EDITION™ TANK MIX

HERBICIDE

Water Dispersible Granule
For Use on Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat, Triticale and Fallow

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Thifensulfuron-Methyl
Methyl 3-[[4-(methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]-amino][sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate ....... 40.0%
Triuron-Methyl
Methyl 2-[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methyl]amino][carbonyl][amino][sulfonyl][benzoate .......... 10.0%
Inert Ingredients ........................................... 50.0%
TOTAL ......................................................... 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT 1-866-303-6950

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.

SEE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND USE DIRECTIONS

EPA Reg. No. 67760-90
EPA Est.No. 082694-DEU-001

NET CONTENTS: 48 oz

Chemnovia, Inc.
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P.O. Box 110566
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
www.chemnovia.us.com

EDITION™ is a trademark of Chemnovia
DIRECTIONS FOR USE BOOKLET

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mil.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

Engineering Controls Statement
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 70.240(d)4-6]], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

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

FIRST AID

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is, permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

EDITION™ Tank Mix should be used only in accordance with instructions on this label. EDITION™ Tank Mix is registered for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown, and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain EDITION™ Tank Mix is registered in your state.

GENERAL INFORMATION
EDITION™ Tank Mix herbicide is recommended for use in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, and fallow. EDITION™ Tank Mix is a water dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, and nonvolatile and does not freeze.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Best results are obtained when EDITION™ Tank Mix is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. EDITION™ Tank Mix stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of EDITION™ Tank Mix, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible. A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control. EDITION™ Tank Mix may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with EDITION™ Tank Mix under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix EDITION™ Tank Mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best — see “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth. Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow EDITION™ Tank Mix to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Winter Oat and Triticale
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

Spring Oat
Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not use on “Ogle”, “Porter” or “Premier” varieties as crop injury can occur.

Preplant Burndown
For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of EDITION™ Tank Mix may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or Triticale plants emerge. EDITION™ Tank Mix can be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops. See “CROP ROTATION” for the time interval required before planting.

Post Harvest
EDITION™ Tank Mix may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the “CROP ROTATION” section of this label for additional information).

Fallow
EDITION™ Tank Mix in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the “CROP ROTATION” section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES

Unless otherwise specified, do not use less than 0.6 ounce EDITION Tank Mix per acre.
Wheat, Barley, and Triticale
Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce EDITION™ Tank Mix per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides.

Oat
Apply 0.6 to 0.75 ounce EDITION™ Tank Mix per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. Do not make more than one application of EDITION™ Tank Mix per crop season on oat.

Preplant Burndown
Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce EDITION™ Tank Mix per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. See “CROP ROTATION” for the time interval required before planting.
EDITION™ Tank Mix should be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label for additional information).
Sequential treatments of EDITION™ Tank Mix may also be made provided the total amount of EDITION™ Tank Mix applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre.

Post Harvest and Fallow
Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce EDITION™ Tank Mix per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label for additional information). See “CROP ROTATION” for the time interval required before planting.
Sequential treatments of EDITION™ Tank Mix may be made provided the total amount of EDITION™ Tank Mix applied in fallow does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS
Include a spray adjuvant with applications of EDITION™ Tank Mix. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise recommended. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with EDITION™ Tank Mix, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA exempt ingredients (40CFR 180).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)
• Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
• Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. See the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Petroleum Modified Seed Oil (MSO)
• Apply at 1% volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% volume/volume under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified.
• Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types
• Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
• In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer
• Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH BROMOXYNIL CONTAINING PRODUCTS
(Such as “Buctril”, “Bison”, “Bronate” or “Bronate Advanced” or “Rhone”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual knawel</th>
<th>Mallow (little)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual sowthistle</td>
<td>Marshelder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black mustard</td>
<td>Miners lettuce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black nightshade</td>
<td>Mouseear chickweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bushy wallflower</td>
<td>Pennsylvanita smartweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treacle mustard</td>
<td>Pepperweed species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carolina geranium</td>
<td>Prickly lettuce*‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coast fiddleneck</td>
<td>Prostrate knotweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common buckwheat</td>
<td>Prostrate pigweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common chickweed*</td>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common cocklebur</td>
<td>Redmaids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common groundsel</td>
<td>Redroot pigweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common lambsquarters</td>
<td>Russian thistle*‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common ragweed</td>
<td>Scentless chamomile/mayweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common sunflower*</td>
<td>Shepherd’s-purse</td>
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<td>Common tarweed</td>
<td>Silverleaf nightshade</td>
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<td>Corn chamomile</td>
<td>Smallflower buttercup</td>
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<td>Corn gromwell</td>
<td>Smooth pigweed</td>
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<td>Corn spurry</td>
<td>Spiny pigweed</td>
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<td>Cowcockle</td>
<td>Sinking mayweed/dogfennel</td>
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<td>Cress (mouse-ea)</td>
<td>Swinecress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutleaf nightshade</td>
<td>Tall morningglory</td>
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<td>Curly dock</td>
<td>Tall waterhemp</td>
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<td>Eastern black nightshade</td>
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<td>False chamomile</td>
<td>Field pennycress</td>
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<td>Field pennycress</td>
<td>Fumitory</td>
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<td>Flaxweed</td>
<td>Giant ragweed</td>
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<td>Green smartweed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hemp sesbania</td>
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<td>Herbit</td>
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<td>Horned poppy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hyssop morningglory</td>
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<td>Jimsonweed</td>
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<td>Kochia *‡</td>
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<td>Ladysthumb</td>
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<td>Lanceleaf sage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>London rocket</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tumble/Jim Hill mustard</td>
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<td>Velvetleaf</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Volunteer canola</td>
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<td>Volunteer lentils</td>
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<td>Volunteer peas</td>
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<td>Volunteer sunflower*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>White cockle</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wild buckwheat</td>
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<td>Wild chamomile</td>
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<td>Wild mustard</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wild radish</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yellow Rocket</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED** EDITION™ Tank Mix partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

- Canada thistle
- Cutleaf eveningprimrose
- Common mallow
- Marestall

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For best results, use 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at 1 ¼ pt per acre – refer to the “USE RATES” section of this label).

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the “TANK MIXTURES” and “SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS” sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D CONTAINING PRODUCTS
(Such as “Agri-Star”, “Barage”, “Omn-A-Mite” or “Weedar 64”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual knawel</th>
<th>Black mustard</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual sowthistle</td>
<td>Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common mallow
Common purslane
Common ragweed
Common sunflower*
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flaxweed
Giant ragweed
Green smartweed
Henbit
Ivyleaf morning glory
Kochia *‡
Lady's thumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mouseear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knollweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Russian thistle*
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd’s-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smooth pigweed
Spiny pigweed
Stinking mayweed/dogfennel
Swincress
Tansy mustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf
Volunteer canola
Volunteer fennel
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
Wild radish

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

EDITION™ Tank Mix partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Canada thistle
Corn gromwell
Fumitory
Hemp sesbania
Marestail
Tall morning glory
Tall water hemp

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For best results higher rates, 2,4-D containing herbicides (such as "Barrage" or "AgriStar"—refer to "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of Kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Banvel", "Banvel + 2,4-D", or "Clarity")

Annual knawel
Annual sow thistle
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/
Treach mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common mallow

Annual knawel
Annual sow thistle
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/
Treach mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common mallow
Marestail
Tall morning glory
Tall water hemp
Mouseear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knollweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Russian thistle*‡
Common purslane
Common ragweed
Common sunflower*
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Filoxced
Fumitory
Giant ragweed
Green smartweed
Hemp sesbania
Hemp
Ivy leaf morning glory
Kochia *‡
Lady's thumb
London rocket

Scentsless chamomile/
mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Stinking mayweed/
dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/ Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf**
Venice mallow***
Volunteer canola
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
White clover***

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

EDITION™ Tank Mix partially controls the following weeds when used according following weeds when used according to label directions:

Canada thistle
Marestail
Corn spurrey
Corn gromwell
Corny pigweed

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.
** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant

loss of vigor. For best results higher rates, 2,4-D and or dicamba containing herbicides (such as "Barrage", "AgriStar", "Banvel", "Banvel SFG" or "Clarity" – refer to "USE RATES" sections of these labels).
‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR CONTAINING PRODUCTS
(Such as "Sterane", "Sterane+Saber", "Sterane+Sword", or "Sterane+Salvo")

Annual knawel
Annual sow thistle
Bedstraw (cleavers)***
Common chickweed
Common cocklebur***
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common purslane***
Common ragweed***
Common sunflower***
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cress (mouse-ear)

Morning glory species***
Mouseear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Prickly lettuce***‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine***
Redmaids
Red root pigweed
Russian thistle‡
Scentsless chamomile/
mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Stinking mayweed/
dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/ Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf**
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Fixweed
Green smartweed
Hemp dogbane**
Kochia **
Lady's thumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce

WEEDS PARTRIALLY CONTROLLED** EDITION™ Tank Mix partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Black nightshade
Canada thistle
Common mallow
Cutleaf nightshade
Eastern black nightshade
Field bindweed

Field horsetail
Henbit
Marestail
Silverleaf nightshade
Volunteer potato

Venice mallow***
Volunteer canola
Volunteer flex***
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
White clover***

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.
** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use 1 ½ - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2-2/3 pt per acre -- refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label).
*** Use 1 ½ - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2-2/3 pt per acre).

§ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

§ Use 2-4 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane" at 1 1/3 pt per acre). See specific fluroxypyr containing herbicide label for rate recommendation and precautions.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply EDITION™ Tank Mix in a tank mix with either bromoxynil or fluroxypyr when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage and less than 3 inches tall or across. When mixing with bromoxynil, use a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Bromate" or "Bison" at 1 1/4 pt per acre). When mixing with fluroxypyr, use a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pt per acre).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to EDITION™ Tank Mix are known to occur. For best results, EDITION™ Tank Mix in a tank mix with CleanWave, WideMatch, Colt, or herbicides containing the active ingredient bromoxynil or fluroxypyr. See "TANK MIXTURES" for additional information.

Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to EDITION™ Tank Mix are known to occur. For best results, EDITION™ Tank Mix tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pt per acre) should be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to EDITION™ Tank Mix are known to occur. EDITION™ Tank Mix should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing. Apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bromate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pts per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated.

EDITION™ Tank Mix can also be tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane+Saber" at 1 1/3 pts per acre, "Starane+Sword" at 1 1/6 pts per
acre or "Starane-Salvo" at 1 pt per acre) and should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

**SU/Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers:** For suppression, apply a minimum of 1 ½ ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluoxypry containing herbicide (such as "Starane") at 1/2 pt per acre. For improved results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison") at 1 1/2 pts per acre. Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height. For improved results, EDITION™ Tank Mix tank mixed with a minimum of 1 ½ ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluoxypry and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane+Saber" at 1 1/2 pts per acre, "Starane+Sword" at 1 1/8 pts per acre or "Starane+Salvo" at 1 pt per acre) should be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield tolerant volunteer sunflowers are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

**TANK MIXTURES**

Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with EDITION™ Tank Mix. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

In cereals, EDITION™ Tank Mix may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to EDITION™ Tank Mix or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label.

**With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCP (amine or ester)**

EDITION™ Tank Mix may be tank mixed with the amine or ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow (MCP can also be used for oat).

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 0.375 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pt of a 4 lb/gal product, or 1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2-3/4 pt of a 4 lb/gal product, or 1/3-1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25 v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

**With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel SGF/"Clarity")**

EDITION™ Tank Mix may be tank mixed with 0.063 to 0.125 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz "Banvel", 4-8 fluid oz of "Banvel" SGF, or 2-4 fluid oz "Clarity"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of EDITION™ Tank Mix plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

**With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and "Banvel"/"Clarity"**

EDITION™ Tank Mix may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Make application of EDITION™ Tank Mix + 0.063 to 0.125 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz "Banvel", 4-8 fluid oz of
With "CleanWave" Herbicide
For improved control of kochia and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), EDITION™ Tank Mix may be tank mixed with "CleanWave". Tank mix "CleanWave" at 7 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and at 14 ounces per acre for kochia 2-6" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of "CleanWave" with EDITION™ Tank Mix (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With "WideMatch" or "Colt" Herbicides
For improved control of kochia, Canada thistle and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and oat, EDITION™ Tank Mix may be tank mixed with "WideMatch" or "Colt". Tank mix at 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for kochia 2-4" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of WideMatch or Colt with EDITION™ Tank Mix (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With "Maverick"
EDITION™ Tank Mix can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in wheat. EDITION™ Tank Mix and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 1/2 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grass weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see the "Maverick" label for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

EDITION™ Tank Mix and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane+Saber", "Starane+Sword" or "Starane+Salvo") may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grass weeds in...
wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of "Maverick" herbicide. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application — such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

**With "Aim"**
EDITION™ Tank Mix can be mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

**With "Stinger", "Curtail" or "Curtail M"**
EDITION™ Tank Mix can be tank mixed with "Stinger", "Curtail" or "Curtail M" herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.
EDITION™ Tank Mix and fluoroxypr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane+Sebor", "Starane+Sword" or "Starane+Salvo") may be tank mixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

**With "Assert" Herbicide**
EDITION™ Tank Mix can be tank mixed with "Assert". When tank mixing EDITION™ Tank Mix with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"). Applications of EDITION™ Tank Mix plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application. Refer to the "Assert" label for specific instructions and restrictions when using amine formulations or additional tank mix products.

**With "Axial"**
For improved control of wild oats and other grass weeds, EDITION Tank Mix may be tank mixed with "Axial" in wheat and barley. Refer to Axial label for specific adjuvant instructions. When tank mixing EDITION Tank Mix with "Axial", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example MCP ester, bromoxynil, or fluoroxypr).

**With "Discover"**
EDITION™ Tank Mix can be tank mixed with "Discover" herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat. EDITION™ Tank Mix containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at ¾ to 1 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre "Discover NG", for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control — see the "Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use.
EDITION™ Tank Mix and a fluoroxypr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane+Sword") may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre of "Discover NG", for control of wild oat in wheat. See the "Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in animal grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application — such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

**With "Everest"**
EDITION™ Tank Mix can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat. When EDITION™ Tank Mix and "Everest" are tank mixed, the mix must include ¼ pt 2,4-D.
EDITION™ Tank Mix and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at ¾ to 1 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest", for control of green foxtail, or 0.61 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also
include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control — see the "Everest" label for specific use directions and restrictions.

EDITION Tank Mix and a fluoroxypr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane+Saber", "Starane+Sword" or "Starane+Salvo") may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail or 0.51 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. See the "Everest" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application — such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

**With "Hoelon"**
A tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + EDITION Tank Mix can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pts per acre with 0.5 ounce per acre of EDITION Tank Mix herbicide in winter wheat, spring wheat and spring barley.

A three-way tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + "Buctril" herbicide + EDITION Tank Mix herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pts per acre with 0.5 ounce per acre EDITION Tank Mix herbicide in winter wheat, spring wheat, and spring barley. "Buctril" herbicide should be used at 1 pint per acre.

This tank mixture should only be used under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing "Hoelon" with EDITION Tank Mix herbicide. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, DO NOT tank mix "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + EDITION Tank Mix — use sequential treatments.

**With "Puma"**
EDITION Tank Mix herbicide can be tank mixed with "Puma" 1EC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, Starane, or Starane+Sword for greater spectrum of broadleaf control — see "Puma" 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

EDITION Tank Mix and 3 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at ¾ to 1 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.65 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control — see "Puma" label for specific use directions and restrictions. DO NOT use this tank mix on two-row matting barley.

EDITION Tank Mix and a fluoroxypr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane+Sword") may be tank mixed with 0.65 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat and barley. See the "Puma" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, "Starane", or "Starane+Sword" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control — see "Puma" 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application — such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

**With "Tiller"**
EDITION Tank Mix can be tank mixed with "Tiller" for green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn control.

**With other grass control products**
EDITION Tank Mix can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, extension agent, or Agricultural
dealer as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of EDITION™ Tank Mix and the grass product to a small area. Do not mix with "Achieve" herbicide.

**With Fungicides**
EDITION™ Tank Mix may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

**With Insecticides**
EDITION™ Tank Mix may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of EDITION™ Tank Mix with organophosphate insecticides (such as Nufos® or "Lorsban") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. However, review all insecticide and fungicide labels for restrictions.

Do not apply EDITION™ Tank Mix within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result. Do not use EDITION™ Tank Mix plus malathion because crop injury will result.

**With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer**
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing EDITION™ Tank Mix in fertilizer solution. EDITION™ Tank Mix must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions. EDITION™ Tank Mix must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the EDITION™ Tank Mix is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ½ pint — 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06-0.125% v/v) based on local guidance. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, or fieldman for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with EDITION™ Tank Mix and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant is not needed when using EDITION™ Tank Mix in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response. Do not use on low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

**TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW**
EDITION™ Tank Mix may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow such as glyphosate (Glufos® XTR), "Landmaster II," "Fallow Master," "RT Master," glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Barvel"/"Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Barvel"/"Clarity") alone. EDITION™ Tank Mix and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane+Sabre", "Starane+Sword" or "Starane+Salvo") may be used as a
fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (Glyfos®), “Landmaster” II, “Fallow Master”, “RT Master”, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN PREPLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

EDITION™ Tank Mix may be used as a preplant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a preplant burndown product, such as Aim, glyphosate (such as Glyfos®), “Landmaster” II, “Fallow Master”, “RT Master”, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”).

TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

EDITION™ Tank Mix may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

EDITION™ Tank Mix and fluoroxypry containing herbicides (such as “Starane”, “Starane+Salvo” or “Starane+Sword”) may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides such as “Aim”, glyphosate (such as Glyfos® XTRA), “Landmaster” II, “Fallow Master”, “RT Master”, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”), that are registered for use in post harvest cereal applications.

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers’ specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30” spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 50 psi. For 40” nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60” spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- “Raindrop RA” nozzles are not recommended for EDITION™ Tank Mix herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage:

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah
- Do not apply EDITION™ Tank Mix by air in the state of New York.

When applying EDITION™ Tank Mix by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edges of fields. See the “SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT” section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

EDITION™ Tank Mix is measured using the EDITION™ Tank Mix volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. For
more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

**CROP ROTATION**

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of EDITION™ Tank Mix. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

**Time Interval before Planting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley, Rice, Riticale, and Wheat (including durum)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain Sorghum</td>
<td>14**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar beets, Winter Rape, and Canola</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other crop</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** Where EDITION™ Tank Mix is used on light textured soils, such as sands and loamy sands, extend time to planting by 7 additional days. Where EDITION™ Tank Mix is used on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. EDITION™ Tank Mix must be completely dissolved in clean water before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for aircraft with turbine engines).

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of EDITION™ Tank Mix.
3. Continue agitation until the EDITION™ Tank Mix is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the EDITION™ Tank Mix is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply EDITION™ Tank Mix spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If EDITION™ Tank Mix and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the EDITION™ Tank Mix in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

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

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

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

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For
additional information on spray drift refer to Spray drift Management section of this label.
Continuous agitation is not required for EDITION™ Tank Mix but may be required to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank mix partner labels for additional information.

AT THE END OF THE DAY
It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of EDITION™ Tank Mix herbicide are applied, at the end of each day spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING EDITION™ Tank Mix AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT AND BARLEY
To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of EDITION™ Tank Mix as follows:
1. Empty the tank and drain the sump 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 two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water.
The rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:
1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When EDITION™ Tank Mix is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

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.

IMPORTANCE OF DROplet SIZE
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size — General Techniques
• Volume — Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
• Pressure — Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle.
Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

- **Nozzle Type** – use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Considering using low-drift nozzles.

**CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT**

- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** – The boom length should not exceed ¾ 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 LENGTH AND HEIGHT**

Boom height (ground) – setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified), which provides uniform coverage, reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Boom height (aircraft) – application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom length (aircraft) – the boom length should not exceed ¾ of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

**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 AND WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

**Note:** 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 product 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 laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**SHEILD 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.
RESISTANCE

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

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

It is advisable to keep accurate records of herbicides 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 representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide instructions available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Cheminova recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your local state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PRECAUTIONS

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

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oats, and triticale.

Wheat, barley, oats, and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of EDITION™ Tank Mix to a small area.

Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after EDITION™ Tank Mix application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix EDITION™ Tank Mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best — see “Tank Mixtures” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

EDITION™ Tank Mix should not be applied to wheat, barley, oats, and triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage,
as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury. Do not apply to wheat, barley, oats, and triticale underseeded with another crop. Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas. Also observe the following:
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay.
- Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- Do not harvest wheat or barley sooner than 45 days after the last application of EDITION™ Tank Mix.

When using EDITION™ Tank Mix in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Maximum oz. Al per single application</th>
<th>Maximum oz. Al per use period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, barley, triticale</td>
<td>Thifensulfuron-methyl</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribenuron-methyl</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat</td>
<td>Thifensulfuron-methyl</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribenuron-methyl</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallow, burnedown, post harvest</td>
<td>Thifensulfuron-methyl</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribenuron-methyl</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:**
Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons:**
Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank and store rinseate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**
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 warranty disclaimer, inherent risks of use and limitation of remedies.

**WARRANTY DISCLAIMER**
Cheminova warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CHEMINOVA

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**
Pesticide Storage: Use and store this product only in its original container. Store product in a secure storage area away from sources of heat or open flame. Protect product from freezing.

Pesticide Disposal:
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.
MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED
WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE
It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop
injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result
because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions
(including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil
conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, torna
does, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or
other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Cheminova or the seller. All
such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES
To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or
damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract,
negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Chemi
nova's election, one of the following:
1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2) Replacement of amount of product used.

Cheminova shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or
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damage in writing. In no case shall Cheminova be liable for consequential or
incidental damages or losses. The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and
this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements
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