

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Victory®

Herbicide

DRY FLOWABLE

For use on wheat, barley, triticale, oats, grass grown for seed, burndown, post harvest, fallow and pre-plant

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Tribenuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate 75.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 25.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 71368-75

Net Contents
10 Oz.
(295.73 mL)

Manufactured for
Nufarm Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Prolonged or repeated use of the product may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched, or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 OR CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 IN EYES | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or wastes.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Nufarm instructions.

Nufarm will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Nufarm.

This product is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, oats, grass grown for seed, pre-and post-harvest burndown, and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a dry flowable granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, oats, post-harvest burndown, fallow and pre-plant burndown. The best control is obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. This product should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This product is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

This product provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

This product may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-of by drought stress are less susceptible to this product.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow this product to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to wheat, barley, oats or triticale underseeded with another crop.

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

- Do not apply, 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.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.

When using this product in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing tribenuron methyl do not exceed the following limits:

| Use | Active Ingredient | Maximum oz AI per Single Application | Maximum oz AI per Use Period |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Wheat, Barley, Triticale | Tribenuron methyl | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Oats | Tribenuron methyl | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fallow, Burndown, Post harvest | Tribenuron methyl | 0.25 | 0.25 |

USE PRECAUTIONS

Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley, oats and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Nufarm recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after this product application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best– see the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

This product should not be applied to wheat, barley, oats or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all spray cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oats or triticale.

RESISTANCE

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

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

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Nufarm recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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 or site systems in your area.

LABELED USES

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE

Refer to this label for information regarding use restrictions, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. Other suitable herbicides, fungicides; and insecticides registered for use may be tank mixed or used sequentially with these products providing the specified application timing is the same. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the tank mix partner prior to use. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply this product after the crop is in the 2 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

For spring oats make applications after the crop is in the 3 leaf stage but before jointing. Do not use on Ogle, Porter or Premier varieties as crop injury can occur.

Since this product has very little or no soil activity it controls only those weeds that have germinated therefore, apply this product when all or most of the weeds have germinated. For best results, annual broadleaf weeds should be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing and less than 4 tall or wide. See the "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" section of this label for more information.

Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

BARLEY, TRITICALE, AND WHEAT USE RATE

Use 1/3 ounce of this product per acre (except oats) for heavy infestation of those weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to "BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS" section of this label for best performance).

Use 1/6 to 1/4 ounce of this product per acre (except oats) for light infestation of weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

Two applications of this product may be made per season provided the total amount does not exceed 1/3 ounce per acre.

OATS USE RATE

Use 1/6 ounce of this product per acre for control of light populations of the weeds listed in "WEEDS CONTROLLED" table. In oats this product must be tank mixed with another registered herbicide. Do not make more than one application of this product per crop season on oats.

BURNDOWN (POST-HARVEST, FALLOW, PRE-PLANT)

APPLICATION TIMING

This product may be applied as a burndown treatment to control emerged weeds in the fall or spring. Make applications when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. This product may be applied to crop stubble as a fallow treatment or as a pre plant burndown prior to planting any crop.

See the "CROP ROTATION" section for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

BURNDOWN USE RATES

Apply this product at 1/6 - 1/3 ounce per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop (except cotton) or shortly after planting wheat (including durum) barley or triticale (prior to emergence). Use the higher rate for denser weed populations or where weeds are approaching the maximum size. Also use the higher rate when the weed infestation predominantly consists of those weeds listed in the "WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED" section below, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal.

See the "CROP ROTATION" section for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

Sequential treatments of this product may be made provided the total amount of this product applied during one fallow/pre-plant cropland season does not exceed 1/3 ounce per acre.

Cotton Pre-plant Burndown: Apply 1/6 ounce per acre. Allow at least 14 days from time of application to planting cotton. Seedling disease nematodes cold weather deep planting (more than 2 inches) excessive moisture high salt concentration and/or drought may weaken cotton seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury Cotton resumes normal growth once favorable growing conditions return.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED ONLY IN THE STATES OF IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND UTAH

This product may be used for selective postemergence control or suppression of certain broadleaf weeds in seedling and established stands of bentgrass, bluegrass, annual ryegrass, orchardgrass, tall fescue, and fine fescue grown for seed.

This product may be used on seedling and established perennial rye-grass providing user accepts all risk of possible crop injury and/ or reduced seed yield.

This product may cause temporary yellowing and stunting of grass. Best results are obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on the rate used, sensitivity and size of target weeds and environmental conditions at the time of and following application.

Note: Certain varieties of grass may be sensitive to this product. When using this product for the first time on a particular variety, limit use to one 10 ounce container.

This product should be applied in combination with other suitable registered herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). Always use a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 0.25% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallon of spray solution).

The use of methylated seed oil (MSO) or crop oil is not recommended with this product on grass seed crops as these adjuvants may produce unsatisfactory crop injury.

Do not apply more than 1/3 ounce of this product per acre per growing season.

Do not apply this product in a tank mix with organophosphate insecticides as severe crop injury may occur.

Do not apply to grass that is under stress from severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Under certain conditions such as prolonged cool weather (daily high temperature less than 50° F) or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment, temporary yellowing and/or crop stunting may occur.

BENTGRASS, BLUEGRASS, ANNUAL RYEGRASS, ORCHARDGRASS, FINE FESCUE, AND TALL FESCUE

Seedling Stands: For use on annual ryegrass, orchard grass, tall fescue and fine fescue apply at 1/6 ounce per acre after stand is in 4-leaf stage. For use on bentgrass apply at 1/6 ounce per acre after stolens are 3 to 5 inches across. For use on bluegrass, apply at 1/6 to 1/3 ounce per acre after stand is in 4-leaf stage.

Established Stands: For stands that have been established for at least one growing season (fall or spring), apply this product at 1/6 to 1/3 ounce per acre. Use the higher rate for larger weeds and hard to control weeds like wild carrot. Apply prior to jointing.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Perennial ryegrass is more sensitive to this product than other grass species. Crop injury in the form of stunting and possible reduced seed yield may occur. To minimize the risk of crop injury, use the 1/6 ounce per acre rate and always use either 2,4-D or dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity) and liquid nitrogen with this product.

Seedling Stands: Apply this product at 1/6 ounce per acre in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide after grass is in 5- to 6-leaf stage.

Established Stands: For stands that have been established for one growing season (fall or spring) apply this product at 1/6 ounce to 1/3 ounce per acre in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide. Apply prior to jointing.

Note: The 1/3 ounce rate of this product should be used only for the control or suppression of problem weeds like wild carrot where the benefit of weed control can be offset by possible crop injury including possible yield reduction.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION WITH THIS PRODUCT AND BROMOXNYL CONTAINING HERBICIDES (SUCH AS MAESTRO 2EC, BUCTRIL, BISON, MAESTRO MA, BRONATE, MAESTRO ADVANCED, BRONATE ADVANCED OR RHINO) IN WINTER & SPRING WHEAT & SPRING BARLEY IN IDAHO

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product Herbicide is recommended in combination with bromoxynil containing herbicides (such as Maestro 2EC, Buctril, Bison, Maestro MA, Bronate, Maestro Advanced, Bronate Advanced or Rhino) for use in fall seeded wheat, spring seeded barley and spring seeded wheat when applied through sprinkler irrigation systems in the state of Idaho.

HOW TO USE

Use 1/4 to 1/3 ounce of this product per acre in combination with bromoxynil containing herbicides at a rate of 3 to 6 ounce active ingredient per acre (such as Maestro MA, Bronate or Bison at 3/4 to 1-1/2 pints per acre). Apply to wheat and barley after the 3-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Make only one chemigation application of this mixture per crop year.

For best results, apply to broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, or 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Consult this product's label and bromoxynil containing herbicides package labels for list of weeds controlled or suppressed.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS AND USES

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of this product. In addition an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator local Nufarm fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with this product, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA exempt ingredients.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

Apply at a rate (concentration) of 0.06-0.5% v/v (0.5 to 4 pints per 100 gallons spray solution).

Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC) PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under and conditions MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local Nufarm product literature or service policies.

Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES

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

In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Nufarm product management. Consult separate Nufarm technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

Use 2 quarts per acre of a high quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 28%N or 32%N or 2 pounds per acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts per acre UAN or 4 pounds per acre AMS under arid conditions.

See **“TANK MIXTURES” “With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer”** for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Black mustard | Early whitlowgrass | Poison hemlock *** |
| Blue/Purple mustard | False chamomile / Wild chamomile / | Prickly lettuce ** † |
| Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard † | Scentless chamomile | Puncturevine |
| Canada thistle ** | (<i>Matricaria maritima L.</i>) | Purslane speedwell †† *** |
| Coast fiddleneck | Field pennycress | Redroot pigweed † |
| Common Chickweed † | Flixweed † | Russian thistle ** † |
| Common Groundsel | Hairy buttercup | Shepherd's-purse |
| Common Lambsquarters † | Kochia ** † | Slimleaf lambsquarters |
| Common Purslane | London Rocket | Small flower buttercup †† *** |
| Corn Gromwell ** | Marestail*** † | Smallseed falseflax † |
| Corn spurry | Marshelder † | Tansymustard |
| Cowcockle | Mayweed chamomile / Stinking | Tarweed fiddleneck |
| Cressleaf groundsel *** | Chamomile / dog fennel (<i>Anthemis cotula L.</i>) ** † | Tumble pigweed †† |
| (butterweed) | Miners lettuce | Tumble/Jim Hill mustard ** |
| Curly Dock ** | Narrowleaf hawkbeard ** *** | White cockle †† |
| Dandelion | Nightflowering catchfly | Wild mustard † |
| Deadnettle †† | Pineappleweed | |

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

This product partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Annual sowthistle | Hairy Vetch ** | Redstem filaree *** |
| Common cocklebur ‡ | Henbit | Wild buckwheat |
| Common sunflower (volunteer) ** ‡ | Narrowleaf hawksbeard | Wild carrot |
| Common Vetch ** | Pennsylvania smartweed | Wild garlic |
| Eastern black nightshade ‡ | Prostrate knotweed | Wild radish** |
| Hairy nightshade | Redmaids | |

* Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 1/4 to 1/3 ounce of this product per acre and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, bromoxynil (such as Maestro, Buctril, Bison, Bronate, Maestro Advanced or Bronate Advanced), or dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity). Refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label.

** See the "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" section of this label for more information.

*** 2 4 D LVE addition required.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

‡‡ 1/3 ounce rate of this product only.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Canada thistle: For best results, apply 1/3 ounce of this product per acre when all thistles are 4" to 8" tall with 2" to 6" of new growth. Make the application in the spring.

Corn Gromwell: For best results, apply 1/3 ounce of this product per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Curly Dock: For best results, apply 1/4 to 1/3 ounce of this product per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur. For best results, use this product in a tank mixture with Comet, Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity) and 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as Maestro 2EC, Buctril, Bison, Maestro MA, Bronate, Maestro Advanced, Bronate Advanced or Rhino).

This product should be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Mayweed chamomile / Stinking Chamomile / dog fennel: For best results, apply 1/4 to 1/3 ounce of this product per acre.

Narrowleaf hawksbeard: During the post harvest fallow and/or preplant burndown period this product may be used in a tank mix with 1 to 2 pints of glyphosate per acre (4 pound per gallon formulation or equivalent) for postemergence control of narrowleaf hawksbeard.

For wheat this product may be used in a tank mix with 2,4-D for postemergence control of narrowleaf hawksbeard. Add 2,4 D at 0.25 to 0.375 pound active ingredient per acre (such as 0.5 to 0.75 pint of a 4 pound per gallon product). Apply this tank mix only in the spring when the wheat is fully tillered and before the jointing stage.

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use this product in a tank mixture with dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity) and 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as Maestro 2EC, Buctril, Bison, Maestro MA, Bronate, Maestro Advanced, Bronate Advanced or Rhino).

This product should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Tumble/Jim Hill mustard: For best results, apply 1/3 ounce of this product per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label).

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, apply 1/4 to 1/3 ounce of this product per acre when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, apply this product in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label).

Wild radish: For best results, apply 1/6 to 1/3 ounce this product per acre, plus 1/4 to 3/8 pound active ingredient per acre MCPA, plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) to wild radish rosettes less than 6" diameter. Make the application either in the fall or spring. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications should be made before plants harden-off.

SU / IMI Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: Varieties resistant to SU and IMI products (like this product, Beyond, Pursuit, Raptor) are under development. For best results, use this product in a tank mix with Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity) and 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as Maestro 2EC, Buctril, Bison, Maestro MA, Bronate, Maestro Advanced, Bronate Advanced or Rhino).

TANK MIXTURES

This product may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to this product, or weeds not listed under "WEEDS CONTROLLED". Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for any companion herbicide, fungicide and/or insecticide. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any tank mix partner before using these tank mixtures. If those directions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with this product. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley, oats, and triticale. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 pound active ingredient per acre. In tank mixes containing 1/8 pound active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 to 2 pints of nonionic surfactant; in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 pound active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 pint of nonionic surfactant.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. When using rates of 3/8 pound ai per acre or higher, use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed, unless specified otherwise in the 2,4-D or MCPA label, or local guidance.

With 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and Dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity)

This product may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity) and 2,4-D or MCPA.

Make applications at 1/6 to 1/3 ounce of this product + 1-1.5 ounce active ingredient dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity) + 1/4 to 3/8 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine) per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1 to 2 pints of nonionic surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed

by local guidance. Use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or MCPA and dicamba labels, or local guidance for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year, or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil containing products (such as Maestro 2EC, Buctril, Bison, Maestro MA, Bronate, Maestro Advanced, Bronate Advanced or Rhino)

This product may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 ounce active ingredient per acre (such as Maestro MA, Bronate or Bison at 3/4 to 1-1/2 pint per acre). Note that tank mixtures of this product plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With Fluroxypyr (such as Comet or Starane brands)

This product may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds. For best results add fluroxypyr containing herbicides to the tank at 1 to 2 ounce active ingredient per acre (such as Starane 0.33 to 0.67 pints per acre) 2 4-D and MCPA herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with this product plus Starane.

With Other Broadleaf Control Herbicides

This product may be tank mixed with other broadleaf herbicides registered on cereals such as Treaty Extra, Harmony SG, Purestand, Ally XP, Widematch, Aim, Stinger, Cutback or Curtail.

Tank mixtures of this product plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

Tank mixtures of this product with dicamba (such as Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity) may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With Axial

This product can be tank mixed with Axial brand herbicides for improved control of wild oats and other grasses.

With Discover NG

This product can be tank mixed with Discover NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Everest

This product can be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Assert Herbicide or Avenge Herbicide

This product can be tank mixed with Assert or Avenge. When tank mixing this product with Assert, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action - for example 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or bromoxynil (such as Maestro 2EC, Buctril, Bison, Maestro MA, Bronate, Maestro Advanced, Bronate Advanced or Rhino). Applications of this product plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With Other Grass Control Products

This product may be tank mixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals such as Maverick or Puma. Tank mixes of this product with Hoelon 3EC may result in reduced grass control.

With Fungicides

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

With Insecticides

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (such as Lorsban) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment since crop injury may result.

Do not use this product plus Malathion since crop injury may result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution. This product must first be pre-slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while this product is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.06 to 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with this product and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Nufarm representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Nufarm representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK MIXTURES IN BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

This product may be tank mixed with one or more herbicides that are registered for use at the appropriate burndown timing, including glyphosate, 2,4-D and dicamba. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures.

TANK MIXTURES FOR GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Always use this product in a tank mix with another broadleaf herbicide such as 2,4-D, MCPA or dicamba as these herbicides safen this product's effect on grasses while improving weed control performance on most broadleaf weeds Testing has shown that 2,4-D and dicamba are more effective in a tank mix with this product than MCPA. Use a minimum

of 1/4 to 1/2 lb ai per acre of 2 4 D or MCPA (8 to 16 fluid ounces of 4 pounds per gallon product). Use a minimum of 1/8 to 1/4 pounds ai per acre of dicamba (such as 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Diablo, Banvel, Clash or Clarity).

This product may be applied with liquid fertilizers. Liquid fertilizers (20%, 28%, or 32% N at a minimum of 4 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution) enhance the performance of this product and may improve crop safety. Always use a surfactant and another broadleaf herbicide when using liquid fertilizer with this product.

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage (green chop) from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.

CROP ROTATION

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of this product. Use the time intervals in the chart below to determine the required time interval before planting

Interval Before Planting* (Number of Days Required to Wait after Treatment with This Product)

| Crop | Days |
|---|-------------|
| Barley, Rice, Triticale and Wheat (including durum) | 0 |
| Oats and Soybeans (at 1/6 oz/a) | 1** |
| Soybean | 7** |
| Cotton, Field Corn and Grain Sorghum / Forage Sorghum | 14** |
| Sugarbeets, Winter Rape and Canola | 60 |
| Any Other Crop | 45 |

* Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

** Where this product is used on light textured soils (such as sands & loamy sands) or on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

This product can be measured using this product's volumetric measuring cylinder included in the case. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once this product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. This product should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mixture partners (if desired) then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of this product.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply this product spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mixture partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mixture partner from interfering with the dissolution of this product.

APPLICATION METHOD

GROUND APPLICATION

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

Select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets.

Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce drift provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height listed in manufacturer's specifications.

Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gallons per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 gallons per acre only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 gallons per acre. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Raindrop RA nozzles are not recommended for this product applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

For application in California refer to the "CALIFORNIA APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE CROPS" section of this label for specific ground application requirements.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial application select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarse spray and that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 gallons per acre.

Use at least 2 gallons per acre In Idaho Oregon and Utah use at least 3 gallons per acre.

Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York.

For aerial applications do not apply during a temperature inversion when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off target spray drift.

See the "Spray Drift Management" section of this label.

For application in California refer to the "CALIFORNIA APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE CROPS" section of this label for specific aerial application requirements.

CHEMIGATION / SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

(For tank mix use only with bromoxynil in wheat and spring barley in Idaho)

Apply this tank mix through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only. Do not apply these herbicides through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. **Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for this product's application to any public water system.** A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

1. For use via chemigation only as a tank-mix with bromoxynil for applications to wheat and spring barley in Idaho. Do not apply this product via chemigation for any other use.
2. In center pivot and continuous lateral move systems, this product + bromoxynil-containing herbicides should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application. In solid set systems, application of the tank mix should be made during the last 30 to 45 minutes of the irrigation.

3. Set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre for best product performance.
4. Fill the supply tank with half of the water amount desired, add this product and agitate it well. Add the bromoxynil containing herbicides and then add the remaining water amount with agitation. Bromoxynil containing herbicides require a dilution with at least 4 parts water to 1 part bromoxynil containing herbicides.
5. Agitation is required in the pesticide supply tank when applying this tank mixture.
6. Do not use a surfactant with this tank mix application.
7. Inject this product + bromoxynil containing herbicides solution at least 8 feet ahead of a right angle turn of irrigation pipe to insure adequate mixing. Allow sufficient time for the herbicide mixture to be flushed through the lines before turning off irrigation water.
8. Follow both this product and bromoxynil containing herbicides label instructions for spray tank cleanout both before and after application. Flush lines with clean water following application.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to Spray Drift Management section of label.

Continuous agitation is not required to keep this product in suspension, but may be required to keep tank mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank mix partner labels for additional information.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the After Spraying this product section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

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

AFTER SPRAYING THIS PRODUCT AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Nufarm-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or Nufarm representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

PRECAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because dangerous gases will form.

Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

1. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual product labels.
4. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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 half 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 flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of the directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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