

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS 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

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. 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 days 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 this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

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.

SENTRALLAS® herbicide, referred to below as SENTRALLAS herbicide, must be used accordance with the directions for use on this label.

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be used on wheat (including durum), triticale, barley, and oats in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain SENTRALLAS herbicide is registered in your state.

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 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SENRALLAS herbicide is used for selective postemergence control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in wheat (winter, spring and durum), triticale, barley and oats not underseeded with legumes or grasses. SENRALLAS herbicide contains two active ingredients formulated as oil dispersion. SENRALLAS herbicide is to be mixed with water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray early postemergence to the crop, and to the main flush of actively growing broadleaf weeds.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of SENRALLAS herbicide by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. SENRALLAS herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds. See remaining "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" sections of this label for complete use details.

Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

SENRALLAS herbicide is rain-fast 1 hour after application.

RESTRICTIONS

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

- **DO NOT** apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- **DO NOT** store pesticides near well sites.
- **DO NOT** apply SENRALLAS herbicide to wheat, triticale, barley, or oats that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat, triticale, barley, and oats.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in the State of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply SENRALLAS herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use SENRALLAS herbicide plus malathion-containing products because crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops underseeded to legumes or grasses as injury to forage may result.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.

When using SENTRALLAS herbicide in tank mixtures or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron methyl or fluroxypyr, do not exceed the following limits:

Use Area	Application Timing	Retreatment Interval and Pre-Harvest Interval (days)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Active Ingredient (AI)	Maximum fl oz/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum Lbs AI/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum fl oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum Lbs AI/A of Product per Year	Maximum Lbs AI/A per Year (All Applications and Sources)
Wheat (Spring, Durum, and Winter), Barley and Triticale	After the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible	Retreatment Interval: 21; PHI: 45 (for grain)	2	Thifensulfuron methyl	14	0.0273	17.8	0.0348	0.0469
				Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester		0.1422		0.1808	0.2456
Oats (Winter)	After the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible	Retreatment Interval: Not Applicable; PHI: 45 (for grain)	1	Thifensulfuron methyl	9	0.0176	9	0.0176	0.0188
				Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester		0.0914		0.0914	0.2456
Oats (Spring)	For spring oats, make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing.	Retreatment Interval: Not Applicable; PHI: 45 (for grain)	1	Thifensulfuron methyl	9	0.0176	9	0.0176	0.0188
				Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester		0.0914		0.0914	0.2456

PRECAUTIONS

- Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, and oats may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Applications of SENTRALLAS herbicide to crops that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, may result in crop injury and reduced weed control.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after SENTRALLAS herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix SENTRALLAS herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- Effects of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of SENTRALLAS herbicide is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop sensitivity.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site. Make scheduled checks of spray equipment. Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides. Mix only enough product for the job at hand and avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

SENTRALLAS herbicide, which contains the active ingredients thifensulfuron-methyl and fluroxpyr is a group 2 and 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. 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 rates of SENTRALLAS herbicide, for the most difficult to control weed in the field 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 vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your FMC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- 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 SENTRALLAS herbicide, and any other 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.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

RATE CONVERSION CHART FOR SENTRALLAS HERBICIDE

SENRALLAS Herbicide (fl oz/A)	Thifensulfuron-methyl (Lb. ai/A)	Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester (Lb. ai/A)
7	0.0137	0.0711
8	0.0156	0.0813
9	0.0176	0.0914
10	0.0195	0.1016
11	0.0215	0.1117
12	0.0234	0.1219
13	0.0254	0.1320
14	0.0273	0.1422
17.8	0.0348	0.1808

LABELLED USES

SENTRALLAS herbicide provides selective postemergence control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in wheat (winter, spring and durum), triticale, barley and oats not underseeded with legumes or grasses.

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, and Triticale

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (fl oz/A) of SENTRALLAS herbicide	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
<p>Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.</p> <p>Use SENTRALLAS herbicide at 7 to 14 fl oz/A for infestations of those weeds listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section of this label. Consult table for use product rates required to control/suppress listed weeds.</p> <p>SENTRALLAS herbicide controls only those weeds that have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds must be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing.</p>	7 to 14	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0137 to 0.0273
		Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	0.0711 to 0.1422

RESTRICTIONS in Wheat (including durum), Barley, and Triticale:

- SENTRALLAS herbicide is only registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale and oat. **DO NOT** use on any other crop.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley, or triticale crops underseeded with legumes or grasses.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest the treated forage within 7 days of application.
- **DO NOT** harvest treated hay within 30 days of application.
- **DO NOT** harvest treated grain within 45 days of application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 14 fl oz/A when making any single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0273 lb ai/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.1422 lb ai/A fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester) to wheat, triticale and barley.
- **DO NOT** exceed 17.8 fl oz/A (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.0348 lb ai/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.1808 lb ai/A fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester) per year to wheat, triticale and barley.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of SENTRALLAS herbicide per year.
- The Minimum Retreatment Interval is 21 days.

CROP ROTATION/PLANT-BACK RESTRICTIONS:

Field corn, grain sorghum, wheat, triticale, barley, and oats may be planted any time after the application of SENTRALLAS herbicide. Any other crop may be planted 120 days after the application of SENTRALLAS herbicide.

Oat (Spring and Winter)

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (fl oz/A) of SENTRALLAS herbicide	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
<p>Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.</p> <p>For spring oats, make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing. DO NOT use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties as crop injury may occur.</p> <p>Use SENTRALLAS herbicide at 7 to 9 fl oz/A for infestations of those weeds listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section of this label.</p> <p>SENTRALLAS herbicide controls only those weeds that have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds must be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing.</p>	7 to 9	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0137 to 0.0176
		Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	0.0711 to 0.0914
<p>RESTRICTIONS in Oat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SENTRALLAS herbicide is only registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale and oat. DO NOT use on any other crop. • DO NOT apply to oat crops underseeded with legumes or grasses. • DO NOT graze or harvest the treated forage within 7 days of application. • DO NOT harvest treated hay within 30 days of application. • DO NOT harvest treated grain within 45 days of application. • DO NOT exceed 9 fl oz/A when making any single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0176 lb ai/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0914 lb ai/A fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester) to oat. • DO NOT exceed 9 fl oz/A (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.0176 lb ai/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0914 lb ai/A fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester) per year to oat. • DO NOT make more than one application of SENTRALLAS herbicide per year to oat. <p>CROP ROTATION/PLANT-BACK RESTRICTIONS:</p> <p>Field corn, grain sorghum, wheat, triticale, barley, and oats may be planted any time after the application of SENTRALLAS herbicide. Any other crop may be planted 120 days after the application of SENTRALLAS herbicide.</p>			

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

SENTRALLAS herbicide effectively controls or suppresses the growth of the following weeds when applied according to label directions (refer to following table). For best results, apply to young, actively growing weeds that are less than 4" in height or diameter. Thorough coverage of target weeds is essential.

Application Rates for SENTRALLAS herbicide (fl oz/A)

Weeds Controlled/ Suppressed	7 fl oz/A	8 to 10 fl oz/A*	11 to 13 fl oz/A*	14 fl oz/A*
Annual knawel	control	control	control	control
Annual sowthistle	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Black mustard	control	control	control	control
Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard	control	control	control	control
Carolina geranium	control	control	control	control
Catchweed bedstraw (Cleavers) 1-6 whorls	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Clover, white	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Coast fiddleneck	control	control	control	control
Coffeeweed	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Common buckwheat	control	control	control	control
Common chickweed [†]	control	control	control	control
Common chickweed ^{†1} (ALS Resistant)	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Common cocklebur	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Common groundsel	control	control	control	control
Common lambsquarters	control	control	control	control
Common purslane	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Common ragweed	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Corn chamomile	control	control	control	control
Corn spurry	control	control	control	control
Cress (mouse-ear)	control	control	control	control
Curly dock	control	control	control	control
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Deadnettle (purple, red)	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Devilsclaw	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
False chamomile	control	control	control	control
Field bindweed	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Field horsetail	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Field pennycress	control	control	control	control
Flixweed	control	control	control	control
Giant ragweed	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Grape, species	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Green smartweed	control	control	control	control
Hemp dogbane	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Henbit	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Kochia [†] (including ALS resistant)	suppression	control < 4"	control 4-7"	control < 8"
Knotweed	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Ladysthumb	control	control	control	control
London rocket	control	control	control	control
Mallow (common)	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Mallow (little)	control	control	control	control
Mallow (Venice)	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Marestail	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression

Application Rates for SENTRALLAS herbicide (fl oz/A)

Weeds Controlled/ Suppressed	7 fl oz/A	8 to 10 fl oz/A*	11 to 13 fl oz/A*	14 fl oz/A*
Marshelder [†]	control	control	control	control
Miners lettuce	control	control	control	control
Morningglory	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Mouseear chickweed	control	control	control	control
Nightshade species	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Pennsylvania smartweed	control	control	control	control
Prickly lettuce [†]	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Prostate knotweed	control	control	control	control
Puncturevine	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Redmaids	control	control	control	control
Redroot pigweed [†]	control	control	control	control
Russian thistle ^{5†}	control	control	control	control
Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	control	control	control	control
Shepherdspurse	control	control	control	control
Smallflower buttercup	control	control	control	control
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	control	control	control	control
Sunflower	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Swinecress	control	control	control	control
Tansymustard	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Tarweed fiddleneck	control	control	control	control
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard	control	control	control	control
Velvetleaf	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Volunteer flax	suppression	suppression	control < 4"	control < 8"
Volunteer lentils	control	control	control	control
Volunteer peas	control	control	control	control
Volunteer potato	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression
Volunteer sunflower ⁶	control	control	control	control
Wild buckwheat ²	suppression	suppression	control	control
Wild chamomile	control	control	control	control
Wild garlic ³	suppression	suppression	control	control
Wild mustard [†]	control	control	control	control
Wild radish ⁴	suppression	suppression	suppression	suppression

† Naturally occurring resistant ALS biotypes are known to occur.

* For oats, do not make more than 1 application per year and do not exceed 9 fl oz/A per application.

Use the higher rates, up to the maximum allowed for the crop when weed infestations are heavy or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to the "APPLICATION TIMING" and "PRODUCT INFORMATION" sections of this label).

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

¹ **Common chickweed (ALS resistant):** Apply a minimum of 11 fl oz/A* of SENTRALLAS herbicide when the majority of the chickweed has germinated and are past the cotyledon stage but are small (1 to 6 leaf, less than 4 inches tall) and actively growing but before crop canopy prevents thorough coverage of weeds. Chickweed emerging after application will not be controlled.

² **Wild buckwheat:** Apply a minimum of 11 fl oz/A* of SENTRALLAS herbicide when the majority of the wild buckwheat has germinated and are past the cotyledon stage but are small (less than 3 inches tall or across) and actively growing but before crop canopy prevents thorough coverage of weeds.

³ **Wild garlic:** Apply SENTRALLAS herbicide when wild garlic plants are less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. Control may be reduced when plants are hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress. Control is enhanced when applications are made during warm temperatures to actively growing wild garlic plants. Typical symptoms of dying wild garlic plants (discoloration and collapse) may not be noticeable for 2-5 weeks.

⁴ **Wild radish:** Apply 11 to 14 fl oz/A* of SENTRALLAS herbicide plus surfactant in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications must be made prior to hardening-off of plants.

⁵ **Russian thistle:** For best results use SENTRALLAS herbicide in a tank mix with dicamba (including Banvel® herbicide / Clarity® herbicide) and 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine) or bromoxynil containing products (including Bison® herbicide, Bronate® herbicide, Bronate Advanced™ herbicide or Buctril® herbicide).

⁶ **SU/IMIDAZOLINONE Tolerant Volunteer sunflower:** Control with SENTRALLAS herbicide applied below 11 fl oz/A may not be adequate because varieties resistant to SU and IMI products could be present. For best results increase the rate of SENTRALLAS herbicide to at least 11 fl oz/A.*

* For oats, do not make more than 1 application per year, and do not exceed 9 fl oz/A per application.

TANK MIXTURES

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.

Physical Compatibility

SENTRALLAS herbicide is physically compatible with many common used herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, liquid fertilizers, non-ionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation. To determine physical compatibility, add the proportions of the tank mix products and water to a clear glass quart container with lid, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for 30 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, it may be considered physically compatible.

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to SENTRALLAS herbicide or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED" section of this label.

Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. Some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissues, and increase the potential for crop injury. It is not possible to test SENTRALLAS herbicide alone or with all possible tank mix combinations and sequences on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on SENTRALLAS herbicide product labeling or in other FMC product use instruction, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture or sequence, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner products labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.

Use of SENTRALLAS herbicide in any tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on SENTRALLAS herbicide product labeling or in other FMC product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury. Follow the restrictions and precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures or in sequential applications before making such applications to your crops. Follow the most restrictive label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on SENTRALLAS herbicide product labeling or in other FMC product use instruction.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides. For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of these herbicides to the tank at 0.375 lb active ingredient/A. No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture. For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

With dicamba (including Banvel® herbicide/Clarity® herbicide)

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be tank mixed with dicamba. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) and dicamba

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA and dicamba. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Apply to winter wheat, winter triticale, and winter oats after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum), Spring triticale, and Spring Oats, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be tank mixed with other broadleaf herbicides registered on cereals including Express® herbicide, Ally® XP herbicide, WideMatch® herbicide, Aim® EC herbicide, Stinger® herbicide, or Curtail® herbicide branded products, as well as herbicides containing bromoxynil, metribuzin and glyphosate. Tank mixtures of SENTRALLAS herbicide plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, SENTRALLAS herbicide may be tank mixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals including GR1™ herbicide, GR2™ herbicide, Axial® XL herbicide, Discover® NG herbicide, "Everest®" branded products, Hoelon® 3EC herbicide, Maverick® herbicide, Puma® IEC herbicide or Varro® herbicide. Antagonism generally does not occur; however, FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or FMC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of SENTRALLAS herbicide and the grass product to a small area.

With Fungicides

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

With Insecticides

SENTRALLAS herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops; however, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential applications of SENTRALLAS herbicide with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

DO NOT apply SENTRALLAS herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

DO NOT use SENTRALLAS herbicide plus malathion containing products because crop injury may result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing SENTRALLAS herbicide in fertilizer solution. SENTRALLAS herbicide must first be mixed with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the SENTRALLAS herbicide is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.5 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with SENTRALLAS herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using SENTRALLAS herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for guidance before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for guidance before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur may increase crop response.

DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS OR USES

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of SENTRALLAS herbicide. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. See TANK MIXTURES for additional information on adjuvant specifications for certain tank mixtures. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local FMC fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with SENTRALLAS herbicide select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA- exempt ingredients.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.25% v/v (0.5 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC) - PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution). MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local FMC product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

- Use 2 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/A of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/A UAN or 4 lb/A AMS under arid conditions.
- See TANK MIXTURES With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by FMC product management. Consult separate FMC technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Select a spray volume that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. If tank mixing with other herbicides, always consult the label of the tank mix partner(s) for minimum spray volume requirements and apply the tank mixture using a water volume directed for all products.

1. Always start with a clean and empty sprayer tank.
2. Fill the tank with clean water one half of the required spray volume.
3. With the agitator running, add the required amount of SENTRALLAS herbicide. Continue to agitate for a minimum of 5 minutes to ensure that SENTRALLAS herbicide is **completely** dispersed.
4. If tank mixing SENTRALLAS herbicide with another herbicide, follow this mixing order: dry flowables and soluble granules, followed by liquids, then oil dispersions (OD) or emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Maintain continuous agitation.
5. Add the rest of the water.
6. If required for the tank mixture, add the appropriate adjuvant. If an antifoam agent is required, add last.
7. Continue agitation sufficient enough to maintain a uniform spray solution.
8. Refer to the tank mix sections of this booklet for mixing order and other mixing instructions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

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

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 8 gal/A (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not advised for SENTRALLAS herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3 to 5 GPA.

Use at least 3 GPA. **DO NOT** apply SENTRALLAS herbicide by air in the state of New York.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- 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 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the 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).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT 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. When applying aurally 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.

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.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

BEFORE SPRAYING SENTRALLAS HERBICIDE

The spray equipment must be clean before SENTRALLAS herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the four steps outlined in the After Spraying SENTRALLAS herbicide section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of SENTRALLAS herbicide are applied, it is advised that at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING SENTRALLAS HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE, AND OATS

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of SENTRALLAS herbicide as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all bypass lines, for at least two minutes. If boom is equipped with multiple nozzle bodies, be sure to rotate through all nozzles to ensure clean water reaches all parts of these assemblies. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Visually inspect the tank to ensure removal of all visible herbicide residues. If necessary, repeat Step 2.
4. Fill the tank with clean water, and then add 1 gallon of a high pH sprayer tank cleaner, per 100 gallons of water, or an equivalent amount of household AMMONIA (containing minimum of 3% ammonia) per 100 gallons of water. A high pH tank cleaner or ammonia will not neutralize the herbicide, but helps dissolve any residual herbicide deposits.
5. Flush the solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for at least 15 minutes with agitation.
6. Drain the tank and sump.
7. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
8. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.
9. The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When SENTRALLAS herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product needs to be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
3. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines specified on other product labels.

REGISTERED PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

Product Name	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration Number
Aim® EC herbicide	carfentrazone-ethyl	279-3241
Ally® XP herbicide	metsulfuron-methyl	279-9575
Axial® XL herbicide	pinoxaden	100-1256
Banvel® Herbicide	dicamba	66330-276
Banvel® 480 Herbicide	dicamba	66330-421
Bison® herbicide	MCPA + bromoxynil	9779-347
Bronate® Herbicide	bromoxynil + MCPA	264-438
Bronate® Advanced™ herbicide	MCPA + bromoxynil	264-690
Buctril® Herbicide	bromoxynil	264-437
Clarity® herbicide	dicamba	7969-137
Curtail® herbicide	clopyralid, 2,4-D	62719-48
Discover® NG herbicide	clodinafop-propargyl	100-1173
Express® Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules)	tribenuron-methyl	279-9594
Everest® 2.0 Herbicide	flucarbazone-sodium	66330-391
Everest® 3.0 herbicide	flucarbazone-sodium	66330-429
Everest® 3.0 AG herbicide	flucarbazone-sodium	66330-433
GR1™ Herbicide	pyroxsulam	279-9623
GR2™ Herbicide	pyroxsulam	279-9631
Hoelon® 3EC Herbicide	diclofop-methyl	264-641
Maverick® Herbicide	sulfosulfuron	59639-223
Puma® 1EC Herbicide	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	264-666
Stinger® herbicide	clopyralid	62719-73
Varro® herbicide	thiencarbazone-methyl	264-1062
WideMatch® herbicide	clopyralid + fluroxypyr	62719-512

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product’s labeling for the applicable “Nonrefillable Container” or “Refillable Container” designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times.

Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with SENTRALLAS herbicide containing Thifensulfuron methyl and Fluroxypyr 1-Methylheptyl ester only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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