

SPECIMEN LABEL

Agri Star®

FLUCARBAZONE-SODIUM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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OZONE 3.0

Herbicide

FOR POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF WILD OAT, GREEN FOXTAIL AND OTHER GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Flucarbazone-sodium:
4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-W-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt 18.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 81.3%

TOTAL: 100.0%

This formulation contains 1.75 lb. of Flucarbazone-Sodium active ingredient per gallon (210 g ai/l).

EPA Reg. No. 42750-358

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-01

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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

FIRST AID

IF INHALED: Move the person to fresh air. If the person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **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.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.

HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300.

**See inside booklet for additional First Aid,
Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use**

Manufactured By:

ALBAUGH, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK,
FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

1. Appropriate protective eyewear including goggles, face shield, or safety glasses;
2. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
3. Chemical-resistant gloves made of materials including butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils;
4. Shoes plus socks.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. **DO NOT** allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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.

Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT before using this product.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with 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 48 hours following application.

Exception: 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of materials including butyl rubber >14 mils, natural rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OZONE 3.0 is for use in spring, durum and winter wheat.

OZONE 3.0 controls wild oat, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Italian ryegrass, windgrass, barnyardgrass, brome species and numerous broadleaf weeds, including redroot pigweed, wild mustard and shepherd's purse. OZONE 3.0 also suppresses additional grass and broadleaf weeds, including downy brome, and wild buckwheat.

OZONE 3.0 is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. Maximum weed control is achieved one to two weeks after application, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive soon after application. For broader spectrum activity, OZONE 3.0 may be tank-mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See TANK-MIXES section for list of products.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Flucabazone 3.0 is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Flucabazone 3.0 and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full label rates of OZONE 3.0 at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.

- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate through vegetative propagation.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your Albaugh, LLC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your Albaugh, LLC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:
 - Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
 - Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
 - Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
 - Avoid making more than two applications of Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult to control weeds.
 - Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, including mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
 - Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
 - Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
 - Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- For use **ONLY** in wheat.
- **DO NOT** use on flood irrigated fields or irrigated fields with a soil pH greater than 8.0.
- Make only one application per year.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock or harvest forage for hay from treated areas for a minimum of 30 days following application.
- **DO NOT** mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- **DO NOT** apply post emergence when rain is expected within the next hour after application.
- **DO NOT** allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.
- **DO NOT** harvest grain for 60 days following application.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- For Idaho, use **ONLY** in the counties of Benewah, Boundary, Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone. Use in all other counties of Idaho is prohibited.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPRING, DURUM AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray tank is clean. In-line strainers and nozzle screens must be clean and 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of OZONE 3.0.
3. Add the broadleaf weed herbicide.
4. Add the surfactant.
5. Add micronutrients (if needed).
6. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
7. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of OZONE 3.0
8. Apply within 24 hours after mixing.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gal/A (or 50 to 100 L/ha) at 30 to 50 psi to ensure proper weed coverage.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gal/A (or 50 to 100 L/ha) at 30 to 50 psi to ensure proper weed coverage.

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gal/A (or 30 L/ha). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gal/A (or 50 L/ha) under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

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.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 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 windspeed 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:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **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 recommended 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 recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, 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.

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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally 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.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed in the following table:

State	County
Idaho	Idaho, Lewis, Nez Perce
Minnesota	Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, Renville
Montana	Flathead, Lake
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Union, Wallowa, Washington, Yamhill
Washington	Asotin, Chelan, Cowlitz, Lewis, Lincoln, Spokane, Whitman
Wyoming	Laramie

For ground applications, the applicator must:

- Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities,
OR
- Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets,
OR
- Leave a 50-foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

- Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities,
OR
- Leave a 350-foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

Best weed control is observed when environmental conditions support vigorous growth of crop and weeds. Research has demonstrated that optimum wheat yield is obtained by early removal of grassy weeds.

Apply OZONE 3.0 to spring, durum and winter wheat from one leaf up to 60 days prior to harvest. Winter wheat applications can be made in the fall or spring.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl oz/A of OZONE 3.0 (0.027 lb active ingredient /A flucarbazone-sodium) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl oz/A of OZONE 3.0 (0.027 lb active ingredient /A flucarbazone-sodium) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 1 fl oz/A of OZONE 3.0 (0.014 lb active ingredient /A flucarbazone-sodium) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of OZONE 3.0 per year (2 pre-emergence or 1 pre-emergence + 1 post emergence). **DO NOT** make more than one post emergence application of OZONE 3.0 per year.
- The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
- If a flucarbazone-sodium product has been applied either preplant or preemergence to the crop, **DO NOT** exceed a combined total of 0.027 pounds of active ingredient/acre of flucarbazone-sodium and OZONE 3.0 per year. Follow directions in the table, Use Rates of OZONE 3.0 following a flucarbazone-sodium application for each product when used in the same year.

Use Rates of OZONE 3.0 following a flucarbazone-sodium application

Flucarbazone-sodium herbicide Use Rate Per Year (Pre-plant or Preemergence)	Maximum OZONE 3.0 Use Rate Per Year (Postemergence)
0.20 oz/A (0.0088 lb. active ingredient/A)	1.3 fl oz/A (0.0182 lb active ingredient/A)
0.25 oz/A (0.0109 lb. active ingredient/A)	1.2 fl oz/A (0.0161 lb active ingredient/A)
0.30 oz/A (0.0131 lb. active ingredient/A)	1.0 fl oz/A (0.0139 lb active ingredient/A)

Rates of Application for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control (C) or Suppression (S)

Target Grass Weed	Stage	OZONE 3.0 Rate ¹	
		2 fl oz/A (0.027 lb active ingredient/A)	Flucarbazone-sodium ² fb OZONE 3.0
Green Foxtail	1 to 4 leaves	C	C
Wild Oat	1 to 4 leaves	C	C
Volunteer Tame Oat	1 to 4 leaves	C	C
Barnyardgrass	2 to 4 leaves prior to tillering	C ³	S
Windgrass	1 to 4 leaves	C	S
Cheat (True Cheat)	1 to 4 leaves actively growing	C/S ⁴	C
California Brome	1 to 4 leaves actively growing	C/S ⁴	S
Japanese Brome	1 to 4 leaves actively growing	C/S ⁴	C
Rattail Fescue	1 to 4 leaves actively growing	S ³	S
Downy Brome	1 to 4 leaves actively growing	S	S
Rescuegrass	1 to 4 leaves actively growing	S	S
Italian Ryegrass	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering	C ³	S
Persian Darnel	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering	C ³	S
Yellow Foxtail	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering	C ³	S
Foxtail Barley	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering	S ³	S
Target Broadleaf Weeds			
Redroot Pigweed	4 inch	C	C
Wild Mustard	4 inch	C	C
Black Mustard	4 inch	C	C
Blue Mustard	4 inch	C	C
Field Pennycress	4 inch	C	C

1. Due to enhanced soil activity, OZONE 3.0 may be used at 1.5 fl oz product/A (0.0209 lb active ingredient/A) in spring wheat and durum wheat for the weeds listed in this table when soil pH is 7.8 or greater and organic matter is less than 3%.
2. Column refers to weeds controlled or suppressed when using flucarbazone-sodium prior to crop emergence followed by a sequential application of OZONE 3.0 .
3. A tank-mix with tribenuron-methyl + thifensulfuron-methyl herbicides or other herbicides containing tribenuron-methyl enhances the activity on these weed species.
4. Fall application control. Spring application suppression.

(continued)

Rates of Application for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control (C) or Suppression (S) (cont.)

Target Broadleaf Weeds	Stage	OZONE 3.0 Rate ¹	
		2 fl oz/A (0.027 lb active ingredient/A)	Flucarbazone-sodium ² fb OZONE 3.0
Flixweed	4 inch	C	C
Ladysthumb	4 inch	C	C
Pennsylvania Smartweed	4 inch	C	C
Shepherd's purse	4 inch	C	C
Tansy Mustard	4 inch	C	C
Tumble Mustard	4 inch	C	C
Volunteer Canola	4 inch	C	C
Wild Buckwheat	2 inch	S	S

1. Due to enhanced soil activity, OZONE 3.0 may be used at 1.5 fl oz product/A (0.0209 lb active ingredient/A) in spring wheat and durum wheat for the weeds listed in this table when soil pH is 7.8 or greater and organic matter is less than 3%.

2. Column refers to weeds controlled or suppressed when using flucarbazone-sodium prior to crop emergence followed by a sequential application of OZONE 3.0 .

Wheat exposed to excessive salt levels (saline) or water logged saturated soils or temperature extremes including hot or freezing weather, drought, low fertility or plant disease immediately prior to or after application could result in unacceptable injury symptoms. Weed control may also be reduced by these same conditions.

ADJUVANT USE RATES

OZONE 3.0 applied alone requires the use of an adjuvant according to the following directions. When OZONE 3.0 is applied in tank-mixture with EC products at a rate of 8 fl oz/A or greater, only a nitrogen source adjuvant is required. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Albaugh, LLC directs the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates for Durum, Spring and Winter Wheat	
OZONE 3.0 alone or in tank-mixture with dry formulated herbicides or Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) based herbicides used at less than 8 fl oz/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high quality basic blend at 2 to 4 qt per 100 gal (0.5-1% v/v). <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-ionic surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal (0.25-0.5% v/v) + a liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28%UAN) at 1 to 2 qt/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1 to 2 lb/A (8.5 to 17.5 lb/100 gal of spray solution). <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v + a liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28%UAN) at 1 to 2 qt/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1 to 2 lb/A (8.5 to 17.5 lb/100 gal of spray solution).
OZONE 3.0 with Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) based Herbicides used at greater than 8 fl oz /A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28%UAN) at 1 to 2 qt/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1 to 2 lb/A (8.5 to 17.5 lb/100 gal of spray solution). • A non-ionic surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal (0.25-0.5% v/v) can be added if not restricted by the tankmix partner.

TANK MIXES

For disease control or suppression fungicides, can be tank-mixed with OZONE 3.0.

For insect control, only pyrethroid-based insecticides may be used in mixture with OZONE 3.0.

For broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds, OZONE 3.0 may be mixed with the broadleaf herbicides listed in the following table. Depending on the tank-mix partner, an adjuvant may be included in the spray solution. See ADJUVANT USE RATES section.

With all tank-mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and directions on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels.

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.

OZONE 3.0 Tank-Mix¹ Partners	
2,4-D (amine or ester)	fluroxypyr + 2,4-D
bicyclopyrone + bromoxynil	fluroxypyr + thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron- methyl
bromoxynil	MCPA (amine or ester)
bromoxynil + 2,4-D	MCPA + bromoxynil + clopyralid
bromoxynil + MCPA	MCPA + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr
carfentrazone-ethyl	MCPA + fluroxypyr + clopyralid
chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	metsulfuron-methyl
clopyralid	propoxycarbazone-sodium
clopyralid + 2,4-D	prosulfuron
clopyralid + fluroxypyr	pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil
clopyralid + MCPA	sulfosulfuron
dicamba ²	thifensulfuron-methyl
dicamba ² + 2,4-D	thifensulfuron-methyl + fluroxypyr
florasulam	triasulfuron
florasulam + fluroxypyr	tribenuron-methyl
fluroxypyr	tribenuron-methyl + thifensulfuron-methyl
¹ For tank-mix partner rate directions follow the label of the tank-mix partner.	
² If OZONE 3.0 is applied in a tank-mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide; grass control will be reduced, with the exception of green foxtail.	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Clean sprayer using the following procedures:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water especially all visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with water and add household ammonia to make a 1% v/v solution (1 gal/100 gal). Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more and then drain the tank.
3. Clean nozzles and screens in a separate container using the 1% v/v solution of ammonia and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse tank and flush boom and hoses with clean water.

DO NOT clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources:

1. Dispose of all rinsate in accordance with pertinent regulations.
2. Check tank mix partner label for any additional clean-up procedures.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

for the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH < 8.0	Intervals for soils with a pH at or > 8.0
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months
STS Soybeans	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	9 months
Canola	9 months	9 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	9 months
Flax	9 months	9 months
Potatoes ¹	9 months	9 months
Safflower	9 months	9 months
Soybeans	9 months	9 months
Sugarbeets ¹	9 months	9 months
Alfalfa	11 months	18 months
Corn	11 months	11 months
Field peas	11 months	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	11 months	18 months
Clearfield Lentils	18 months	18 months
Lentils	18 months	24 months
Oat	18 months	24 months
Sorghum or forage millet	18 months	18 months
Mustard	24 months	24 months

¹Due to lower organic matter, seasonal moisture and irrigation practices, potatoes and sugarbeet grown in western North Dakota or South Dakota (west of highway 281) or Montana must not be planted until 24 months after application.

As OZONE 3.0 is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on the **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS** for the states of ND, MN, MT and SD a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

for the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH < 5.5	Intervals for soils with pH 5.6 – 7.5 ¹
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months
STS Soybeans	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	11 months
Canola	9 months	9 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	9 months
Flax	9 months	9 months
Safflower	9 months	9 months
Soybeans	9 months	9 months
Timothy	9 months	18 months
Alfalfa	11 months	18 months
Corn	11 months	18 months
Field peas	10 months	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	10 months	18 months
Clearfield Lentils	10 months	18 months
Lentils	18 months	24 months
Oat	18 months	24 months
Sorghum or forage millet	18 months	24 months
Mustard	24 months	24 months

¹For soils with a pH greater than 7.5 rotate to wheat the following season then conduct a bioassay prior to other crops.

As OZONE 3.0 is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS** for the states of ID, OR, and WA a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

for all other states where OZONE 3.0 is registered for use:

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH < 8.0	Intervals for soils with a pH 6.6 – 7.5	Intervals for soils with a pH 7.6 – 8.0 ¹
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months	9 months
STS Soybeans	4 months	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	11 months	18 months
Canola	9 months	9 months	11 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	11 months	18 months
Flax	9 months	9 months	12 months
Soybeans	6 months	9 months	12 months
Cotton	6 months	9 months	12 months
Alfalfa	9 months	18 months	24 months
Corn	9 months	15 months	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	9 months	15 months	18 months
Oat	9 months	18 months	18 months
Grain Sorghum	9 months	15 months	18 months
Millet or forage sorghum	9 months	15 months	24 months

¹For soils with a pH greater than 8.0 rotate to wheat the following season then conduct a bioassay prior to other crops.

As OZONE 3.0 is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10-year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS** for all other states a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE - DO NOT freeze. Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container, keep tightly closed, and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL - Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING - Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons).

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully.

However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control Albaugh and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

Albaugh 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 described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Albaugh, LLC and is subject to the inherent risks described above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH, MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER DISCLAIM AND SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE, HANDLING, APPLICATION, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL OF THIS PRODUCT OR FOR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF PENALTIES, AND THE USER AND BUYER WAIVE ANY RIGHT THAT THEY MAY HAVE TO SUCH DAMAGES. NO AGENT, REPRESENTATIVE OR EMPLOYEE OF ALBAUGH IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN OR TO MODIFY THE WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER, SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT ALBAUGH'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

