

Comet®

Selective Herbicide

For selective postemergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush in: rangeland and permanent pastures, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, non-irrigation ditch banks, and rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads including grazed areas within these sites, pine plantations.

May also be used for selective postemergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in small grains, field corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, fallow cropland, and on-farm non-cropland.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester 26.2%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 73.8%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.

Contains 1.5 pounds per gallon fluroxypyr acid (18.2%)

Not for Sale, Distribution, or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire,
or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC
(800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only,
Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 71368-87

Manufactured for
Nufarm Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING / AVISO**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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 CONTROLS STATEMENT: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agriculture 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

Users Should:

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

NON-CROP USE

- Rangeland and permanent pastures
- Non-cropland areas including industrial sites, non-irrigation ditch banks, and rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads including grazed areas within these sites
- Pine plantations

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

INFORMATION

This product is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush in rangeland and permanent pastures, pine plantations, and non-crop areas (including grazed areas within these sites) such as industrial sites, non-irrigation ditch banks, and rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads.

USE PRECAUTIONS

NOTE: This product is NOT approved for use on plants grown for agricultural or commercial production (such as designated grazing areas) in the state of Arizona.

- Do NOT apply more than 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre per year.
- When applying this product, do NOT contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- Do NOT apply this product in or around greenhouses.
- Do NOT allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, melons, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco and tomatoes or other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit trees, ornamentals and shade trees.
- Do NOT store or handle other agricultural chemicals using this products container.
- Do NOT apply other agricultural chemicals or pesticides with equipment used to apply this product until the equipment has been thoroughly cleaned (refer to the Sprayer Cleanup section under Mixing Instructions below for details).
- Do NOT harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least two days before slaughter.

AVOIDING DRIFT AND RUN-OFF TO SURFACE WATER OR ADJACENT LAND

To minimize off-site exposure and potential effects on non-target plants and aquatic organisms, this product should be used strictly in accordance with the run-off and drift precautions below. The applicator is responsible for all spray drift produced during application and care should be taken to minimize off-target movement of spray during application. Using a coarser spray category nozzle set-up is the most desirable method for reducing spray drift, however, a drift control agent suitable for agricultural use can be used. If drift control agents are used, be sure to follow all applicable precautions and use directions on the manufacturer's label.

Avoiding Runoff

This product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land under certain conditions. To minimize water run-off, use of vegetation filter strips or treatment setbacks along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc., or on the downhill side of treated areas where run-off could occur is recommended.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays per ASAE S-572 standard. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application

NOTE: *In non-cropland areas (including rights-of-way), this product may be applied aerially only by helicopter.* Do NOT apply this product to non-cropland areas using fixed-wing aircraft.

Rangeland, Permanent Pastures and Pine Plantations

This product may be applied to rangeland, permanent pastures and pine plantations using either fixed wing aircraft or helicopter equipment; however, additional drift mitigation measures are required for fixed wing aircraft.

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray as per USDA-ARS/PAASS; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 75% the wing span or 85% of rotor width for the aircraft. For fixed wing aircraft, maximum speed during application is limited to 140 mph and application height above the vegetation canopy should not exceed 10 feet. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or 85% of rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and must be coarse or coarser per ASAE S-572 standard; see USDA-ARS/PAASS or nozzle manufacturer's guidelines.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lower height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. A temperature inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Note: When adding ingredients to the mixture, allow time for each ingredient to be thoroughly mixed before adding the next. Be sure to agitate spray mixture before use if allowed to stand after mixing.

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the required labeled amount of this product.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to the respective manufacturer's instructions.
4. Maintain agitation during final filling of the spray tank with water and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Tank Mixing

This product may be tank mixed with other products at recommended rates as long as tank mixing with products containing fluroxypyr is not prohibited by the label(s) of the tank mix partner products and the tank mix partner products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated.

Tank Mixing Precautions

- Be sure to follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- *Do NOT exceed recommended application rates.* Do NOT tank mix with other pesticide products that contain the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- When using injection equipment, note that 2,4-D amine concentrates are not compatible with undiluted Comet Selective Herbicide and cannot be mixed together in the same supply tank. However, 2,4-D ester is compatible with this product when using injection equipment.
- If packaged in water soluble packaging, do NOT tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray has been adequately cleaned. (Refer to the Sprayer Cleanup section).
- Prior to final use, perform a (jar) test to verify the compatibility of tank mix partner products (see instructions below).

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing (Jar Test)

The following jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure the compatibility of this product with other tank mix partner products:

- 1) Mix the desired tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions in a clear glass quart jar with lid.
- 2) Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour.
- 3) If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combinations should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

- 1) Fill spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume.
- 2) Start agitation and maintain agitation continuously during mixing, final filling and while applying.
- 3) Add different formulation types in the following order being sure to allow sufficient time for each product to completely mix and dispersion after addition (Note: This product is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation):
 - a) Dry flowables
 - b) Wettable powders
 - c) Aqueous suspensions
 - d) Flowables or liquids
- 4) Maintaining agitation, fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add this product, other emulsifiable concentrates, and any solutions.
- 5) Finish filling the spray tank.
- 6) While spraying, the tank mix ingredients may settle out of suspension if agitation is stopped before the spray tank is empty. The settled materials must be resuspended before any spraying is resumed and a sparger agitator works particularly well in this situation. Note that settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed			
Weed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)	Weed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)
Bedstraw (cleavers)	2/3 to 1-1/3	*Knotweed †	2-2/3
Blackberry	2-2/3	Kochia ^{1, 2, 3}	2/3 to 1-1/3
Buckhorn plantain †	2-2/3	Lantana	2-2/3
Carolina geranium †	2-2/3	Leafy spurge †	2-2/3
Catsear	2-2/3	Marshelder ²	2/3 to 1-1/3
Chickweed	1-1/3	Morningglory	1-1/3
Cocklebur	1-1/3	Musk thistle	2-2/3
Coffeeweed, common	1-1/3	Mustard†	2-2/3
*Common mallow †	2-2/3	Narrowleaf plantain †	2-2/3
Common mullein †	2-2/3	Nightshade spp. †	2-2/3
Common purslane	2/3 to 1-1/3	Prickly lettuce	1-1/3
Cudweed †	2-2/3	*Puncturevine	1-1/3
Curly dock	1-1/3	Ragweed	1-1/3
Cutleaf primrose	1-1/3	Sericea lespedeza ²	2/3 to 1-1/3
Dandelion	1-1/3	Spiny amaranth †	2-2/3
Dogfennel	1-1/3	*Spotted knapweed	2-2/3
Field bindweed †	2-2/3	*Stinging nettle	1-1/3
Field horsetail †	2-2/3	Sunflower	1-1/3
Field pennycress †	2-2/3	Tropic croton	2/3 to 1-1/3
Giant ragweed	2-2/3	Velvetleaf	1-1/3
Goldenrod	2-2/3	Venice mallow	1-1/3
Grape spp.	1-1/3	Vetch	1-1/3
Hairy buttercup	2/3 to 1-1/3	Western ragweed	1-1/3
Hemp dogbane	2/3 to 1-1/3	White clover	1-1/3
Henbane	2-2/3	White cockle	1-1/3
Hop clover	2-2/3	Wild buckwheat †	2-2/3
Horsenettle	2-2/3	Wild carrot	2-2/3
Horseweed / marestail	1-1/3	Yellow thistle †	2-2/3
Ironweed	2-2/3		

† **Indicates Suppression Only** – Suppression is a reduction in weed competition (i.e., a reduction in population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

- 1) Includes biotypes that are herbicide resistant or tolerant.
- 2) To control these weeds, use the higher rates in the range listed.
- 3) When controlling kochia, adding a methylated seed oil surfactant (i.e., MSO or ESO) at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre is recommended. Improved control for infestations of larger kochia plants at more advanced growth stages may be achieved by increasing the rate of this product to 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre OR adding 1 to 2 quarts of 2,4-D and 1 to 2 quarts of methylated seed oil per acre.

***Not for this weed in California**

Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 2/3 pint per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than recommended.

Best Practices for Resistance Management

Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the recommended rate of 2/3 pint per acre.

To minimize selection pressure and preserve the utility of this product for control of dicamba-tolerant kochia biotypes, this product should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba.

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time of application. Applications of this product are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum herbicidal activity requires active plant growth and temperature between 55°F to 85°F. Reduced efficacy will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre by air. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control, however, do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Rather than increasing boom pressure, decreased spraying speed or larger nozzle tips should be used to increase spray volume.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, be sure to follow the precautions in the section titled Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants above.

Spot Treatments

Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer or with a hand sprayer using the following directions:

When using hand-held sprayers for spot applications, be sure to uniformly apply a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.

Mix the amount of this product corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounces or ml) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet. An area of 1,000 square feet is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

Broadcast Rate Conversions for Spot Treatments	
Broadcast Rate (Pints per Acre)	Comet Selective Herbicide per Gallon (Fluid Ounces (ml))
2/3	0.25 (7.25)
1	0.37 (11)
1-1/3	0.50 (14.5)
2	0.74 (22)
2-2/3	1.0 (30)

Application Rates

In general, the application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be efficacious when applied to susceptible weed species with young, succulent growth. Use the higher rates within the rate range when applying to less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (e.g., when plants are stressed due to drought or extreme temperatures, in dense weed stands and/or the weeds are larger). Higher rates will also be needed to control or suppress weeds in areas where competition from crops is not present (e.g., fallow land).

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to desirable plants, before applying other chemicals with the equipment used to apply this product, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned.

1. After applying this product, flush and rinse application equipment with water thoroughly, disposing of the water according to the disposal instructions in this label. *All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state and federal guidelines.*
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank, flushing the tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes.
4. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom and nozzles and drain the tank.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for this product, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES

NOTE: There are no grazing restrictions for livestock (including lactating or non-lactating dairy animals).

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply more than 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply if injury to legumes cannot be tolerated as this product may injure or kill legumes. Legumes may be less sensitive to herbicide injury after plant growth is mature and seed has set.
- Do NOT allow meat animals to graze on treated forage within 2 days before slaughter.
- Do NOT harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Only forage grasses, wheat, barley, oats, field corn, sweet corn and grain sorghum may be planted in treated fields within 120 days following application of this product.

Application Timing

Apply this product when weeds are actively growing (but prior to bud stage of weed growth) as a sequential postemergence broadcast treatment or as a single broadcast treatment using ground or aerial application equipment. Use a total spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre for ground broadcast application or 3 or more gallons per acre by air.

NOTE: Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.

Tank Mixtures

For control of additional weeds and woody plants, this product may be applied as a tank mix with other foliar-applied herbicides labeled for use on rangeland and permanent pastures. When tank mixing, be sure to follow the most restrictive use directions, precautions and limitations on each product label. Recommended rates for tank mixes containing either Relegate or Trooper 22K herbicide are listed in the following table:

Tank Mix	Recommended Rates (per Acre)	Additional Weeds / Brush Controlled	
Comet Selective Herbicide + Relegate	1/2 pint + 9 fluid ounces	Buttercup, hairy Croton Dogbane, hemp Kochia Lespedeza, sericea	Marshelder Ragweed Sunflower Thistle, musk Vetch
Comet Selective Herbicide + Relegate	2/3 pint + 3/4 pint	Dandelion Dock, curly Dogfennel Goldenrod	Horseweed / Maretail Ironweed Lantana Plantain
Comet Selective Herbicide + Relegate	1 pint + 1 pint	Blackberry Persimmon Rose, multiflora	Tropical soda apple Wax myrtle

(continued)

Tank Mix	Recommended Rates (per Acre)	Additional Weeds / Brush Controlled
Comet Selective Herbicide + Trooper 22K	2/3 pint + 1/2 pint	Bindweed, Field Broomweed, annual Buttercup, hairy Cocklebur Croton Dogbane, hemp Dogfennel Goldenrod Horsenettle Horseweed Kochia Lespedeza, sericea Marshelder Mullein Ragweed Sneezeweed, bitter Sunflower Thistle, musk Vetch
Comet Selective Herbicide + Trooper 22K	1-1/3 pint + 1 pint	Blackberry Locust Plum, wild Prickly pear cactus Rose, Cherokee Rose, Macartney Rose, multiflora Sumac

NON-CROPLAND AND PINE PLANTATIONS

(Includes the following sites and grazed areas within them: Industrial sites, non-irrigation ditch banks, and rights-of-way such as power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads)

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply this product to pine plantations as an over-the-top broadcast treatment during active terminal growth (from initiation of budbreak/growth flush until seasonal terminal growth has hardened off and over-wintering buds have formed). Directed spray applications may be made to pine plantations during periods of active growth, but care should be taken to avoid spray contact with actively growing foliage.
- Do NOT apply this product to pine plantations in a tank mix unless the tank mix partner product is labeled for application using the desired method to control weed or brush in pines.

Application Timing

Broadcast apply this product when weeds are small and / or actively growing using a rate of 2/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre (refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section at the beginning of this label for specific rate recommendations). This product may be split applied in a single year as long as the total amount of this product applied does not exceed the maximum labeled rate of 2-2/3 pints per acre. For spot treatments, apply at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application (refer to the instructions for Spot Applications in the APPLICATION INFORMATION section).

Tank Mixtures

To improve control of pine species, shingle oak, red maple, red oak and other woody species, this product may be tank-mixed with Tahoe 4E herbicide, Tahoe 3A herbicide, Razor Pro herbicide, Trooper 22K or Trooper 101 herbicide as indicated in the following table:

Tank Mix	Recommended Rates (per Acre)	Additional Brush / Trees Controlled
Comet Selective Herbicide + Tahoe 4E	32 to 42 fluid ounces + 2 to 3 quarts	Bay spp. Black cherry Dogwood Water oak Willow oak
Comet Selective Herbicide + Tahoe 3A	32 to 42 fluid ounces + 3 to 4 quarts	Bay spp. Black cherry Dogwood Water oak Willow oak
Comet Selective Herbicide + Tahoe 3A + Trooper 101	32 to 42 fluid ounces + 2 to 4 quarts + 4 to 8 quarts	Pine spp. Red maple Red oak Shingle oak Virginia pine Water oak

(continued)

Tank Mix	Recommended Rates (per Acre)	Additional Brush / Trees Controlled
Comet Selective Herbicide + Tahoe 3A + Trooper 22K	32 to 42 fluid ounces + 4 quarts + 2 quarts	Pine spp. Red maple Red oak Shingle oak Virginia pine Water oak
Comet Selective Herbicide + Razor Pro	32 to 42 fluid ounces + 4 to 6 quarts	Dogwood Gallberry Pine spp. Wax myrtle

CROP USE

- Volunteer potatoes in small grains
- Field corn
- Sweet corn
- Grain sorghum
- Fallow cropland
- On-farm non-cropland

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

INFORMATION

This product provides selective postemergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in on-farm non-cropland, fallow cropland, wheat, barley, or oats not under seeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn and grain sorghum.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do NOT apply more than 1-1/3 pints of this product per acre per growing season.
- When applying this product, do NOT contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do NOT allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco or tomatoes.
- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- If replanting is required within 120 days after application plant only crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the length of the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. A temperature inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Note: When adding ingredients to the mixture, allow time for each ingredient to be thoroughly mixed before adding the next. Be sure to agitate spray mixture before use if allowed to stand after mixing.

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the recommended amount of this product.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to the respective manufacturer's instructions.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank with water and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Tank Mixing

This product may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other products provided the tank mix partner products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and tank mixing with products containing fluroxypyr is not prohibited by the label(s) of the tank mix partner products.

Tank Mixing Precautions

- Be sure to follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- *Do not exceed recommended application rates.* Do not tank mix with other pesticide products that contain the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray has been adequately cleaned. (Refer to the Sprayer Cleanup section).
- Prior to final use, perform a (jar) test to verify the compatibility of tank mix partner products (see instructions below).

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing (Jar Test)

The following jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure the compatibility of this product with other tank mix partner products:

- 1) Mix the desired tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions in a clear glass quart jar with lid.
- 2) Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour.
- 3) If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combinations should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

- 1) Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume.
- 2) Start agitation and maintain agitation continuously during mixing, final filling and while applying.
- 3) Add different formulation types in the following order being sure to allow sufficient time for each product to completely mix and disperse after addition (Note: This product is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation):
 - a) Dry flowables
 - b) Wettable powders
 - c) Aqueous suspensions
 - d) Flowables or liquids
- 4) Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add this product and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.
- 5) Finish filling the spray tank.
- 6) While spraying, the tank mix ingredients may settle out of suspension if agitation is stopped before the spray tank is empty. The settled materials must be resuspended before any spraying is resumed and a sparger agitator works particularly well in this situation. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed		
Bedstraw (cleavers) Bindweed, field† Bindweed, hedge Buckwheat, wild† Canola, volunteer† Chickweed Clover, white Cocklebur Coffeeweed Devilsclaw† Flax, volunteer Grape spp.	Hemp dogbane Horsetail, field† Horseweed (maretail)† Jimsonweed Knotweed† Kochia† Mallow, common† Mallow, Venice Marshelder† Morning glory Mustard spp.†	Nightshade spp.† Pennycress, field† Potato, volunteer† Prickly lettuce Puncturevine Purslane, common Ragweed, common Sunflower Thistle, Russian† Velvetleaf

† **Indicates Suppression Only** – Suppression is a reduction in weed competition (i.e., a reduction in population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

1) Includes biotypes that are herbicide resistant or tolerant.

Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 2/3 pint per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than recommended.

Best Practices for Resistance Management

Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the recommended rate of 2/3 pint per acre.

To minimize selection pressure and preserve the utility of this product for control of dicamba-tolerant kochia biotypes, this product should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba.

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time application. Applications of this product are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum herbicidal activity requires active plant growth and temperatures between 55°F to 75°F. Reduced efficacy will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre by air. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control, however, do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Rather than increasing boom pressure, decreased spraying speed or larger nozzle tips should be used to increase spray volume.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, be sure to follow the precautions under the heading “Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants”.

Adjuvants

To improve weed control, a high-quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops may be used. An adjuvant can optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Spot Treatments

Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer or with a hand sprayer using the following directions:

When using hand-held sprayers for spot applications, be sure to uniformly apply a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.

Mix the amount of this herbicide (fluid ounces or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this herbicide required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounces or ml) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet. An area of 1,000 square feet is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size. For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

Broadcast Rate Conversions for Spot Treatments	
Broadcast Rate (Pints per Acre)	Comet Selective Herbicide per Gallon (Fluid Ounces (milliliters))
2/3	0.25 (7.25)
1	0.37 (11)
1-1/3	0.50 (14.5)

Application Rates

In general, the application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be efficacious when applied to susceptible weed species with young, succulent growth. Use the higher rates within the rate range when applying to less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (e.g., when plants are stressed due to drought or extreme temperatures, in dense weed stands and/or the weeds are larger). Higher rates will also be needed to control or suppress weeds in areas where competition from crops is not present (e.g., fallow land).

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to desirable plants, before applying other chemicals with the equipment used to apply this product, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned.

1. After applying this product, flush and rinse application equipment with water thoroughly, disposing of the water according to the disposal instructions in this label. *All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state and federal guidelines.*
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank, flushing the tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes.
4. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom and nozzles and drain the tank.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for this product, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT harvest treated forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Do NOT apply more than 1-1/3 pints (21.3 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do NOT apply within 40 days prior to harvesting grain and straw or within 14 days prior to cutting hay.
- The risk of crop injury at all stages of growth and poor weed control is increased if the application is made and extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, and following the application.

Application Timing

To control listed broadleaf weeds, apply as a postemergence broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats from the 2 leaf stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Because only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled, be sure to apply when weeds are actively growing but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining.

For perennial weeds (such as Canada thistle), apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage to obtain season-long control.

To suppress volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 4 inches tall.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section.

For seedlings of susceptible species < 4 inches tall: Apply 1/2 pint per acre

For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining: Apply 2/3 pint per acre

For volunteer potatoes: Apply 1-1/3 pints per acre

NOTE: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1/2 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 2/3 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 2/3 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the “Management of Kochia Biotypes” in the “Broadleaf Weeds Controlled” section above).

Spot Applications

Spot applications may be made using rates and spray volumes equivalent to a broadcast application (refer to the “Spot Application” instructions in the “Application Instructions” section above).

FIELD CORN

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage).
- Do NOT apply within 90 days prior to harvest of grain or stover.
- Do NOT harvest forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 47 days of application.
- Do NOT make more than two applications or apply more than 1-1/3 pints of this product per acre per growing season.

Application Timing

Apply to field corn as a broadcast or band treatment before or when 5 fully exposed leaf collars have developed (the V5 growth stage) using a rate of 2/3 pint per acre. This product may be applied to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage only as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below).

Apply when broadleaf weeds are less than 8 inches tall and actively growing. Apply to wild buckwheat before the vining stage of growth. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed’s basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage.

Preplant Burndown

Apply this product alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting to control emerged weeds in no-till or burndown situations.

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes

For pre-plant suppression applications, apply 2/3 pint of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave the soil undisturbed and plant the field corn two weeks after application.

For post emergence suppression applications, apply 2/3 pint of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

For pre-plant and postemergence control applications, a pre-plant application of 2/3 pint of this product per acre may be followed by a postemergence application of 2/3 pint per acre. NOTE: Do NOT make more than two applications in a single growing season.

Crop Tolerance Precaution

When this product is applied as a broadcast treatment, some corn hybrids or lines may experience crop injury (e.g., stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury). In particular, hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from this product.

Tank Mixtures for Field Corn

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in field corn. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

Adjuvants

To improve weed control (especially in hot, dry conditions), using a high quality adjuvant is recommended.

SWEET CORN

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT broadcast apply to field corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage).
- Unless possible crop injury is acceptable, do NOT apply this product with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils.
- Do NOT apply within 31 days prior to harvesting ears.
- Do NOT apply within 90 days prior to harvest of grain or stover.
- Do NOT harvest forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 31 days of application.
- Do NOT make more than two applications or apply more than 1-1/3 pints of this product per acre per growing season.

Application Timing

Apply to sweet corn as a broadcast or band treatment before or when 4 fully exposed leaf collars have developed (the V4 growth stage) using a rate of 2/3 pint per acre. This product may be applied to field corn beyond the V4 growth stage only as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below).

Apply when broadleaf weeds are less than 8 inches tall and actively growing. Apply to wild buckwheat before the vining stage of growth. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed’s basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage.

Preplant Burndown

Apply this product alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting to control emerged weeds in no-till or burndown situations.

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes

For pre-plant suppression applications, apply 2/3 pint of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave the soil undisturbed and plant the field corn two weeks after application.

For post emergence suppression applications, apply 2/3 pint of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

For pre-plant and postemergence control applications, a pre-plant application of 2/3 pint of this product per acre may be followed by a postemergence application of 2/3 pint per acre. NOTE: Do NOT make more than two applications in a single growing season.

Crop Tolerance Precaution

When this product is applied as a broadcast treatment, some corn hybrids or lines may experience crop injury (e.g., stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury). In particular, hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from this product. For further information, consult current sweet corn company herbicide management guidelines.

Tank Mixtures for Sweet Corn

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in sweet corn. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

Using Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes

When applying this product alone, spray adjuvants are not recommended because using an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds but can also reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. Be sure to follow all manufacturer guidelines if a tank mix partner requires the addition of an adjuvant.

GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply after the boot stage.
- Do NOT make more than two applications per growing season.
- Do NOT apply more than 1-1/3 pints (21.3 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do NOT apply in combination with Ally herbicide.

Application Timing

Apply to Grain Sorghum as a pre- or post-emergence broadcast treatment using a rate of 2/3 pint per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are less than 8 inches tall and actively growing. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before the vining stage of growth. Apply to wild buckwheat before the vining stage of growth. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage.

For pre-emergence burndown or no-till applications, broadcast apply this product to emerged weeds after planting but prior to grain sorghum emergence.

For post-emergence applications, broadcast apply this product between the 3-leaf and 7-leaf growth stages. From the 8-leaf to boot stage, use drop nozzles and directed spray ONLY. To reduce the potential for crop injury, drop nozzles should direct the spray toward the soil surface to avoid spray contact with grain sorghum foliage.

A pre-emergence application may be followed by a post-emergence application to control heavy weed populations.

Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in grain sorghum. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

NOTE: Do NOT apply in combination with Ally herbicide.

Adjuvants

To improve weed control (especially in hot, dry conditions), using a high quality adjuvant is recommended.

MILLET GROWN FOR GRAIN, FORAGE OR HAY

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply during boot, flowering or seed development stages if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.
- Do NOT make more than two applications per growing season.
- Do NOT apply more than 1-1/3 pints (21.3 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do NOT apply within 14 days of harvesting millet hay or within 40 days of harvesting millet grain and straw.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least two days before slaughter.

Application Timing

Apply to established millet in the spring as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air.

Apply to new millet plantings from the 2 true leaf stage to just before early boot stage of growth. The potential for injury may be increased if applications are made during or after the boot stage.

Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle or kochia, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Postharvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged. Less consistent control may occur if Canada thistle is at the bud stage or later or kochia greater than 8 inches tall is treated.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section.

For seedlings of susceptible species < 4 inches tall: Apply 1/2 pint per acre

For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining: Apply 2/3 pints per acre

NOTE: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1/2 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 2/3 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 2/3 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled" section above).

A single retreatment may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first treatment.

Tank Mixtures for Millet

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in millet. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN POME FRUIT (Including but not limited to Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear and Quince)

Use Restrictions

- Do NOT make more than one treatment or apply more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per crop year.
- Do NOT apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do NOT apply to trees less than 4-years-old.
- Do NOT apply during bloom.

Application Timing and Rate

Apply this product at the rates indicated in the table below as a uniform broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Avoid contact with tree foliage by applying when air temperatures are between 50°F to 80°F and there is no wind.

NOTE: If this product comes in contact with the tree foliage, leaves and affected portions of the tree may show symptoms or die but the remainder of the tree will remain healthy.

Broadcast Application Rates

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed	Application Rate (pt / acre)
Bedstraw (cleavers), Common Purslane, Hairy Buttercup, Hemp Dogbane, Kochia ^{1,2,3} , Marshelder ² , Sericea Lespedeza ² , Tropic Croton	2/3 to 1-1/3
Chickweed, Cocklebur, Coffeeweed, Common Ragweed, Curly Dock, Cutleaf Primrose, Dandelion, Dogfennel, Grape, Horseweed/Marestail, Morningglory, Prickly Lettuce, Puncturevine, Stinging Nettle, Sunflower, Vetch, Velvetleaf, Venice Mallow, Western Ragweed, White Clover, White Cockle	1-1/3
Field Bindweed [†] , Blackberry, Buckhorn Plantain [†] , Carolina Geranium [†] , Catsear, Common Mallow [†] , Common Mullein [†] , Field Cudweed [†] , Giant Ragweed, Goldenrod, Henbane, Field Horsetail [†] , Hop Clover, Horsenettle, Ironweed, Leafy Knotweed [†] , Lantana, Musk Thistle, Mustard [†] , Narrowleaf Plantain [†] , Nightshade spp. [†] , Pennycress [†] , Spiny Amaranth [†] , Spotted Knapweed, Spurge [†] , Wild Buckwheat [†] , Wild Carrot, Yellow Thistle [†]	2-2/3

[†] **Indicates Suppression Only** – Suppression is a reduction in weed competition (i.e., a reduction in population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

- 1) Includes herbicide resistant or tolerant biotypes. Apply when weeds are 1 to 4 inches tall for best results.
- 2) Use the higher rate in the range listed when controlling these weeds.
- 3) To control larger and more advanced kochia, apply 1.5 to 2.0 pints of this product, or tank mix with 1 to 2 quarts per acre of 2,4-D and 1 to 2 quarts per acre of methylated seed oil. For best results, apply during the 1 to 4 leaf stage of growth (before vining).

Tank Mixtures for Pome Fruit

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in pome fruit. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

FALLOW CROPLAND

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes, apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints of this product as a single broadcast treatment using ground or aerial equipment (refer to the Application Information section at the beginning of this label for specific information on weeds controlled). Apply when weeds are less than 8 inches tall or not vining and actively growing. This product may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (See tank mixing precautions in “Mixing Instructions” section).

If weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures, control may be reduced. For light to moderate weed infestations and under good growth conditions, use the lower rates listed. For moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions, use the higher rates listed.

ON-FARM NON-CROPLAND

This product may be applied as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fencerows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints per acre when weeds are actively growing but less than 8 inches tall or not vining.

Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. Refer to the instructions for “Spot Applications” in the “Application Directions” section of this label for more information.

Refer to the Application Information section at the beginning of this label for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

CRP ACRES

Use Restrictions

- Do not use on CRP acres that are under seeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

Application Instructions

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds apply this product as a single broadcast treatment using ground or aerial equipment. Apply at the rate of 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints per acre when weeds are actively growing but less than 8 inches tall or not vining.

Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. Refer to the instructions for “Spot Applications” in the “Application Directions” section of this label for more information.

Refer to the Application Information section at the beginning of this label for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, 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 DISPOSAL:

[Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less:] 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 offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[Nonrefillable Containers larger than 5 Gallons:] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure 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. **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 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.

[Refillable container larger than 5 gallons:] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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