ARGOS™ ULTRA

Herbicide for Control of Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn, Yellow Popcorn, and Grain Sorghum

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: (% by weight)
- Metolachlor: 45.0%
- Mesotrione: 4.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 51.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* Contains 3.76 lbs. of metolachlor active ingredient per gallon and 0.33 lbs. of mesotrione active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 74530-75
EPA Est. No. 70851-GA-002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.
Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with clothing or eyes. Wear protective eyewear. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before chewing gum, drinking, eating, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators, Mixers, Loaders and other handlers must wear:
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

See engineering controls for additional requirements. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

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

Environmental Hazards

DO NOT apply this product directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark for terrestrial uses. DO NOT contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or runoff.

Ground Water Advisory

Under certain conditions, metolachlor has the potential to leach through soil into ground water as a result of agricultural use. Using this product in areas where soils are permeable, especially where the water table is shallow, may lead to ground water contamination.

Surface Water Advisory:

Mesotrione and metolachlor can contaminate surface water through spray drift. This product has a high potential for runoff into surface water – primarily through dissolution in runoff water - for several weeks or months after application.
For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors. For maximum performance, select an herbicide with a different mode of action that may be effective at controlling the target weed when applied alone. Scout fields, eliminate weed escapes and follow all label instructions. Implement a weed resistance management strategy that includes two or more modes of action where a minimum of two modes of action are effective at controlling the target weed when either are applied alone. Scout fields, eliminate weed escapes and follow all label instructions. 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. Areas prone to surface water contamination include: poorly drained or wet soils sloping toward adjacent surface water, areas with shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain toward surface water, areas not separated from nearby surface waters with vegetated filter strips or areas containing tiled drainage systems that drain to surface water. Resistance management is effective at controlling the target weed when either are applied alone. Scout fields, eliminate weed escapes and follow all label instructions. 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. 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 24 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-incorporated or soil-injected, the Worker Protection standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. 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: protective eyewear, coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks. Areas prone to surface water contamination include: poorly drained or wet soils sloping toward adjacent surface water, areas with shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain toward surface water, areas not separated from nearby surface waters with vegetated filter strips or areas containing tiled drainage systems that drain to surface water. A well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, springs or streams will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce the product’s contribution to surface water contamination.

Chemical/Physical Hazards

DO NOT store or use near heat or open flame.

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. 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 24 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-incorporated or soil-injected, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. 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: protective eyewear, coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks.

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 24 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-incorporated or soil-injected, the Worker Protection standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. 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: protective eyewear, coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks.

Resistance Management

ARGOS ULTRA is a combination of Group 15 and 27 herbicides containing the active ingredients mesotrione and metolachlor. ARGOS ULTRA can be an effective component of a weed resistance strategy. To prevent the risk of weeds developing resistance to ARGOS ULTRA, always apply this product at the recommended rates and in accordance with the use directions. DO NOT use less than recommended label rates alone or in tank mixtures unless recommended by label instructions. DO NOT use reduced rates of the tank mix partner unless recommended by label instructions. The development of herbicide resistance is well understood, however, it is not easily predicted. 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. Herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area 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, rotation, and 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.

If herbicide resistance should develop in the area to Group 15 and 27 herbicides, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application techniques, improper use rates, improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain of weeds may have developed. To reduce the potential for weed resistance use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf weed species with resistance to ALS inhibiting herbicides, glyphosate, HPPD, PPO, and triazines are known to exist. Performance of ARGOS ULTRA is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to ALS inhibiting herbicides, glyphosate, HPPD, PPO, and triazines, and ARGOS ULTRA should control them if they are listed in Tables 1 or 2.

Implement a weed control program including both preemergence and postemergence herbicides that provide effective control of all weeds using multiple modes of action in order to reduce the risk of weeds developing resistance to HPPD inhibitors. Implement a weed resistance management strategy that includes two or more modes of action where a minimum of two modes of action are effective at controlling the target weed when either are applied alone. Scout fields, eliminate weed escapes and follow all label instructions. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.
ARGOS ULTRA is a selective preemergence and early postemergence herbicide for control of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn and seed corn production. ARGOS ULTRA will control many grasses and broadleaf weeds when applied preemergence in grain sorghum, sweet corn and yellow popcorn. Weeds controlled or partially controlled are listed in Tables 1 and 2. For effective grass control, ARGOS ULTRA must be applied prior to weed emergence. ARGOS ULTRA will not harm the treated crop when applied according to label use directions under normal growing conditions. During germination and early stages of growth, corn seedlings can be weakened when environmental conditions or other factors result in poor or slow growth. ARGOS ULTRA may result in crop injury when these conditions occur.

USE RESTRICTIONS
• DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA by aerial application.
• DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA through any type of irrigation system.
• DO NOT apply or incorporate ARGOS ULTRA with flood irrigation.
• DO NOT contaminate water used for domestic purposes or for irrigation to non-labeled crops.
• DO NOT apply when conditions favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing ARGOS ULTRA to non-target areas.
• DO NOT apply to frozen or snow covered soils.
• DO NOT apply to impervious substrates such as paved or compacted surfaces.
• DO NOT sell, use or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York.

USE PRECAUTIONS
Avoid applying to powdery dry or light sandy soils when wind conditions favor wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation before application.

AERIAL APPLICATION

DO NOT use floodjet or venturi type nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications when weed foliage is dense. Use only clean water as the carrier when applying ARGOS ULTRA through any type of irrigation system. ARGOS ULTRA is a selective preemergence and early postemergence herbicide for control of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn and seed corn production. ARGOS ULTRA will control many grasses and broadleaf weeds when applied preemergence in grain sorghum, sweet corn and yellow popcorn. Weeds controlled or partially controlled are listed in Tables 1 and 2. For effective grass control, ARGOS ULTRA must be applied prior to weed emergence. ARGOS ULTRA will not harm the treated crop when applied according to label use directions under normal growing conditions. During germination and early stages of growth, corn seedlings can be weakened when environmental conditions or other factors result in poor or slow growth. ARGOS ULTRA may result in crop injury when these conditions occur.

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MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND APPLICATION

Accurate and uniform application should be made using spray nozzles that are uniformly spaced and of the same type and size. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Ensure that all in-line strainers and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. Maintain constant agitation from the time the product is mixed until spraying is completed. If agitation must be stopped for 5 minutes or more, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation making sure the solution is completely re-suspended.

PREEMERGENCE: Apply ARGOS ULTRA preemergence using water or liquid fertilizer (excluding suspension fertilizers) as the carrier in 10-80 gals./A.

POSTEMERGENCE: Apply ARGOS ULTRA preemergence using water as the carrier in 10-30 gals./A.

Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control when applied post-emergence. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 gals./A for postemergence applications when weed foliage is dense. For optimum postemergence coverage, flat fan nozzles are recommended. DO NOT use floodjet or venturi type nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications. Use only clean water as the carrier when applying ARGOS ULTRA after crop emergence. DO NOT use liquid fertilizer for postemergence applications or severe crop injury or crop death may occur.

AERIAL APPLICATION

DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA using aerial application.

ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended. Refer to the use directions section of each crop section for specific adjuvant recommendations.

PREEMERGENCE Applications

When ARGOS ULTRA is applied preplant or preemergence (before the crop has emerged) add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC) to increase burndown activity on existing weeds.
**Postemergence Applications**

When applying ARGOS ULTRA postemergence to corn, use either a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). When using a:

- **NIS** - add at 0.25% v/v (1 qt./100 gals.) or the equivalent of 1 gal./100 gals.
- **COC** - add at a rate of 1% v/v (1 gal./100 gals.) or the equivalent of 1 gal./100 gals.

A COC will provide more consistent weed control than a NIS. However, the COC may result in temporary crop injury. In addition to COC or NIS, a nitrogen based adjuvant may also be added to increase consistency of weed control. However, the use of nitrogen based adjuvants (AMS or UAN) will increase the risk of crop injury and can result in temporary crop injury.

**DO NOT** use methylated seed oil (MSO) with ARGOS ULTRA when applied alone to emerged field corn, or when ARGOS ULTRA is applied as a postemergence tank mixture with other products.

**SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

**DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target areas. Drift may result in injury to adjacent crops and non-target vegetation. To avoid spray drift, **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet sizes will also reduce spray drift.

Leave a sufficient buffer to avoid drift to sensitive crops. This buffer may be field border species maintained as a drift reduction buffer or untreated corn rows may serve this purpose.

The width of the buffer needed for a specific application will depend on wind speed, distance to sensitive crops, and properties of the application equipment.

**Information on Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but does not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

**Controlling Droplet Size**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rate produces larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

**Application Height**

Applications should be made at the lowest height above the targeted area while providing uniform coverage. Making applications at the lowest yet effective height decreases exposure of droplets to wind.

**SENSITIVE AREAS**

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

**ROTATIONAL CROPS**

When ARGOS ULTRA is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop rotation intervals listed below. If ARGOS ULTRA is tank mixed with other products, follow the most restrictive product’s crop rotation interval.

**Time Interval between ARGOS ULTRA Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop**

- **ANYTIME**
  - Corn (all types)
  - Grain Sorghum (seed must be treated with a safener to tolerate metolachlor)

- **4.5 MONTHS**
  - Barley, Oats, Rye and Wheat
  - Cotton
  - Peanuts
  - Potato
  - Soybeans

- **18 MONTHS**
  - Cucurbits
  - Dry beans
  - Peas
  - Red clover
  - Snap beans
  - Sugar beets
  - Tomatoes
  - All other rotational crops
Cleaning Spray Equipment after ARGOS ULTRA Application

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than labeled crops. Mix only as much spray solution as needed.

1. Only use sprayers in good running condition with good agitation. Make sure the sprayer is cleaned according to instructions on label of the product used prior to ARGOS ULTRA.
2. Fill sprayer tank or premix tank with clean water and engage agitator. Agitation must be continued throughout the entire mixing and spraying procedure.
3. Liquid fertilizer (excluding suspension fertilizers) may be used as the carrier for preemergence applications. If liquid fertilizers are used, a compatibility test must be done as compatibility is not the same with all liquid fertilizers. Constant agitation is necessary to maintain a uniform mixture during application even if ARGOS ULTRA is physically compatible with the fertilizer.
4. For postemergence applications, use only clean water for the spray solution.
5. Add AMS and agitate until completely dispersed.
6. After the sprayer or premix tank is half full of water begin adding mix components.
7. Add ARGOS ULTRA slowly while agitating.
8. Add wettable powders or dry flowable products to the tank slowly. Mixing, dispersion and compatibility may be improved with these formulations if they are diluted with water before adding to the tank. Continue to agitate until completely dissolved and dispersed.
9. If a flowable formulation is used, add slowly to the tank while agitating.
10. Add ARGOS ULTRA slowly while agitating.
11. Add any other liquid tank mix products next with emulsifiable concentrates last.
12. If needed add spray adjuvants (COC or NIS) last.
13. If needed add spray adjuvants last.
14. Apply as soon as possible after mixing. DO NOT leave mixture in spray tank overnight without agitation.

Compatibility Testing

To ensure compatibility of ARGOS ULTRA with fertilizer carriers or other pesticides, a compatibility test is recommended before tank mixing. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gals./A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients.

All or part of the water in the spray may be replaced by nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers (excluding suspension fertilizers). Since liquid fertilizers vary, even within the same analysis, always check compatibility with pesticide(s) before use. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common with mixtures of fertilizer and pesticides.
Compatibility Testing Procedure
1. Add 1.0 pt. of carrier (fertilizer or water) to each of two 1 quart jars with tight lids. Use the same source of water that will be used for the tank mix and conduct the test at the temperature the tank mix will be applied.
2. To one of the jars, add ¼ tsp. of a compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ tsp. is equivalent to 2.0 pts./100 gals. spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. If more than one pesticide is used, add them separately as described above in the Mixing Instruction section of this label. After each addition, thoroughly mix by shaking or stirring gently.
4. After adding all ingredients, cap the jars and tighten. Invert each jar ten times to mix thoroughly. Let the mixtures stand 15-30 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility.
5. Compare the two jars to determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture. If either mixture separates, but remixes readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used.
6. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility:
   (a) slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or
   (b) add ½ the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture.
7. If incompatibility is still observed, DO NOT use the mixture.
8. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the Storage and Disposal section in this label.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
ARGOS ULTRA applied as directed in this label will control or partially control the weeds listed in:
Table 1 - Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled with Preemergence Applications of ARGOS ULTRA
and
Table 2 - Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled with Postemergence Applications of ARGOS ULTRA
Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can either mean erratic control (poor to good) or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.
Best weed control will be obtained when ARGOS ULTRA is applied according to all label directions. Weed control may be decreased if a significant rainfall event (or irrigation) does not occur within 7 days after a preemergence application.
For best postemergence results, apply ARGOS ULTRA to actively growing weeds. Postemergence control may be reduced or delayed when weeds are not actively growing due to stress caused by drought stress, heat stress, lack of fertility, or stress due to prolonged cool temperatures.

Table 1 - Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled with Preemergence Applications of ARGOS ULTRA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Controlled</th>
<th>Partially Controlled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, palmer</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, powell</td>
<td>Amaranthus powellii</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td>Solanum rostratum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Malva verticillata</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium alatum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>Dipsacaceae angustifolia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowfootgrass</td>
<td>Dactylis glomerata</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupgrass, prairie</td>
<td>Eragrostis curvulae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupgrass, southwestern</td>
<td>Eragrostis curvulae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupgrass, woolly</td>
<td>Eragrostis villosa</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, giant</td>
<td>Setaria faberi</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, green</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, robust (purple, white)</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, yellow</td>
<td>Setaria pumila</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasspappus</td>
<td>Galinsoga parviflora</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus</td>
<td>Juncus effusus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass, seedling</td>
<td>Setaria parviflora</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria italicca</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millet, wild proso</td>
<td>Panicum miliaceum</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, entireleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, vlyleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, eastern black</td>
<td>Solanum ptycanthum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, hairy</td>
<td>Solanum sarrachoides</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge, yellow</td>
<td>Cyperus esculentus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, browntop</td>
<td>Panicum fasciculatum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, tall</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Texas</td>
<td>Panicum texanum</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pusley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, red</td>
<td>Glycine maxima</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbur, field</td>
<td>Cenchrus uncinatus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattercane</td>
<td>Sagum bicolor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
<td>Brachiaria platyphylla</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, ladysthmub</td>
<td>Polygonum pericana</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprangletop, red</td>
<td>Leptochloa iliciformis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp, common</td>
<td>Amaranthus rudis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp, tall</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchgrass</td>
<td>Panicum capillare</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 - Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled with Early Postemergence Applications of ARGOS ULTRA

When applied to broadleaf weeds 3 inches or less listed in the table below, ARGOS ULTRA will provide control or partial control. ARGOS ULTRA will not provide consistent effective control of weeds identified as resistant to postemergence HPPD inhibitors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Controlled</th>
<th>Partially Controlled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, palmer</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, powell</td>
<td>Amaranthus powellii</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkalbour</td>
<td>Solanum rostratum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Solanum rostratum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga</td>
<td>Galinsoga parviflora</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp</td>
<td>Cryptola celsa</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed</td>
<td>Cryptola celsa</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed (Marestail)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, entireleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, ivyleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, wild</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, eastern black</td>
<td>Solanum ptycanthus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, hairy</td>
<td>Solanum sarrachoides</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noodles, yellow</td>
<td>Cyperus esculentus</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokeweed</td>
<td>Phytolacca americana</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, volunteer</td>
<td>Solanum spp.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pusley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia antirrhoea</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasian</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp, common</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp, tall</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARGOS ULTRA may be applied by ground for preemergence control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, seed corn, yellow popcorn, and sweet corn.

ARGOS ULTRA may be applied by ground early postemergence for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn and seed corn. DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA to sweet corn or yellow popcorn postemergence - after the crop has emerged - as crop injury may occur. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for a list or weeds controlled or partially controlled by ARGOS ULTRA.

ARGOS ULTRA APPLICATION TIMINGS

Burndown for Reduced Tillage Situations
Apply ARGOS ULTRA alone or in tank mixture with Helmquat, Helosate Plus Advanced or other paraquat or glyphosate products registered for burndown of existing weeds in reduced or no-till corn and before the crop has emerged. Specific weeds controlled by ARGOS ULTRA are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Read and follow all product labels for specific use directions and information on weeds controlled. Refer to the ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS and TANK MIX sections on this label for additional recommendations.

Early Preplant and Preemergence
ARGOS ULTRA may be applied early preplant (up to 14 days prior to planting) or preemergence in field corn, seed corn, sweet corn and yellow popcorn.

Postemergence
ARGOS ULTRA may be applied in field or seed corn after emergence until the following stages of growth:
- 30 inches in height
- Up to the 8-leaf stage of growth

Use only clean water as the carrier when applying ARGOS ULTRA after crop emergence. DO NOT apply postemergence in liquid fertilizer or severe crop injury or crop death will occur.

DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA to emerged sweet corn or yellow popcorn, or severe crop injury may occur. Refer to the ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS section on this label for postemergence adjuvant recommendations.

ARGOS ULTRA USE RATES IN CORN

Use rates of ARGOS ULTRA ranges from 55 to 66 fluid oz/A for control or partial control of weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2. Percent soil organic matter content (% OM) of the field to which ARGOS ULTRA is to be applied must be known.

ARGOS ULTRA Use Rates in Corn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Organic Matter</th>
<th>ARGOS ULTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>55 fl. oz./A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥3%</td>
<td>66 fl. oz./A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARGOS ULTRA is not recommended on soils with organic matter >10% as poor weed control may result.

TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS

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

Preemergence - Applied Prior to Crop Emergence
Tank mix partners listed in the following table (Table 3) may be used preemergence in conventional, no-till or reduced till systems. They may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as ARGOS ULTRA unless otherwise specified in the tank-mix product label. Follow all tank-mix product labels for use rates and restrictions.

Table 3: ARGOS ULTRA Tank Mixtures for Preemergence Applications in Corn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tank Mix</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>Burndown emerged weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine Products</td>
<td>Improved weed control - both broadleaf and grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmquat or other generic paraquat product</td>
<td>Burndown emerged weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helosate and other generic glyphosate product</td>
<td>Burndown emerged weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membranum Products</td>
<td>Improved broadleaf weed control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princep®</td>
<td>Improved weed control - both broadleaf and grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touchdown® Brands</td>
<td>Burndown emerged weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamba or other generic lambda-cyhalothrin product</td>
<td>Control cutworms and other insects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Early Postemergence - Applied After Crop Emergence
Tank mix partners listed in the following table (Table 4) may be used postemergence in conventional, no-till or reduced till systems. They may be applied by the same methods and at the same timings as ARGOS ULTRA unless otherwise specified in the tank-mix product label. Follow all tank-mix product labels for use rates and restrictions. Consult the ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS section of this label for recommendations when applying ARGOS ULTRA in postemergence tankmixes to corn. Verify tankmix compatibility by performing a compatibility test as described above.
Table 4: ARGOS ULTRA Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Applications in Field Corn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tank Mix</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accent® Q</td>
<td>Emerged grass control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine Products</td>
<td>Improved weed control - both broadleaf and grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basile®</td>
<td>Emerged grass control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helosate and other generic glyphosate products</td>
<td>See ARGOS ULTRA Program in Glyphosate Tolerant Corn section of this label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignite®</td>
<td>See ARGOS ULTRA Program in Liberty Link Corn section of this label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norstar® Q</td>
<td>Improved weed control - both broadleaf and grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak®</td>
<td>Improved weed control - both broadleaf and grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolve® Q</td>
<td>Emerged grass control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit®</td>
<td>Improved weed control - both broadleaf and grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status®</td>
<td>Emerged grass control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steadfast® Q</td>
<td>Emerged grass control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touchdown Brands</td>
<td>See ARGOS ULTRA Program in Glyphosate Tolerant Corn section of this label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed &amp; other generic lambda-cyhalothrin products</td>
<td>Control cutworms and other insects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARGOS ULTRA Programs in Glyphosate Tolerant Corn**

**Preemergence**
ARGOS ULTRA may be applied preemergence at a rate of 44 fl.oz./A as part of a two-pass weed control system when followed by a postemergence application of a glyphosate based product in glyphosate tolerant corn (e.g. Roundup Ready or Agrisure GT Corn). When used in a two-pass system, ARGOS ULTRA will provide reduced competition of the weeds listed in Table 1 for a period of 30 days or more, thus improving the application timing window as well as the effectiveness of the glyphosate based product application. Follow all directions for use and restrictions on the glyphosate product label.

ARGOS ULTRA may be applied preemergence at 27.5 – 33 fl. oz./A as part of a two-pass weed control system when followed by Halex™ GT in glyphosate tolerant corn (e.g. Roundup Ready or Agrisure GT Corn). Apply ARGOS ULTRA at:
- 27.5 fl. oz./A on soils with <3% OM
- 33 fl. oz./A on soils with >3% OM.
Follow all directions for use and restrictions on each product label.

**Postemergence**
ARGOS ULTRA may be applied early postemergence at a rate down to 44 fl. oz./A in a tank mix with a glyphosate product (e.g. Helosate Plus Advance, Roundup brands or Touchdown) registered for use over the top in glyphosate tolerant field corn (e.g. Roundup Ready or Agrisure GT Corn). Target the application of this mixture to weeds in the 1 to 2 inch range to minimize weed competition with the crop. If the glyphosate product has a built-in adjuvant system – that is the product label does not ask for additional adjuvant to be added – only spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lbs./100 gal. should be added to this mixture. If the glyphosate product label recommends an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v and AMS to this spray mixture.

**DO NOT** add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to these mixtures, or crop injury may occur. Follow all directions for use and restrictions on the glyphosate product label.

ARGOS ULTRA may be applied preemergence at a rate down to 44 fl. oz./A in a tank mix with a glyphosate product (e.g. Helosate Plus Advance, Roundup brands or Touchdown) registered for use over the top in glyphosate tolerant field corn (e.g. Roundup Ready or Agrisure GT Corn). In this systems approach, ARGOS ULTRA will provide reduced competition of the weeds listed in Table 1 for a period of 30 or more days, thus improving the timing flexibility window and effectiveness of the glyphosate based product application. Follow all directions for use and restrictions on the glyphosate product label.

ARGOS ULTRA may be applied preemergence at 27.5 – 33 fl. oz./A as part of a two-pass weed control system as long as it is followed by Halex™ GT in glyphosate tolerant corn (e.g. Roundup Ready or Agrisure GT Corn). Apply ARGOS ULTRA at 27.5 fl. oz./A on soils with <3% OM and 33 fl. oz./A on soils with >3% OM. Follow all directions for use and restrictions on each product label.

**ARGOS ULTRA Programs in LibertyLink Corn**

**Preemergence**
ARGOS ULTRA may be applied preemergence at a rate down to 44 fl. oz./A as part of a two-pass weed control system when followed by a postemergence application of Ignite in field corn designated as LibertyLink. When used in this two-pass system, ARGOS ULTRA will provide reduced competition of the weeds listed in Table 1 for a period of 30 or more days, thus improving the application timing window as well as the effectiveness of the Ignite application. Follow all directions for use and restrictions on the Ignite product label.

**Postemergence**
ARGOS ULTRA early postemergence at a rate down to 44 fl. oz./A in a tank mix with Ignite over the top in field corn designated as LibertyLink. Target the application of this mixture to weeds in the 1 to 2 inch range to minimize weed competition with the crop. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added as a spray adjuvant as directed on the Ignite label – however, AMS should be the only adjuvant added to this tank mixture. **DO NOT** add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), non-ionic surfactants (NIS), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to these mixtures, or crop injury may occur. Follow all directions for use and restrictions on the Ignite product label.
Restrictions for all Corn Uses
• DO NOT apply more than 66 fl. oz./A. of ARGOS ULTRA per growing season.
• DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA to corn that is larger than the 8-leaf stage of growth or greater than 30 inches tall.
• DO NOT harvest corn for forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after a postemergence application of ARGOS ULTRA Herbicide.
• DO NOT make postemergence applications of ARGOS ULTRA in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide, or severe corn injury or death may occur.

Precautions for all Corn Uses
• DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA postemergence to corn that has received an at-planting application of Counter® or other organophosphate insecticide or severe corn injury or death may result. Environmental conditions that favor poor or slow corn growth will increase the risk or severity of the corn injury.
• DO NOT make postemergence corn applications of any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide within 7 days before or 7 days after a ARGOS ULTRA application or severe corn injury or death may result. Environmental conditions that favor poor or slow corn growth will increase the risk or severity of the corn injury.

Grain Sorghum
ARGOS ULTRA may be applied preplant non-incorporated 21 days preplant through preemergence for weed control in grain sorghum. Sorghum seed must be treated with a safener that provides tolerance to metolachlor/s-metolachlor (e.g. Concep III). A list of weeds controlled or partially controlled can be found in Table 1. ARGOS ULTRA should be applied at a rate of 55 fl. oz./A as a broadcast non-incorporated spray beginning at 21 days before planting and up through planting but before sorghum emergence. Applications of ARGOS ULTRA less than 7 days before sorghum planting will increase the risk of crop injury. This is especially true, if irrigation or rainfall is received following application. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerging sorghum leaves or, in extreme conditions, stunting or partial stand loss. Application of ARGOS ULTRA more than 7 days (but not more than 21) prior to sorghum planting will decrease the risk of crop injury.

When ARGOS ULTRA is applied prior to planting, minimize disturbance of the herbicide-treated soil barrier during the planting process in order to decrease the potential for poor weed control in the disturbed soil zone.

ARGOS ULTRA may also be applied as a split application to grain sorghum. When using the split application program, apply 27.5 to 33 fl. oz./A of ARGOS ULTRA as a non-incorporated early preplant (7-21 days before planting), followed by a second ARGOS ULTRA application at a rate of 25 to 33 fl. oz./A as a preemergence application prior to sorghum emergence. DO NOT exceed a 55 fl. oz./A of ARGOS ULTRA in the split application program. If weeds are present at the time of application, it is recommended that a crop oil concentrate (COC) at a rate of 1% v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN at a rate of 2.5% v/v or AMS at a rate of 8.5 lbs./100 gals. of spray may be added to the solution for improved control of emerged weeds. If weeds are not emerged at the time of application, no additives are recommended.

Restrictions for Grain Sorghum Uses
1. DO NOT apply more than 55 fl. oz./A of ARGOS ULTRA per growing season.
2. DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA to sorghum-grown on sandy soils (sand, sandy loam, or loamy sand).
3. DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA to emerged grain sorghum as severe injury will occur.
4. DO NOT use ARGOS ULTRA in the production of forage sorghum, sweet sorghum (sorgo), sub-sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual-purpose sorghum.
5. Sorghum seed must be treated with a seed safener that provides tolerance to metolachlor/s-metolachlor (e.g. Concep III) prior to planting, or severe crop injury may occur.
6. In the state of Texas, DO NOT apply ARGOS ULTRA to sorghum-grown south of Interstate 20 (I-20) or east of Highway 277.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. DO NOT store near seed, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment immediately after application. Pesticide wastes are hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling (Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons)

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank and store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or purcure and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (Greater Than 5 Gallons)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinseate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

Follow Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Helm Agro US, Inc. or Seller. To the extent of applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Helm and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Helm warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label. This product is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Helm. The buyer and user assume the risk of any such use. HELM MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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REV 01/03/19
4/6/2017 E
ARGOS™ ULTRA

**Herbicide for Control of Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn, Yellow Popcorn, and Grain Sorghum**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**
- Metolachlor: 45.0%
- Mesotrione: 4.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:**
- 51.0%

**TOTAL:**
- 100.0%

* Contains 3.76 lbs. of metolachlor active ingredient per gallon and 0.33 lbs. of mesotrione active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 74530-75
EPA Est. No. 70851-GA-002

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

See label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

**NET CONTENT**

**2.5 Gallon**

Manufactured For
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