ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Tribenuron-methyl: Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate .................................................. 75.0%
Other Ingredients .................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 25.0%
Total ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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.)

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 83100-31-83979
EPA Est. No.:069821-CHN-005 (A) 88159-TWN-001 (B)

NET CONTENTS: 10 OUNCES

PRODUCT OF CHINA

Manufactured for:
ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC.
1400 NW 107th Avenue, Suite 310, Miami, FL 33172
1-866-927-6826
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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched, or heavily contaminated with this product.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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

FIRST AID

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

**IF 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 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 15 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 1-800-222-1222, collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eye wear (if appropriate). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves (such as Natural Rubber, Selection Category A). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use.
ENVIROMENTAL HAZARDS
Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Rotam instructions. Rotam will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Rotam.
This product may be used on SU Tolerant Canola with "CIBUS SU CANOLA™" trait. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain this product is registered in your state.

This product is a water dispersible granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in SU Tolerant Canola with "CIBUS SU CANOLA™" trait. The best control is obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. Mix product in water and apply as a uniform broadcast spray.

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

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

This product provides the best control in a vigorously growing crop that shades competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control. This product may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions.

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

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

**SU TOLERANT CANOLA - FOR USE ONLY ON SULFONYLUREA TOLERANT CANOLA THAT CONTAINS THE "CIBUS SU CANOLA™ " TRAIT**

This product may be applied to canola that contains the “Cibus SU Canola™” trait. DO NOT apply to NON-Cibus SU Canola (i.e. canola varieties that DO NOT contain the Cibus SU Canola trait) as severe crop injury or death of the plant may occur.

**USE RATE AND APPLICATION TIMING**

Use 0.1 oz of this product per acre when SU Canola™ is at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of development but prior to the beginning of bolting for control of weeds listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" table.

**RESTRICTIONS**

- Only for use on canola that contains the Cibus sulfonyurea herbicide tolerant trait (SU Canola™ Trait).
- Do not apply to non-sulfonyurea tolerant canola as severe crop injury or death of the plants may occur.
- DO NOT MAKE MORE THAN 1 APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT PER CROP PER SEASON.
- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other

---

This page contains information about the use of a specific herbicide for SU Tolerant Canola, including application rates, restrictions, and biological activity. It emphasizes the importance of checking with state extension services to ensure the product is registered in each state. The product is a water dispersible granule used for selective postemergence weed control, with the best control achieved on young, actively growing weeds. The effectiveness depends on factors such as weed spectrum, infestation intensity, weed size, and environmental conditions.

The biological activity includes the absorption of the herbicide through the foliage, leading to chlorosis and growth point death. The product is absorbed quickly and is noncorrosive, nonflammable, and nonvolatile. Proper mixing and application are recommended to ensure effectiveness.

Restrictions are outlined to prevent misuse, such as not applying to non-tolerant canola varieties or making more than one application per season. The use rate is specified for canola at the 2 to 4 leaf stage, before bolting, to control targeted weeds.
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 apply when severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage is evident.
• Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of this product.

Tank Mixtures
Other suitable herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on canola may be tanked mixed or used sequentially with this product providing the labeled application timing is the same. Read and follow all manufacturer label instructions for the tank mix partner prior to use. The most restrictive provisions on either label must apply.

For control of grass weeds in SU Canola use 0.1 oz per acre of this product with any clethodim product approved for use on canola or one of the following grass herbicides:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass control product</th>
<th>Grass control product use rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>4 to 6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select</td>
<td>4 to 6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Max</td>
<td>9 to 12 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poast</td>
<td>2.5 pints per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow 2EC</td>
<td>6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethodim 2EC</td>
<td>6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethodim</td>
<td>6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethodim 2E</td>
<td>6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

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</tbody>
</table>

**WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

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<td>6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethodim 2E</td>
<td>6 fl oz per acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Bushy wallflower
- Buttercup*, small flower, hairy
- Chamomile*, false, mayweed, wild
- Canada thistle
- Chickweed, common
- Coast fiddleneck
- Com spurry*
- Dandelion*
- Deadnettles*
- Early whitlowgrass*
- Field pennycress*
- Groundsel*, common, cressleaf
- Henbit*
- Lambquarters, common
- Lambquarters, slimleaf*
- Marestail*
- Miners lettuce*
- Mustards, wild
- Mustards, black*
- Mustards, blue/purple*
- Parsnip*, wild
- Pineappleweed*
- Poison hemlock*
- Prickly lettuce*
- Purslane*, common
- Redroot Pigweed*
- Russian Thistle*
- Smallseed falseflax*
- Shepherds purse
- Tansymustard*
- Tumble/Jim Hill mustard*
- Tarweed fiddleneck*

- Hairy nightshade
- Pennsylvania smartweed
- Prostrate knotweed
- Redmaids
- Sowthistle, annual
- Sunflower, common
- Wild buckwheat
- Wild garlic
- Wild radish

* Not for Use in California

Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor.
SURFACTANTS
Unless otherwise specified, add a Rotam recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v). Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Rotam representative for a listing of recommended surfactants. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

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 listed 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 gallon per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30” spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40” nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60” spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- “Raindrop RA” nozzles are not recommended for this product’s application, 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 at 2 to 5 GPA. Use at least 2 GPA. In Idaho, Oregon and Utah use at least 3 GPA. Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York. See the “SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT” section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT
This product is measured using the product volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

TANK MIXTURES
This product may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to this product, or weeds not listed under “WEEDS CONTROLLED AND WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED” sections of this label.

CROP ROTATION
Wheat, Barley and Triticale may be replanted anytime after the application of this product. Sugarbeets, Winter Rape and Canola can be planted at 60 days after the application of this product. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of this product.

GRAZING
Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.
MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once this product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. This product should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mixture partners (if desired) then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of this product.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply this spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mixture partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mixture partner from interfering with the dissolution of this product.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer’s instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure speed, nozzle types and arrangements, and nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop. Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to “SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT” section of label. Continuous agitation is required to keep this product in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP
The spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the “AFTER SPRAYING THIS PRODUCT AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE” section of this label.

At The End Of The Day
When multiple loads of this product are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank must be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING THIS PRODUCT AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE
To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product as follows:
1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely. Remove any contamination on the outside of the spraying equipment by washing with clean water.
2. Spray the tank walls (including the lid) with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Add household ammonia at a solution rate of 1 gallon/100 gallon water or other similarly approved cleaner to the tank. 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. For this rinse, the addition of household ammonia or other cleaner is not required.
4. Remove the strainers, nozzles, tips and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and ammonia solution. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
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 this product 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.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>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 "SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS" sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

Boom Length And Height

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 0.75 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
WIND
Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE CROPS
The following drift management requirements must be followed to minimize the potential for exposure of sensitive crops. Determine the prevailing wind speed and direction before application.

Spray quality
Apply with nozzles that give a coarse droplet size spectrum (volume median diameter [VMD] of 350-400 microns) and minimize droplets that are less than 200 microns.

For aerial application:
- **Nozzle orientation**: Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplet size spectrum and the lowest drift.
- **Spray volume**: Apply a spray volume between 5 and 10 GPA.
- **Wind speed**: Avoid spraying when sustained wind speeds approach or exceed 10 mph. Avoid applications in gusty wind conditions.
- **Aircraft equipment**: Boom length should be 75 percent or less of wing span. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Application height**: Application at more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift. Applications must be made at the lowest application height that provides uniform coverage and should be consistent with safe operation of the aircraft.

For ground application:
- **Wind Speed**: Avoid spraying when sustained wind speeds approach or exceed 10 mph. Avoid applications in gusty wind conditions.
- **Boom height - ground sprayers**: Apply with a boom height no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants. The buffer zone may be reduced when application is made with a low boom (20 inches) above the top of the crop canopy. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
Buffer Zones
The following buffer zones between the treated area and sensitive crops are required when these sensitive crops are downwind of the application site.

Ground application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitive crop</th>
<th>Low boom</th>
<th>Ground high boom</th>
<th>Aerial application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomato, cucumber, sugarbeet</td>
<td>350 ft</td>
<td>500 ft</td>
<td>1300 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other broadleaf crops</td>
<td>50 ft</td>
<td>50 ft</td>
<td>500 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree and vine crops</td>
<td>50 ft</td>
<td>50 ft</td>
<td>500 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormant tree and vine</td>
<td>No buffer required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree and vine crops do not require buffer zones when crops are dormant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

NOTE:
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
RESTRICTIONS

• 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.
• Do not allow direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
• Follow all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

{Nonrefillable plastic and metal containers (capacity equal to or less than 50 pounds)} Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank 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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
CONNECTIONS 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.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed 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 ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and 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 the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC., and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. 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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