MESOTRIONE | GROUP 27 | HERBICIDE

BETTER CHOICE BRANDS

BCB MESO 4L

Controls annual broadleaf weeds in Bush and Caneberries, Corn (field, seed, yellow pop, sweet), Cranberry, Flax, Pearl Millet, Sorghum, and Sugarcane.

Active Ingredient:	**By Weight**
Mesotrione: 2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione	40.0%
Other Ingredients:	60.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 4 lbs. active ingredient mesotrione per gallon.
BCB Meso 4L is a suspension concentrate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
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 the poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
Emergency phone numbers	(800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center (human health) (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)

Read the entire label carefully before using this product.
See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside the booklet.

EPA Est. No. 60063-GA-1 (Lot no. begins with VL)
EPA Est. No. 62171-MS-1 (Lot no. begins with OI)
EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-1 (Lot no. begins with CB)
EPA Est. No. 70989-MO-1 (Lot no. begins with ST)
EPA Est. No. 72344-MO-1 (Lot no. begins with TR)
EPA Est. No. 86555-MO-1 (Lot no. begins with AF)

Net Contents:
2.5 gallons (9.46 L)

EPA Reg. No. 60063-66
EPA20241202 (7/25)

Manufactured by:
Sipcam Agro USA
2525 Meridian Parkway, Suite 100
Durham, NC 27713

Distributed by:
BETTER CHOICE BRANDS LLC
4252 E LOG PROVIDENCE ROAD
COLUMBIA, MO 65201

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and Other Handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber >14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, natural rubber >14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) >14 mils, or Viton >14 mils.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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 disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of mesotrione from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Mesotrione is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- coveralls
- shoes plus socks
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber >14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, natural rubber >14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) >14 mils, or Viton >14 mils.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a systemic pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide for selective contact and residual control of broadleaf weeds in bush and caneberries, field corn, seed corn, yellow popcorn, sweet corn, cranberry, flax, pearl millet, sorghum (grain and sweet), and sugarcane. If used pre-emergence, weeds take up the product through the soil during emergence. Dry weather conditions can reduce pre-emergent effectiveness of this product. If at least ¼-inch of rainfall does not occur within 7-10 days of application, rotary hoeing will activate the product. If used post-emergence, weeds take up the product through treated foliage and stop growing soon after application. It may take up to two weeks for weeds to die. This product is absorbed by soil and/or through foliage of emerged weeds.

This product will not control most species of grass weeds. This product can be tank-mixed with other herbicides registered to control grass weeds (see tank-mix information in this label for additional information). This product can be used in combination with a burndown herbicide prior to planting to provide weed control in bush and caneberries, field corn, seed corn, yellow popcorn, sweet corn, cranberry, flax, pearl millet, sorghum (grain and sweet), and sugarcane.

PRECAUTIONS

- Severe corn injury can result from post-emergent application of this product to corn treated with terbufos or chlorpyrifos.
- Applications of this product post-emergence in tank mixes with emulsifiable concentrate grass herbicides may cause severe corn injury or yield loss under adverse weather conditions.
- Severe corn injury and/or yield loss can occur if foliar post-emergent applications of this product are made to corn in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Severe corn injury and/or yield loss can occur if an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied foliar post-emergence within 7 days before or 7 days after applications of this product.
- When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures, control can be reduced or delayed since the weeds are not actively growing. Weed escapes or regrowth may occur when applications are made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of this product is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.
- Applications of this product may be made with pyrethroid type insecticides (e.g., lambda-cyhalothrin).

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply this product to white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn.
- **DO NOT** cultivate corn within 7 days before or after an application of this product as weed control may be reduced.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section of the label.
- **DO NOT** apply this product with suspension fertilizers as the carrier.
- **DO NOT** make aerial applications of this product unless otherwise specified in the specific crop directions of this label.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf weed species have become resistant to triazines, glyphosate, PPO, HPPD, and ALS inhibiting herbicides. The effectiveness of this product is not affected by the presence of biotype weed species that are resistant to triazines, glyphosate, PPO or ALS inhibiting herbicides.

To prevent the risk of weeds developing resistance to this product in corn, always use full specified label rates. When applying this product post-emergence after a mesotrione-containing pre-emergence herbicide, always add atrazine as a tank mix partner. If additional herbicide must be applied, use an herbicide with a different mode of action – a product other than a HPPD inhibitor (Group 27 Herbicide). Apply this product at full label rates to prevent selection for, or population shifts toward, marginally resistant weed species and/or species biotypes.

For resistance management, this product is a Group 27 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 27 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies must be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 27 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or a certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed population for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by mechanical methods including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting or tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of the product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management directions for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Sipcam Agro at 919-226-1195.

INTEGRATED PEST (WEED) MANAGEMENT

Integrate this product into an overall weed and pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) must be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641). If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions

GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

(continued)

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

- Applicators must select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** – Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** – Follow nozzle manufacturers' directions for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

- Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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.

WIND

- Drift potential increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION TO CORN & SUGARCANE ONLY

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

For best results, each specific aerial application vehicle used must be quantifiably pattern tested for aerial application of this product initially and every year thereafter.

USE RESTRICTION:

- **FOR AERIAL APPLICATION USE ONLY NOZZLES PRODUCING COARSE – ULTRA COARSE DROPLETS. DO NOT USE NOZZLES PRODUCING FINE–MEDIUM SIZE DROPLETS.**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.). Application must be avoided below 2 mph wind speeds due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

Apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat, for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

AERIAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR CORN AND SUGARCANE

Aerial applications of this product are permitted on corn and sugarcane only.

Make aerial application with nozzles that produce coarse–ultra coarse droplets. DO NOT use nozzles producing fine–medium size droplets. Check the registration status of this product in your state before application.

Mesotrione is approved for aerial application for pre-emergence and post-emergence control in corn in the states of: **Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.**

Mesotrione is approved for aerial application for pre-emergence and post-emergence control in sugarcane in the states of: **Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.**

Make aerial applications in a minimum of 2 gallons water per acre.

PRE-EMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product pre-emergence with a carrier volume of 10-60 gals./A.

Space spray nozzles of the same size and type uniformly to provide accurate and uniform coverage. Use medium to coarse droplet size nozzles to ensure coverage and avoid drift. Apply in a spray volume of 10-60 gals./A with water or liquid fertilizer (NOT suspension fertilizer) as the carrier. Use a pump that will maintain pump pressure of 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures can be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. Maintain constant agitation until spraying is complete, even if stopping for brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for longer than 5 minutes, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

POST-EMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Space spray nozzles of the same size and type uniformly to provide accurate and uniform coverage. Use medium to coarse droplet size nozzles to ensure coverage and avoid drift. Complete weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications must be based on the height of the crop, at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.

Apply in a spray volume of 10-30 gals./A with water as the carrier. Use a pump that will maintain pump pressure of 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures can be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. If weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gals.

Apply with flat fan nozzles 80° - 100° for optimum post-emergent coverage. DO NOT use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for post-emergence applications.

Angle nozzles forward 45° to enhance product penetration and provide better coverage. In-line strainers and nozzle screens must be a minimum of 50-mesh or coarser.

Maintain constant agitation until spraying is complete, even if stopping for brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for longer than 5 minutes, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

Post-Emergence Adjuvants

USE DIRECTIONS WITH SPRAY ADDITIVES

Any adjuvant used with this product must meet the certification program requirements of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

Adjuvant Use Post-Emergence to Field and Seed Corn

After corn has emerged, add 1.0 gal./100 gals. of water (1.0% v/v) Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) to the spray solution. 1 qt./100 gals. of water (0.25% v/v) of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) can be used, but better weed control is achieved with the use of a COS versus a NIS.

DO NOT use methylated seed oil (MSO) or MSO adjuvant blends for post-emergence applications of this product or severe crop injury can occur.

DO NOT use MSO adjuvants unless it is specifically permitted in tank mixtures with this product for Corn section of this label, or if permitted by a state-specific supplemental label.

In addition to COC, add 2.5% (v/v) a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) to the spray solution, or 8.5 lbs./100 gals. AMS, except if precluded elsewhere on this label or a state-specific supplemental label.

Adjuvant Use Post-Emergence to Sweet and Yellow Corn

DO NOT use UAN or AMS with this product on sweet and yellow corn as severe crop injury can occur.

Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) instead of a COC to reduce the likelihood of crop injury. COCs will maximize weed control under dry growing conditions, but will significantly injure crops under lush growing conditions. To optimize weed control, add atrazine wherever rotational or local atrazine restrictions allow.

Pre-Emergence Adjuvant Use

Any adjuvant approved for use on agriculture is permitted when making pre-plant or pre- emergence applications this product. MSO adjuvants perform better than COC and NIS adjuvants under pre-plant/pre-emergence conditions. UAN and AMS adjuvants will provide better weed control than not using any adjuvant. If this product is being tank-mixed with another registered herbicide, refer to the tank mix partner label for adjuvant precautions and restrictions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Follow the procedures below for cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than corn. Mix only as much spray solution as is needed.

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare cleaning solution of 1 gal. of household ammonia per 25 gals. of water. Commercial spray tank cleaners can be used in lieu of ammonia/water solution. Using a pressure washer, clean the inside of the spray tank with the cleaning solution. Wash ALL parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the spray and recirculate the cleaning solution for a minimum of 15 minutes. All visible deposits of spray solution must be removed from the spray tank before making any other applications.
3. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles with cleaning solution for a minimum of 1 minute.
4. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner.
5. Repeat steps 2-5.
6. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia solution after completing the previous steps.
7. Rinse the complete spray system with clean water.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

See the **Crop Use Directions** sections of the label for specific tank mix instructions.

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

MIXING RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** exceed any dosage rates specified on labels.
- **DO NOT** mix this product with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- **DO NOT** tank mix this product with any other insecticide, fungicide, fertilizer, or adjuvant not specified on this label without first testing compatibility, as poor mixing can occur. Test compatibility on a small scale (for example: a jar test) before actual tank mixing.

MIXING PROCEDURE

1. Use sprayers in good operating condition with good agitation. Ensure that the sprayer is cleaned according to the mix product label instructions to adding this product. For post-emergence applications, use clean water only for the spray solution. Ensure that all in-line strainers and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. **DO NOT** use screens finer than 50-mesh.
2. Use liquid fertilizer (NOT suspension fertilizer) as the carrier for pre-emergence applications.
3. Start filling spray tank or pre-mix tank with clean water and begin agitation. Maintain constant agitation.

4. When sprayer or pre-mix is half full of water, add AMS, maintaining agitation until dispersed.
5. Add this product slowly and agitate until completely dissolved. Wait at least 1 minute after the last of this product has been added to allow for complete dispersion. If using cold water, a longer agitation period may be required to ensure adequate dispersing.
6. If tank mixing, add the tank mix product.
7. Add the adjuvant and UAN, if needed, and continue to fill tank to desired level with water.

WEED CONTROL TABLE

Partial control means either erratic control (good to poor control) or control that is below what is accepted as acceptable control for commercial weed control.

For best post-emergence results, apply this product to actively growing weeds.

For best pre-emergence results, avoid applying this product in dry weather as residual weed control may be reduced. If irrigation is available, apply ½-1-inch water after pre-emergence application. If irrigation is not available, make a uniform shallow cultivation as soon as weeds emerge.

Applying this product alone or in a tank-mix with atrazine will not provide consistent or adequate control of weeds that are resistant to post-emergence HPPD inhibiting herbicides. Refer to the crop sections of the label for specific use directions and application rates.

Table 1: Post-Emergence Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate	
		3 fl.oz./A (0.09 lbs.AI/A) Applied Alone	2.5-3.0 fl.oz./A (0.08-0.09 lbs.AI/A + Atrazine
		Apply to Weeds <5" Tall^	
Amaranth, palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	PC+	C+
Amaranth, powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C	C
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C	C
Atriplex	*Chenopodium orach*	C	C
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Urochloa platyphylla*	C+	C+
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	PC	PC
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	C	C
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	PC	C+
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C	C
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*	PC	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthum strumarium*	C	C
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C+	C+
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	NC	PC
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	PC	PC
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C	C
Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*	C	C
Horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*	PC	C

Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	C
Horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	PC	C
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	PC	PC
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	PC+	C+
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	C
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	NC	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC	C
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	PC	C
Mustard, wild	*Brassica kaber*	C	C
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*	C	C
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	PC	PC
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C	C
Pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca americana*	PC	PC
Potatoes, volunteer	*Solanum* spp.	C	C
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	C+	C+
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	PC	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C+	C
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	C	C
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*	NC	C+
Smartweed, ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C+	C
Smartweed, pale	*Polygonum lapathifolium*	C+	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C+	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C	C
Thistle, Canada	*Circium arvense*	NC	PC
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*	C+	C
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C+	C

^Weeds can be controlled at larger than listed sizes; however, to protect crop yield, manage weed resistance, and provide effective control, treat weeds before they reach 5″ tall.
+Apply before weeds exceed 3″ tall.

C = Control NC = Not Controlled PC = Partial Control

Table 2: Pre-Emergence Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate	
		3 fl.oz./A (0.09 lbs.AI/A) Applied Alone	2.5-3.0 fl.oz./A (0.08-0.09 lbs.AI/A + Atrazine
Amaranth, palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C	C
Amaranth, powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C	C
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C	C
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Urochloa platyphylla*	PC	PC
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	C	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthum strumarium*	PC	C
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	PC	PC
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C	C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	C
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	PC	C
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC	C
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	PC	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C	C
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	PC	C
Smartweed, ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C
Smartweed, pale	*Polygonum lapathifolium*	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	PC	C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*	C	C
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C	C

C = Control NC = Not Controlled PC = Partial Control

ROTATIONAL CROP INTERVALS

Follow the crop rotation intervals listed below when using this product. If this product is tank-mixed with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval.

Replant / Rotational Interval	Crop
Anytime	Asparagus, Corn (all types), Cranberry, Flax, Kentucky bluegrass gown for seed, Pearl Millet, Oats, Rhubarb, Ryegrass (perennial and annual) grown for seed, Sorghum (grain and sweet), Sugarcane, Tall fescue grown for seed
4 months	Small grain cereals (wheat, barley, rye)
10 months	Alfalfa, Blueberry, Canola, Cotton, Currant, Lingonberry, Okra, Peanuts, Peas*, Potato, Rice, Snap Beans*, Soybeans, Sunflowers, Tobacco
18 months	Cucurbits, Dry beans, Red Clover, Sugar Beets, All other crops

*Plant these rotation crops ONLY if the criteria listed below have been met. If all criteria have NOT been met, plant peas and snap beans a minimum of 18 months following applications of this product.

- A minimum of 20" of rainfall plus irrigation has occurred between application and planting of the rotational crop.
- Soil pH is >6.0.
- 3 fl.oz./A (0.094 lbs.AI/A) or less has been applied no later than June 30th the year preceding rotational crop planting.
- No other HPPD herbicides (e.g., Mesotrione, Mesotrione + Atrazine, Mesotrione + S-metolachlor + Glyphosate, S-metolachlor + Atrazine + Mesotrione, S-metolachlor + Mesotrione, Topramezone, Isoxaflutole, Tembotrione + Thiencarbazone-methyl, Isoxaflutole + Thiencarbazone-methyl, or Tembotrione) were applied the year prior to planting peas and snap beans.
- ***DO NOT** plant peas or snap beans on sand, sandy loam, or loamy sand soils in Minnesota or Wisconsin.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

BUSH AND CANEBERRIES

Note: Not all cultivars and types of berries that are included within the EPA's definition of bush and caneberries (Crop Subgroups 13-07A and 13-07B) have been tested and shown to have adequate crop safety to this product. Those that have been tested, and are believed to be reasonably fit, are listed below along with use directions for that crop. If this product is used on bush or caneberries not listed below, severe crop injury may occur.

Crop	Application Rate	Directions
High bush blueberry, Lingonberry, Red currant, Black currant, Black raspberry, Red raspberry, Blackberry	Single application Up to 6 fl.oz./A (0.188 lbs. AI/A) Split application program. 3 fl.oz./A followed by 3 fl.oz./A (0.094 lbs. AI/A/application)	This product may be applied as a pre-bloom post-directed spray (ground application). The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is advised, but avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to bush or caneberry leaves.

(continued)

Crop	Application Rate	Directions
Low bush blueberries	Single application Up to 6 fl.oz./A (0.188 lbs. AI/A) Split application program. 3 fl.oz./A followed by 3 fl.oz./A (0.094 lbs. AI/A/application)	The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v is advised. Applications of this product during dry weather conditions and/or temperatures above 85° can cause injury to Lowbush blueberries. Applications of this product can cause yellowing or necrosis of leaves and under severe conditions, leaf drop may occur especially on "Sour top" variety blueberries.

WEED CONTROL: For a list of weeds controlled see Tables 1 and 2.

RESTRICTIONS

- **MAXIMUM SINGLE USE RATE:**
  - For a single application: 6 fl.oz. of this product per acre (0.188 lbs. AI/A)
  - For a split application: 3 fl.oz. of this product per acre (0.094 lbs. AI/A)
- **MAXIMUM ANNUAL USE RATE:** 6 fl.oz./A (0.188 lbs.AI/A) of this product per year.
- **MAXIMUM NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PER YEAR:** 1 at the single application rate, 2 at the split application rate.
- **MINIMUM RETREATMENT INTERVAL:** 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply this product to bush or caneberries after the onset of the bloom stage or illegal residues may occur.
- For low bush blueberries, **only** apply in the non-bearing year; this may be a broadcast application.

CORN

Apply this product by ground for pre-emergence or post-emergence weed control in field corn, seed corn, yellow popcorn, and sweet corn. Apply to corn up to 30" tall or up to the 8-leaf stage of corn growth to control broadleaf and grass weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2. This product can be applied by ground or aerial application. Aerial applications of this product can be made pre-emergence or post-emergence in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Check the registration status of this product in your state before application.

See seed company instructions for use on field corn inbred lines. Special adjuvant restrictions must be followed for post- emergence applications of this product in yellow popcorn or sweet corn (see the Spray Additives section of this label). **DO NOT** apply this product to white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn.

Post-emergence application of this product to yellow popcorn and sweet corn hybrids may cause crop bleaching. Bleaching is transitory and will not affect final yield or quality. Herbicide sensitivity, however, can vary widely in yellow popcorn and sweet corn, and all hybrids of these have not been tested. Contact your local popcorn/sweet corn company, Fieldman, or University Specialist to learn about hybrid directions before making a post-emergence application to yellow popcorn or sweet corn. **DO NOT** include nitrogen based adjuvants (UAN or AMS) when making post-emergence applications of this product to yellow popcorn or sweet corn.

Temporary transient bleaching may occur in field corn treated with this product post-emergence under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is under stress. Field corn will quickly outgrow this condition and develop normally.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT apply more than 0.24 lb. of mesotrione active ingredient per acre of corn per year (equivalent to 7.7 fl.oz. per acre per year of this product).**
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.0 fl.oz. (0.094 lb. AI/A) in a single post-emergence application.
- **DO NOT** make a second application of this product within 14 days of the first application.
- **DO NOT** feed or harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.

BCB MESO 4L Alone

Post-Emergence Applications

Apply 3.0 fl.oz./A (0.094 lb. AI/A) per application. Always add an appropriate adjuvant to the spray tank (see the Spray Additives section of this label).

Apply to actively growing weeds. See Table 1 for a complete list of weeds controlled. Susceptible weeds that emerge post- application may be controlled after the herbicide is absorbed into the soil. This product will not control most grass weeds.

Two post-emergence applications of this product may be made under the following restrictions:

- Only one post-emergence application may be made if this product has been applied pre-emergence.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of 7.7 fl.oz./A (0.24 lb. AI/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make a second application within 14 days of the first application.
- Applications made at rates lower than 3.0 fl.oz./A. (0.094 lb. AI/A) post-emergence may not provide adequate weed control and no residual control.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of 6.0 fl.oz./A (0.19 lb. AI/A) for the two post-emergence applications.
- If a post-emergence application of this product was made to ground that received a pre-emergence application of another mesotrione-containing herbicide, atrazine must be tank mixed with this product.
- If mixing this product with atrazine, **DO NOT** apply to corn taller than 12".
- Treat corn up to 30" tall or up to the 8-leaf stage of growth.
- **DO NOT** harvest, forage, or stover within 45 days post-application.

Pre-Emergence Applications

Apply 6.0-7.7 fl.oz./A (0.188-0.24 lb. AI/A) by ground sprayer in 10-30 gals. of water per acre to control broadleaf weeds (up to 80 gals. if applied with liquid fertilizer). See Table 2 for a complete list of weeds controlled. This product can be tank mixed with other approved pre-emergence grass herbicides to control grasses. Refer to the tank mix section for a list of tank-mix partners.

BCB MESO 4L Tank Mixtures

Apply this product in tank mix with other registered herbicides to improve spectrum of weed control in burndown, post-emergence, or pre-emergence applications. These tank mixtures can also be used to include a different mode of action herbicide to control and manage the development of resistant weed biotypes.

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

Burndown Applications

Apply this product in a tank mixture with other registered herbicides for burndown and residual weed control.

Apply 3.0 fl.oz./A (0.094 lb. AI/A) of this product with the tank mix partners listed below for improved broadleaf weed control with limited residual control before planting corn and before corn emergence. For better residual control, apply this product at a rate of 6.0 – 7.7 fl.oz./A (0.188-0.24 lb. AI/A) with the products listed below. Use the adjuvant system specified by the burndown herbicide. Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

Tank Mix Partner	Use Directions
Paraquat dichloride, Glyphosate, Dicamba and/or 2,4-D products	See Table 2 for a list of weeds controlled.

Post-Emergence Applications

See a list of tank mixtures below that can be applied after corn has emerged. **DO NOT** apply less than 3.0 fl.oz./A (0.094 lb. AI/A) of this product unless specified on this label or on a state-specific supplemental label, as a loss of residual control can occur.

Always add an appropriate adjuvant to the spray tank (See the **Spray Additives** section of this label). Refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled. Not all of the tank mix pesticides listed are registered for use on field corn, yellow popcorn, or sweet corn.

Refer to the individual product labels for products listed for precautionary statements, restrictions, use rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

Tank Mix Partner	Use Directions
Atrazine products	See Table 1 for application rates and list of weeds controlled. This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.
Nicosulfuron products	This mixture will provide additional grass control. Refer to the product label for a list of weeds controlled.
Bentazon products	This mixture will provide additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to the product label for a list of weeds controlled.
Rimsulfuron + Thifensulfuron premix products Rimsulfuron + Atrazine + Nicosulfuron premix products	This mixture will provide additional weed control. Refer to the product label for a list of weeds controlled.
Metolachlor products	Regarding tank mix adjuvants, it is advised to use non-nitrogen based products; or if using nitrogen based products (like UAN or AMS) apply as a post-directed spray to limit contact with crop foliage. To minimize risk of crop injury, the user may use nonionic surfactants (NIS) instead of the crop oil concentrates (COC). Control of emerged weeds can be reduced due to substandard adjuvant effect or poor weed coverage. This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.

Tank Mix Partner	Use Directions
Metolachlor + Atrazine premix products	**DO NOT** use nitrogen based adjuvants (UAN or AMS); apply as post-directed spray. **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrate (COC); use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) to avoid crop injury. Control of emerged weeds can be reduced due to the adjuvant effect on weed coverage. This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.
Bromoxynil products	This mixture will provide additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to product labels for use rates.
S-metolachlor + Atrazine + Glyphosate premix products	Use only on corn containing the RoundUp Ready trait. Crop death will occur if this mixture is applied to a corn hybrid that does not contain the RoundUp Ready trait. **DO NOT** add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvants to this mixture or crop injury can occur.
Glufosinate products	Use only on corn containing the LibertyLink® trait. Use of this mixture on corn hybrids which do not contain the Liberty Link trait will result in severe crop injury or death. **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrate (COC) as an adjuvant or crop injury can occur.
Imazapyr + Imazethapyr premix products	Use only on corn containing the Clearfield® corn trait. Use of this mixture on corn hybrids which do not contain the Clearfield® corn trait will result in severe crop injury or death. **DO NOT** use Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or any MSO blend with this mixture or severe crop injury can occur.
Dicamba products	This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.
Prosulfuron products	This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.
Prosulfuron + Primisufuron-methyl premix products	This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.
Nicosufuron + Rimsufuron premix products Nicosufuron + Rimsufuron + Atrazine premix products	This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.
Nicosulfuron + Thifensufuron-methyl premix products	This mixture will control additional weeds. See product label for list of weeds controlled.
Glyphosate products	Use only on corn containing the RoundUp Ready trait. Use of this mixture on corn hybrids that do not contain the RoundUp Ready trait will result in crop death. Add spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate that delivers 8.5-17.0 lbs. of AMS/100 gals. of water.

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	If the glyphosate product calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add 0.25-0.5% v/v (1-2 quarts/100 gallons) of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS). DO NOT add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvants to this tank mixture or crop injury can occur.

Pre-Emergence Applications

Apply 5.3-7.7 fl.oz./A (0.166-0.24 lb. AI/A) of this product in tank mixture with the registered herbicides listed below for pre- emergence residual weed control. Refer to Table 2 for a list of weeds controlled by this product and the combination of this product + Atrazine.

The following products can be tank mixed with the product for pre-emergence applications. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Partner	Use Directions
Atrazine, Acetochlor, Dimethanamid-P, Metolachlor, S-metolachlor, Pendimethalin, Acetochlor + Atrazine, Dimethanamid-P + Atrazine, S-metolachlor + Atrazine, S-metolachlor + Atrazine + Glyphosate, Metolachlor + Atrazine products	See Table 2 for a list of weeds controlled.

CRANBERRY

Crop	Application Rate	Directions
Cranberry beds (bearing or non-bearing)	Single application Up to 8 fl.oz./A (0.25 lbs. AI/A)	Use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v is advised. Avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to cranberry leaves. In non-bearing cranberries, make the application(s) after the bud break stage, but not less than 45 days before flooding in fall or winter. In bearing cranberries, make the application(s) after the bud break stage, but not less than 45 days prior to flooding or harvest.
WEED CONTROL: For control or suppression of bog St. John's wort *(Hypericum boreala),* rushes *(Juncus canadensis, J. effuses, J. bufonlus, J. tenuis),* sedges spp. (*Carex* spp.), yellow loosestrife *(Lysimachia terrestris)* and silverleaf *(Potentilla pacifica)* in addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2.		
RESTRICTIONS • **MAXIMUM SINGLE USE RATE:** 8 fl.oz. of this product per acre (0.25 lbs. AI/A), • **MAXIMUM ANNUAL USE RATE:** 16 fl.oz./A (0.50 lbs.AI/A)of this product per year. • **MAXIMUM NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PER YEAR:** 1 2 • **MINIMUM RETREATMENT INTERVAL:** 14 days		

This product may be applied through ground application or irrigation systems (chemigation) including center pivot or solid set. (see directions below)

Chemigation – Sprinkler Irrigation Application for Cranberry Only

Check the irrigation system to ensure uniform application of water to all areas. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation in the pesticide supply tank prior to and during the entire application period. Apply by injecting the specified rate of this product into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target areas in 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. Use the least amount of water in this range required for proper distribution and coverage.

Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system. In addition to the above directions, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the specified product application rate for the area covered must be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

Chemigation Use Directions – Sprinkler Irrigation Application

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot or solid set. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
5. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.
6. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
8. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
9. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
11. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA approved alternative devices.

Additional Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present outside the bog system.
- **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.
- **DO NOT** apply within 10 feet of surface water outside the bog system.
- **DO NOT** spray to runoff.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or nonuniform distribution of treated water.

FLAX

Crop	Application Rate	Directions
Flax	Single application Up to 6 fl.oz./A (0.188 lbs.AI/A)	May be applied preemergence in flax, i.e. after planting but before crop emergence (ground application). If weeds are emerged at the time of application, the use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is advised. In addition, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at the rate of 8.5 lbs./100 gal. of spray solution may be added to improve the burndown of existing weeds. **Applications of this product to emerged flax can result in severe crop injury.**
WEED CONTROL: For a list of weeds controlled see Tables 1 and 2.		
RESTRICTIONS • **MAXIMUM SINGLE USE RATE:** 6 fl.oz. of this product per acre (0.188 lbs. AI/A), • **MAXIMUM ANNUAL USE RATE:** 6 fl.oz./A (0.188 lbs.AI/A) of this product per year. • **MAXIMUM NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PER YEAR:** 1		

PEARL MILLET

Crop	Application Rate	Directions
Pearl Millet	Single application Up to 6 fl.oz./A (0.188 lbs. AI/A)	May be applied preemergence in pearl millet, i.e. after planting but before crop emergence (ground application). If weeds are emerged at the time of application, the use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is advised. In addition, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at the rate of 8.5 lbs./100 gals of spray solution may be added to improve the burndown of existing weeds. **Applications of this product to emerged pearl millet can result in severe crop injury.**
WEED CONTROL: For a list of weeds controlled see Table 2.		
RESTRICTIONS • **MAXIMUM SINGLE USE RATE:** 6 fl.oz. of this product per acre (0.188 lbs. AI/A), • **MAXIMUM ANNUAL USE RATE:** 6 fl.oz./A (0.188 lbs.AI/A) of this product per year. • **MAXIMUM NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PER YEAR:** 1		

SORGHUM (GRAIN and SWEET)

Pre-Emergence Applications

Make pre-emergence or pre-plant non-incorporated ground applications of this product up to 21 days before planting sorghum for control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 2.

Apply 6.0–6.4 fl.oz./A (0.19–0.20 lb. AI/A) broadcast non-incorporated application prior to sorghum emergence. Making the application less than 7 days before planting will increase the risk of plant injury, especially if rainfall or irrigation occurs after the application. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerged leaves. Making application of this product 8- 21 days prior to planting will decrease risk of crop injury.

If this product is applied prior to planting, minimize disturbance of soil treated with herbicide during the planting process in order to reduce the potential for weed emergence.

If emerged weeds are present at the time of pre-emergence application, use 0.25% v/v of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) adjuvant or 1% v/v of crop oil concentrate (COC) and add it to the spray solution. A spray-grade UAN applied at a rate of 2.5% v/v or 8.5 lbs./100 gallons of spray solution of ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be added to the spray solution in addition to the COC or NIS.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 fl.oz./A (0.20 lb. AI/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to emerged sorghum or severe crop injury can occur.
- **DO NOT** use this product in the production of forage sorghum, sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual purpose sorghum.
- **DO NOT** apply to sorghum that is grown on coarse textured soils (e.g., sandy loam, loamy sand, sand).
- **Texas Restriction: DO NOT** apply to sorghum grown south of Interstate 20 (I-20) and east of Highway 277.

Post-Emergence Applications

Apply this product post-directed (ground application) to grain sorghum to control and/or partially control weeds listed in Table 1. Apply to actively growing weeds for optimal control.

Apply 3.0 fl.oz./A (0.094 lb. AI/A) post-directed application when sorghum is at least 8" tall. Make the application by directing the spray between crop rows, and toward the base of the plant. Direct application of this product onto foliage can result in crop injury including temporary bleaching. If leaves do bleach, newly emerged leaves following application will not be affected.

Use 0.25% v/v of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) adjuvant or 1% v/v of crop oil concentrate (COC) and add it to the spray solution. A spray-grade UAN applied at a rate of 2.5% v/v or 8.5 lbs./100 gallons of spray solution of ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be added to the spray solution in addition to the COC or NIS.

This product can be tank-mixed with herbicides registered for use on sorghum to improve weed control. These tank-mixtures can also include a herbicide with a different mode of action to help control or manage the development of resistant weed biotypes.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** make more than one post-directed application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl.oz./A (0.09 lb. AI/A) post-directed.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 fl.oz./A (0.20 lb. AI/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply broadcast over-the-top to emerged sorghum or severe crop injury can occur.
- **DO NOT** harvest sorghum for forage for 30 days following application.
- **DO NOT** harvest for grain or stover for 60 days following application.
- **DO NOT** apply after the sorghum seedhead emerges.
- **DO NOT** use in the production of forage sorghum, sudangrass, or sorghum-sudangrass hybrids.

SUGARCANE

Apply this product by ground for pre-emergence, post-emergence over-the-top or post-emergence direct weed control in sugarcane.

This product may be applied aerially for pre-emergence and post-emergence weed control in the states of: **Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.** Check the registration status of this product in your state before application.

Pre-Emergence Applications

Apply 6.0-7.7 fl.oz./A (0.19 – 0.24 lbs.AI/A) of this product to control weeds listed in Table 2. Make application after the planting of plant-cane or after harvest of ratoon-cane. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, add a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v OR a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at 0.25% v/v to the spray solution. In addition to the COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN at a rate of 2.5% v/v OR ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 8.5 lbs./100 gals. of spray solution can be added to the spray solution. Tank mix an atrazine or ametryn product with this product to improve weed control. Refer to the tank mix partner label for specific rates and use directions.

Post-Emergence Applications

Apply 3.0 fl.oz./A (0.094 lbs. AI/A) of this product to control weeds listed in Table 1. Apply as a post-over-the-top or as a post-directed spray to the base of the sugarcane. If a pre-emergence application was made earlier in the season, only one single post-emergence application can be made. If no pre-emergence application was made earlier in the season, then both a post-over-the-top and a post-directed spray application can be made. For optimum weed control, apply to actively growing weeds.

Add either a crop oil concentrate (COC) adjuvant at 1% v/v OR a nonionic surfactant (NIS) adjuvant to the spray solution. In addition to the COC or NIS, use a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at 2.5% v/v OR ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lbs./100 gals. spray solution to improve weed control. For additional post-emergence weed control, tank mix this product with an atrazine, asulam, and/or trifloxysulfuron-sodium product. Refer to the tank mix product label for specific rate and use directions.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 7.7 fl.oz./A (0.24 lbs. AI/A) in a pre-emergence application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl.oz./A (0.094 lbs. AI/A) in a post-emergence application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. If a pre-emergence application is made, only one post-emergence application can be made.
- **DO NOT** make two applications less than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.7 fl.oz./A (0.33 lbs. AI/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest sugarcane within 114 days following a post-over-the-top treatment (114-day PHI).
- **DO NOT** harvest sugarcane with 100 days following a post-directed application (100-day PHI).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and flame. **DO NOT** store near seed, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Keep away from heat and flame.
Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.
Container Handling: Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.
Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into formulation equipment. 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 rinsate into formulation equipment or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

CONDITIONS OF SALE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Better Choice Brands, LLC 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 accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Better Choice Brands, LLC.

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