild
Ragweed, common, giant**
Sicklepod**
Smartweed, Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania
Sunflower, Common
Velvetleaf
Waterhemp*, common, tall

*A postemergence herbicide such as fomesafen or lactofen may be needed following a preemergence application of Trivence for adequate control in fields with heavy pressure or resistant biotypes.

**Large-seeded weeds, germinating deep in the soil such as burcucumber, morningglory, sicklepod, cocklebur and giant ragweed or other weeds which may emerge at various times during the growing season may require a cultivation or a postemergence herbicide application for season long control.

Annual Grasses Suppressed by Preemergence Application of Trivence

Signalgrass
Crabgrass, large
Barnyardgrass
Foxtail, giant, yellow
Goosegrass
Lovegrass, California
Johnsongrass (seedling)
Panicum, fall, Texas

For season long grass control Trivence may be followed as needed by a postemergence grass herbicide such as quizalofop, CINCH® or EVERPREX™ herbicides. Or in glyphosate-resistant soybeans, Trivence

may be followed with an in-season glyphosate application. In glufosinate-resistant beans, Trivence may be followed with an in-season glufosinate application.

Tank Mixes

Other than chloroacetamide-containing products noted below, Trivence may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in soybeans. Read and follow all manufacturers label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix the herbicide with Trivence. For additional preemerge broadleaf weed control, Trivence may be tank mixed with linuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone. For additional grass control, Trivence may be tank mixed with pendimethalin, pyroxasulfone or clomazone.

Trivence may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:

- The tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as Trivence.
- The tank mix is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING section below.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing; precautions and warnings when tank mixing Trivence. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Weed control and crop safety resulting from the use of tank mixtures not specifically noted on this label, or in separately published company information, are the responsibility of the user.

Tank mixtures of Trivence plus organophosphate insecticides applied preplant or preemergence to STS® (sulfonylurea tolerant soybean), STS®/glyphosate-resistant soybean varieties, or soybeans with BOLT® technology may result in minor transient crop response (i.e., stunting and/or chlorosis).

DO NOT apply Trivence within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not STS® (sulfonylurea tolerant soybean), STS®/glyphosate-resistant, or soybeans with BOLT® technology, as severe crop injury may occur.

DO NOT tank mix Trivence with acetochlor, flufenacet, s-metolachlor (CINCH® or EVERPREX™ herbicides), or dimethenamid within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Trivence and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR FALL AND SPRING Trivence APPLICATIONS

Preemergence (PRE) or Preemergence followed by Postemergence (POST) applications of Chlorimuron-ethyl (C.E.) products Soil pH, Use rate, and Regional Considerations

Preemergence product referenced is Trivence herbicide. Postemergence (in-crop) refers to chlorimuron-ethyl containing products such as SYNCHRONY® XP.

Composite soil pH	Central Region	Southern Region
> 7.0	6.0 oz/acre * (PRE only)	8.2 - 9.0 oz/acre (PRE only) or 6.0 - < 8.2 oz/acre* (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.125 oz (0.008 lb) ai/acre chlorimuron-ethyl or 0.375 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP
7.0 or less	6.0 - 10.0 oz/acre (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.1875 oz (0.012 lb) ai /acre chlorimuron-ethyl or 1.12 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP**	6.0 - 10.0 oz/acre (PRE) followed by POST (up to) 0.1875 oz (0.012 lb) ai/acre chlorimuron-ethyl or 1.12 oz/acre SYNCHRONY® XP**

*See Geographic Use Regions for state specific restrictions for Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin.

**See the SYNCHRONY® XP label for use rates postemergence on non-STS®, STS® soybean varieties and soybeans with BOLT® technology.

For sequential programs using chlorimuron ethyl-containing herbicides (including Trivence herbicide and SYNCHRONY® XP) **DO NOT** exceed a sum total of 0.82 ounce (0.051 lb) per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Central Region states or 1.07 ounces (0.067 lb) per acre of active ingredient chlorimuron-ethyl in the Southern Region states in any one soybean crop season.

When used as described in the Central Region section of this label, or the Southern section of this label, the Rotational Interval Table describes the minimum length in months from the time of Trivence application until Trivence treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in the table. For Fall applications, begin counting the re-cropping interval from the normal Spring planting time for soybeans in your area.

Crop rotation intervals are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions. When a recommended tank mix is used, consult the tankmix partner labels for recropping instructions and follow the directions that are most restrictive.

Rotational Guidelines

For all Fall through Spring Trivence uses, including sequentials with ™ CANOPY® EX, ™ SYNCHRONY® XP, or chlorimuron-ethyl

Crop	Southern Region	Central Region
Soybean If no additional application of metribuzin containing product is applied within four months.	Immediately	Immediately
Barley, Wheat	4	4
Alfalfa	10	10
Field Corn[1]	10	10
Forage Grasses	12	12
Peanuts	8[3]	18
Peas	12	12
Rice[2]	12	12
Tomato (Transplant)	12	12
Cabbage, Cotton, Cucumbers, Flax, Lentils, Mustards, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon, Clover, Sorghum, Sweet Potatoes/yams, Tobacco (Transplant), Oats	18	18
Canola (Rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beet and any other crops not listed	18	30

[1] Field corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, Corteva Agriscience cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. User should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomist regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

The rotational interval to field corn is 9 months if the Trivence rate does not exceed 6.0 oz/acre.

[2] Rice may be replanted in soils with a pH greater than 7.0 at 12 months following an Trivence application of no more than 6.0 oz/acre as long as no other chlorimuron-ethyl containing products (eg SYNCHRONY® XP, etc.) were applied in the same season as Trivence. In soils with a pH greater than 7.0 where an Trivence rate was >6.0 oz/acre or where 6.0 oz/acre Trivence was followed by an application of another chlorimuron-ethyl containing product, Trivence the rotational interval to rice is 18 months.

[3] For peanuts, if maximum application rate of 0.5 lb. active ingredient/acre/season is used.

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using Trivence. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, follow the cleanout procedure below for all application equipment.

1. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Partially fill the tank with water and add one of the cleaning agents listed in the SPRAYER CLEANUP section of this label. Complete filling the tank and flush the cleaning solution through the boom and hoses. Let stand for 15 minutes with agitation or recirculation and then drain the tank after flushing the hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
4. Follow label directions of the product previously sprayed for rinsate disposal.

During an extended period where spraying or mixing equipment will be used to apply multiple loads of Trivence, at the end of each day of spraying partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses and allow to sit overnight.

A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is recommended to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.

EQUIPMENT/ SPRAY VOLUMES

Ground Application, conventional tillage:
Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage of soil and the best performance. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver coarse to very coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.

Ground Application, conservation tillage- burndown:
Use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. For small weeds and/or heavy crop residue, increase the gallonage to ensure coverage. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE standard S572.

Aerial Application:
Trivence may be applied by air for early preplant or preemergence use on soybeans. Apply uniformly with properly calibrated aerial equipment. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA. Avoid overlapping. Continuous agitation of the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension.

DO NOT apply 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.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill tank 1/4 full with water. Start agitation system, add Trivence and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank mix while adding water. Continue agitation throughout. If poor mixing should occur with any component, premix the component with two parts water before adding to the spray tank.

A fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedures before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons Trivence with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to fertilizer solution.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. If other herbicides are to be used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of wettable powder or 1 teaspoon of liquid with 2 tablespoons of water; add to Trivence/fertilizer solution mixture.
5. Close jar and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel, or become lumpy, it may be used.
8. Mixing ability may be improved by adding compatibility agents.

Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows:
Add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank first, with the agitator running, add the required amount of Trivence and thoroughly mix. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, follow directions above. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

Use Trivence spray preparations the same day as mixed or product degradation may occur. Thoroughly reagitate and remix before using, if allowed to settle. When tank mixing with other herbicides, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions for the additional herbicides are also to be followed.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

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

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gallon of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Complete filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the boom, hoses, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate or recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the boom, hoses and nozzles, and drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and the cleaning agent.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the boom and hoses.
6. To enhance removal of flumioxazin from the spray system before spraying susceptible crops, follow the above clean-out steps with ammonia, then add a tank cleaner such as “Valent Tank Cleaner” from Valent U.S.A. Corporation, and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes. If using "Valent Tank Cleaner" follow use instructions and personal protective equipment (PPE) instructions as found on the "Valent Tank Cleaner" label.

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

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

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

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

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR OTHER PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN THIS LABEL

USEPA REGISTERED PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN THIS LABEL FOR USE IN TANK MIXTURES OR OTHER REASONS		
PRODUCT BRAND NAME	**ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S)**	**EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER**
Canopy EX	Chlorimuron Ethyl – Tribenuron methyl	352-635
Cinch	S-metolachlor	352-625
Envive	Chlorimuron Ethyl-Flumioxazin-Thifensulfuron methyl	352-756
EverpreX	s-metolachlor	352-923
Synchrony XP	Chlorimuron Ethyl – Thifensulfuron methyl	352-648

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

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. DO NOT burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Trivence herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl, flumioxazin, and metribuzin 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (Cont.)

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

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

DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact Corteva Agriscience at 1-800-992-5994 day or night.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent consistent with applicable law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions for use, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR

A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, tort, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential, incidental or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

For product information call: 1-800-258-3033

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

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EPA accepted 03/24/2021

Revisions:

1. Trademark statement: updated to " ™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies".
2. Produced For: Updated company name to "Corteva Agriscience LLC".
3. Throughout label: Updated references to "DuPont" to "Corteva Agriscience".
4. Updated Liability and Warranty section with EPA preferred text.