Active Ingredient By Weight
Amicrylophoscarbonyl 0-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-
pyridinecarboxylic acid ...........................................50%
Other Ingredients ...........................................50%
TOTAL: 100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1566

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
Si usted no entiende lo anterior, busque a alguien para que le explique a usted en detalles. (Si you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND
DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE
EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Masks and loaders must wear:
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Shoes plus socks.

Applicators: After the product has been diluted in accordance with label directions for use, shift, pour, etc., and shoes are clean. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

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

Engineering Control Statement: When handling use closed systems, enclosed tanks, or on a field that meets the requirements listed in the Wisconsin Pesticide Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (c) CHP 170.040 (3) (4) (5), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
USER SHOULD: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.

FIRST AID
If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 3 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin: Wash with soap and water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

If on clothing: Wash immediately with soap and water. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly with soap and water and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to irrigation areas before the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment or waste.

Surface Water Advisory
This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly drained soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-drained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which the product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and ponding will reduce the potential for a current of water, and runoff water and equipment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications where rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory
Amicrylophoscarbonyl has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals degradable in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Methods® SCG Herbicide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Bayer CropScience LP directions.

Bayer CropScience LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Bayer CropScience LP. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Methods® SCG Herbicide is a soluble granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Methods® SCG Herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground equipment for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species, including many terrestrial and riparian invasive and noxious weeds.

Methods® SCG Herbicide is registered for general weed and brush control on private, public and military lands as follows: unirrigated non-agricultural areas (such as airports, highways, railroads and utility right-of-ways, sewage disposal areas, etc.); unirrigated agricultural areas - non-crop producing (such as farmyards, feed storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditches, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites - outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.) and natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats).

Methods® SCG Herbicide may be used for the release or restoration of native perennial grasses and established, industrial turf grasses. This product may be applied to terrestrial row-crop sites and unimproved turf sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collective flow of water, in equipment runs, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. Methods® SCG Herbicide may be applied up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water.
Method® 50SG Herbicide provides preemergence and postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, vines and brush species listed in the weeds controlled section of the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application should be used. For best postemergence performance, an MSO type adjuvant should be included in the spray solution. Excessive wetting of the target plant is not necessary but good spray coverage of the target plant is needed for best results.

Method® 50SG Herbicide is non-corrosive to spray equipment. Do not apply more than 9 ounces of product per acre per year.

**BIological Activity**

Method® 50SG Herbicide is typically taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants. The effects of Method® 50SG Herbicide may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a browning and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include tissue necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf curling, collapsed stems and leaf wilting, leaf-curling, and enlarged roots.

Do not use treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species.

Method® 50SG Herbicide is rain-fast in 1 hour after application.

**Important Restrictions**

- Do not apply this product in areas where the roots of desirable trees and/or shrubs may extend unless injury or loss can be tolerated. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend well beyond the tree canopy.

- Do not apply this product if site-specific characteristics and conditions exist that could contribute to movement and unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation until injury or loss can be tolerated.

- Do not apply in areas where circumstances favor movement from treated sites.

- Do not apply Method® 50SG Herbicide to reservoirs or other non-crop areas during periods of intense rainfall, or where percolating soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which water will not readily penetrate, as this may result in off-site movement.

- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable vegetation.

- Do not use on or near dry or water-containing irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

- Do not use at any other time of irrigation system.

- Do not apply this product with irrigation. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable vegetation, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation purposes.

- Treatments of powdery, dry soil and light, sandy soils where there is little likelihood of drift after treatment may result in off-site movement and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation when seed particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation. Do not apply Method® 50SG Herbicide when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.

- Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow.

- Do not use on kowals, walls, driveways, terraces or their similar areas.

- Do not apply more than 9 ounces of product (0.28 pounds a) per acre per year.

- Do not use on land to be seeded to, used for hay or straw from treated areas to livestock.

- Do not use on land to be seeded to, used for hay or straw from treated areas to livestock.

- Do not use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.

- If non-crop sites treated with Method® 50SG Herbicide are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the Method® 50SG Herbicide application. A half-moon symbol must then be placed before planting the desired crop.

- Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.
IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

• Certain species may, in particular, be sensitive to low levels of Methol® 550G Herbicide (including but not limited to, conifers (such as Douglas fir, Norway spruce, ponderosa pine and white pine), deciduous trees (such as oak, Chinese tallow, cattletree, honey locust), magnolia, orange, redwood, and willow species), and ornamental shrubs (such as azalea, burning bush, crapemyrtle, forsythia, hydrangea, ice plant, marguerite, purple plume and yew).

• Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if Methol® 550G Herbicide is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, or in areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Consider tree-specific characteristics and conditions that could contribute to unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend beyond the tree canopy, if further information is needed regarding root zone area, consult appropriate state extension service, professional consultant or other qualified authority.

• Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if equipment is tilted or flushed on or near these trees or vegetation, or in areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

• In non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.

• Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure or kill crops, such as but not limited to sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, soybeans, field beans, alfalfa, grapes, peas, almonds, and vegetables.

• Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants.

• Exposure to Methol® 550G Herbicide may injure or kill most crops and may severely or kill desirable vegetation. Injury may be more severe when the crops or desirable vegetation are irrigated.

• Caution is advised when using this product in areas where loss of desirable cereal or ornamental grasses as well as other broadleaf plants, including but not limited to, legumes and wild flowers, cannot be tolerated. Without prior experience, it is necessary that small areas containing these plants be tested for tolerance to Methol® 550G Herbicide and its soil residues before any large scale spraying occurs.

• Low rates of Methol® 550G Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Methol® 550G Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other herbicides to crops on which Methol® 550G Herbicide is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

• Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for Methol® 550G Herbicide movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

• In the case of suspected off-site movement of Methol® 550G Herbicide to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for Methol® 550G Herbicide or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the field bioassay.

• Methol® 550G Herbicide may suppress or severely injure certain established grasses, such as some fescue grass and other grass species, especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Areas that contain these grass plants should recover as environmental conditions for good grass growth occur.
FIELD BIOASSAY
To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including rows and low areas. Crop response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crop grown in the test strip. If no crop injury (such as, poor germination, stunting, or chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis of leaves) or yield loss is evident from the crops grown in the test strips, the intended rotational crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss is observed do not plant the crop.

TANK MIXTURES
Methods®-SSS™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides which are registered for the same use sites, methods of application and timings as specified on this product label. Refer to the tank mix product label for any additional instructions or use restrictions. In addition, a spray adjuvant may be mixed with Methods®-SSS™ Herbicide when making postemergence applications. Refer to the adjuvant label for additional instructions or use restrictions.

ADJUVANTS
Methylated Seed Oils and Vegetable Oils: A methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased herbicide absorption of Methods®-SSS™ Herbicide. Include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Non-Ionic Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant with a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) of 12 to 17.

Invert Emulsions: Methods®-SSS™ herbicide may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicides deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT
This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by early identification of the invader, where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, delay reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invasive plants. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multi-disciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

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 the field.

Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to refresh 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 fallow, residue, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weeds escaping 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 disposal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, application, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.
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 specialists to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Terrestrial non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the Product Information section of this label for a description of noncrop sites. Do not enter terrestrial non-crop treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL USES
Method® 551G Herbicide is a soluble granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Method® 535G Herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground equipment for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species, including many terrestrial and riparian invasive and nonxious weeds. Method® 535G Herbicide is registered for general weed and brush control on private, public, and mine land areas as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as roads, highways, railroad and utility right-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas – non-crop production (such as forage, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites – outdoor (such as yards, parks, and tank farms, etc.) and natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats). Method® 535G Herbicide may be used for the establishment or release of native grasses and for weed control in established, unimproved grass turf.
Apply Method® 535G Herbicide pre-emergence or early post-emergence when broadleaf weeds are actively germinating or growing. Method® 535G Herbicide can provide long term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Best results for long term weed control occur where grasses and other vegetation is allowed to recover from adverse environmental conditions and compete with susceptible weeds. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.
Method® 535G Herbicide may be applied broadcast using ground spray equipment, fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter. Where applied by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter, follow directions under the Aerial Applications section of this label otherwise refer to the source on Ground Applications when using surface equipment.
Method® 535G Herbicide may also be applied using low and high volume ground spray equipment.
APPLICATION INFORMATION

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

When applying by air, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (XMD > 300 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

For aerial applications near susceptible crops or other desirable plants, use a drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer, or apply through a “Microflex” or “Thin-Valve” boom, or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high velocity invert systems or other drift control systems may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with drift control additives or the “Thin-Valve” boom. If a spray thickener agent is used, follow all recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the “Microflex” boom or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Method® 6GSS Herbicide may be applied by either fixed wing aircraft or helicopter spray equipment. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply Method® 6GSS Herbicide; however, they do not make applications by fixed wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift on the target area or, when handling open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the crop and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre. Regardless of the application volume or spray equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize control results.

All precautions and restrictions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

When applying by ground, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (XMD < 300 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the ground or canopy unless necessitated by the application equipment. Apply with the spray boom or nozzle height as low as possible. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

For ground applications, keep the spray boom as low as possible. Apply 10 gallons or more of spray per acre. Use spray pressures no greater than 250 psi to achieve adequate target coverage and large-diameter nozzle (NL) tips; use drift control additives; use shielded sprayers or other drift control systems, and/or spray when wind velocity is low.

LOW VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For low volume foliar applications, see Table 1 for site rates and mixing guidelines. The spray solution concentration of Method® 6GSS Herbicide should be adjusted according to the spray volume per acre and the size and plant density of the target brush species. For best results, include an MBD adhesive at the rate of 1% v/v. Ground cover of grass is necessary for best results. Use spray nozzle and pressure that will aid in proper coverage of the spray solution.

Apply in sufficient spray volume to help provide uniform spray distribution of spray particles over the area to be treated and to avoid spray drift. Generally, low-volume ground applications will require 20 to 50 gallons per acre, and ultra-low-volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. The use of an-even-flat-face tip with a spray angle of 45 degrees or less will aid in proper spray deposition. Some recommended tip sizes include: 400EX or 1504E. For cone or straight stream nozzle patterns, the adjustable cone nozzles, such as the 503 or the 5504X may be used. Use the higher concentration rates for hard to control brush species. Do not exceed more than 9 ounces of Method® 6GSS Herbicide per acre per year.

Note: Add a spray pattern indicator, if desired, at the recommended label rates.
HIGH VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

High volume foliar applications may be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast rates up to 9 ounces product per acre per year. Where a rate range is indicated for the brush species, use the higher rate for high density brush sites. For best results, use M55G adjacent to the rate of 9% wet to dry using solution. When making broadcast applications, apply near the top of the brush plants in a tight circle pattern. The spray solution should wet the crown of the plants and rinse down the canopy. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems but don't over apply causing excessive run-off. Generally, high volume ground applications will require 100 to 400 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 9 ounces product per broadcast acre per year.

Table 1: Method® 555G Herbicide Use Rate and Mixing Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Spray Volume (gallons/acre)</th>
<th>Rate of Method® 555G Herbicide 4 ounces/acre (ounces / 100 gallons of spray)</th>
<th>Rate of Method® 555G Herbicide 6 ounces/acre (ounces / 100 gallons of spray)</th>
<th>Rate of Method® 555G Herbicide 8 ounces/acre (ounces / 100 gallons of spray)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 ounces product broadcast per acre per year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPOT APPLICATION

Spot applications may be applied at rates equivalent to the broadcast application rate up to a maximum of 9 ounces product per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet target weed or brush foliage. Use a high quality M55G adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as recommended by the adjuvant manufacturer. Repeat applications may be made, but the total amount of Method® 555G Herbicide must not exceed 9 ounces product per year. To prevent misapplication, spot applications should be applied with either a calibrated boom sprayer, a boom-less sprayer, or a hand-held backpack sprayer. Do not apply more than 9 ounces product per broadcast acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

Application rates in Table 2 are based on treating an area of 1000 square feet (100 sq ft). Mix Method® 555G Herbicide in 0.3 to 3 gallons of water, depending on the spray volume necessary to treat 1000 sq ft. A spray volume of 0.3 to 3 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 13 to 45 gallons per acre.

Table 2. Spot spray use rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Method® 555G Herbicide per 1000 square feet</th>
<th>Equivalent Broadcast Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 ounces/acre (ounces)</td>
<td>0.7 (grams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.11 (grams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.16 (grams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.21 (grams)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INVERT EMULSION APPLICATIONS

Method® 555G Herbicide can be applied as an invert emulsion (water in oil). This can be done in a batch mixing (single tank) or in-line mixing (degreaser) process. Follow the directions on the invert chemical guide.
CUT STUBBLE TREATMENTS

For the prevention of re-germination, after hand cutting or mechanical mowing of susceptible broadcast species, apply a broadcast application of Methodo® 50SG Herbicide at 6 ounces per acre. Apply at a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. Make applications soon after cutting. The addition of a postemergence agent at 1/4% WP or more can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots of the cut break. For best results, make applications before or during periods of active root growth. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered by standing water or snow.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

BAREGROUND

Methodo® 50SG Herbicide may be used in non-crop sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control. Preemergence or postemergence applications of Methodo® 50SG Herbicide provides control of many annual and perennial broadcast weeds. Apply at up to 9 ounces product per acre in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer's label for specific rates, volumes, and use restrictions.

Make a thorough and uniform application with calibrated spray equipment per label directions. Apply at any time of the year. Use the higher rate of Methodo® 50SG Herbicide for full applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a surfactant. For faster burn-out or burn down results, add glyphosate or similar products to the tank. For added residual weed control or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other residual products registered for use on bareground sites. The level and length of control will depend on: the herbicide rate applied, amount of rainfall, soil texture, environmental, and application conditions.

UNIMPROVED TURF GRASS

Methodo® 50SG Herbicide may be used in non-crop industrial sites, such as, utility rights-of-way and roadides, for general weed control in established industrial turf grasses. Apply Methodo® 50SG Herbicide at 1.0 to 4.0 ounces product per acre. Treatments made prior to the full green-up stage may delay green-up. Apply Methodo® 50SG Herbicide by ground equipment only. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. The addition of an MSO adjuvant may increase the potential for turf grass injury.

Important: Temporary chlorosis (yellowing), reddening, yellowing, droopy, or twisted grass blades and need head suppression may occur. Do not apply in the first growing season of new grass. Do not apply Methodo® 50SG Herbicide to grass under sheets from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental causes.

NON-CROPLAND RESTORATION

Methodo® 50SG Herbicide is labeled for the control of broadleaf weeds and brush listed in the weeds controlled section in unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, airports, industrial sites or on other similar non-crop sites in order to establish or release desirable introduced or native perennial grass species for site stabilization.

To maximize and extend the weed and brush control provided by Methodo® 50SG Herbicide, it is critical that other vegetation management practices, including mowing, fertilization, etc., be incorporated into the restoration program to help extend or build on the weed control benefits and generate the growth of introduced or established grasses and/or desirable plants or plant communities.

During the process of establishment, Methodo® 50SG Herbicide must only be applied after seedlings or native perennial grasses are well established. The grasses must have good secondary root systems and shoots (clump vigor). Methodo® 50SG Herbicide may suppress certain established grasses especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Temporary reddening, yellowing, droopy or twisted leaves may occur. Do not apply Methodo® 50SG Herbicide to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental causes.

Apply Methodo® 50SG Herbicide at 1.0 to 4.0 ounces product per acre in the fall before the soil freezes, or in the spring after the soil thaws. Will be applied at lower rates, Methodo® 50SG Herbicide provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum is broadened and extended. Do not apply when the soil is frozen.
**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations. Hand to control species and small brush or dense brush/hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 5 ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

**BRANDLEAF**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Rate (ounces per acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleavers, bush</td>
<td>Lepidium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, Delph (white)</td>
<td>Trifolium repens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion, common</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupine, salt</td>
<td>Veronica officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptosiphon, sericeus</td>
<td>Leptosiphon lamproloides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luffa, prickly</td>
<td>Luffa oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, turkey</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarweed, western</td>
<td>Ambrosia psilostachya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southhills, common</td>
<td>Cenchrus echinatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starthistle, yellow</td>
<td>Centaurea eriophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkweed, orange</td>
<td>Hieracium aurantiacus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapweed, diffuse</td>
<td>Centaurea diffusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapweed, Russian</td>
<td>Cenchrus repens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapweed, spoted</td>
<td>Cenchrus biennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia (up to 6 inches)</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust, honey</td>
<td>Gleditschia amplexica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesมาตรฐาน/standard</td>
<td>Gleditschia amplexica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge, Isla</td>
<td>Euphorbia isla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, cotton</td>
<td>Chorizanthum asperatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, musk</td>
<td>Cirsium sitchensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vachellia,脱发</td>
<td>Linaria dahmatia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRAIRIE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Rate (ounces per acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ager, white</td>
<td>Ager plattus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birdseed, field</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cudgewell, Canada</td>
<td>Festuca grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock, poison</td>
<td>Cephalanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetail, Japonica</td>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison-ivy, eastern</td>
<td>Smilacra latifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectar, baldspine</td>
<td>Spilanthes flexica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow, common</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BRUSH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Rate (ounces per acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash (Green, White)</td>
<td>Fraxinus sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catawba</td>
<td>Glycyrrhiza spicata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>Populus deltoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td>Rubus inceptus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder, box</td>
<td>Acer negundo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>Ulmus americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory, common</td>
<td>Carya cordiformis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust, Black</td>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, red</td>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, silver</td>
<td>Acer platanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, yellow</td>
<td>Quercus phellos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarberry</td>
<td>Cela laevigata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumac</td>
<td>Rhus sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>Acer pseudoplatanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarix, black</td>
<td>Tamarix spicata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow, weeping</td>
<td>Salix alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow, wild</td>
<td>Salix alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, northern red</td>
<td>Quercus borealis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Virginia</td>
<td>Platanus orientalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirea</td>
<td>Spiraea dulcissima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright</td>
<td>Acer campestre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Salix alba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1-See specific weed directions.
2-Suppression: A visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to an untreated area.

**Specific Weed Directions:**

Add to for non-selective applications. Applying glyphosate with Method 90 56 HERBICIDE may improve control under dry conditions.
SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Use a sufficient volume of water that will deliver a uniform spray pattern and coverage of the target brush or weeds. The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitator system to help keep Methco® 50SG Herbicide suspended in the spray tank.

Note: Low rates of Methco® 50SG Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an Methco® 50SG Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Methco® 50SG Herbicide is not registered may result in their damage.

The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Methco® 50SG Herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the Methco® 50SG Herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Methco® 50SG Herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Methco® 50SG Herbicide should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Methco® 50SG Herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. All Methco® 50SG Herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-clay Methco® 50SG Herbicide in clean water prior to adding it to the tank. This will prevent tank mix partners from interfering with the dissolution of the Methco® 50SG Herbicide.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before Methco® 50SG Herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously sprayed products.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that rinsing proceeds when multiple loads of Methco® 50SG Herbicide are applied. The end of each day or application may be completed with a 0.5% to 1% solution of Methco® 50SG Herbicide in clean water for at least 5 minutes, this will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Empty the tank and drain the pump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least 5 minutes.flush the boom well and enter the sprayer completely drain the tank.
3. Remove any excess adjuvant and clean separately in a bucket containing water.
4. Rinse the nozzle and other components using the rinsing water solution.

Note:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning metal spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When Methco® 50SG Herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleaning procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleaning procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines for subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Low rates of Methco® 50SG Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Methco® 50SG Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Methco® 50SG Herbicide or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
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.

AVOID 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 INCORRECTLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion 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 flow 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 mist 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 air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
• Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and cone with width plate removed) oriented slightly back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
• Boom Length - The boom length should not exceed 1/4 of the wing or rotor length - Longer booms increase drift potential.
• Application Height - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Getting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, 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 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 GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Rate Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.
TEMPERATURE
AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in 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 temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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 horizontally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly disperses 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.

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Products and Distributors Association (CPDA).
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed with storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Where 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 "Refillable Container" or "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Proceed as follows: Empty the remaining contents into the applicator equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and rinse. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinse into applicator equipment or a mix tank or store/apply for later use or disposal. Scale for 10 seconds after the lane begins to dry. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or purchase 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 purchase 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. Proceed as follows: Empty the remaining contents into the applicator equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and rinse. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 38 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and do it back and forth several times. Empty the rinses into application equipment or a mix tank or store/apply for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or purchase 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 purchase 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 (IBCs) (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 the applicator equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a hose fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides of the container. The 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 flush volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinse into application equipment or rinse collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or purchase and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or purchase 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 Straws With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum into equipment for application or manufacturing. Empty rinses into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bags, 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 Multiple SDS Herbicide containing atrazine/propyzamide only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty rinses into application or manufacturing equipment. Properly dispose of Refill drum and Liner. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (fiber or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the party disposing of the container. Offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of drum 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 lines. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Properly dispose of rinses into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of drum in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.
All Other Reutilizable Containers: Reutilizable container: Reutilizing Container: Reutilizing this container with Method® 2280 Herbizide containing alachlor or pyrazosulfuron ester. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before reutilization is the responsibility of the reutilizer. Prior to reutilizing, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and loose devices. If damage is found, do not use the container; contact Bayer CropScience LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after reutilizing and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container; contact Bayer CropScience LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than reutilizing (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 method 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 psig with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinse 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 second-line. If appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Field Packages of Water Soluble Products (WSP): Nonreutilizable container. Do not reuse or reutilize this container. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of in the empty field packout in the trash as long as WSP is unopened. 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 obstructed, or if there is any event of a major spill, file an emergency contact Bayer CropScience LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night. Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd) and Merck® are registered trademarks of Bayer.
CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The conditions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Infections, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP.

These factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. NO AGENT OF BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY WARRANTIES BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN OR TO MODIFY THE WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S OPTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

For product information call: 1-800-331-2857

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709