

OUTFLANK®

HERBICIDE

**FOR CONTROL AND/OR SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN WEEDS
IN COTTON, DRY BEANS, FIELD CORN, FLAX, LENTILS,
PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE, SUNFLOWER AND
SAFFLOWER, SWEET POTATO, WHEAT, FALLOW LAND AND TO
MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Flumioxazin*	51.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	49.00%
TOTAL:	100.00%

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione
OUTFLANK is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-252

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-01^W
39578-TX-01^E

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.

3120 Highwoods Blvd, Suite 100

Raleigh, NC 27604

Form 1888-C
EPA 041414/Rev B

FIRST AID

If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

For additional precautionary, handling, and use statements, see inside of this booklet.

How can we help? 1-866-406-6262

Net Contents: 5 Pounds

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride,
- shoes and socks.

For aerial application to sugarcane, mixer/loaders must also wear:

- coveralls,
- chemical resistant apron and
- chemical resistant boots.

For aerial application to, Flax, Lentils, Sunflower, Safflower and Wheat, mixer/loaders must also wear:

- filtering face piece respirator (N95, R95, or P95)

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. 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 disposing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land.

Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

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 Standards for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

OUTFLANK® is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to OUTFLANK and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by OUTFLANK or other Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of OUTFLANK or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (cont.)

- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

TANK MIXES

NOTICE: Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor to the extent allowed by applicable law.

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product

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USE INFORMATION

OUTFLANK uses:

- OUTFLANK provides residual control of susceptible weeds in cotton, dry bean, field corn, peanut, soybean, sugarcane and sweet potato
- OUTFLANK provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program in cotton, dry bean, field corn, peanut, soybean and sugarcane.
- OUTFLANK can be applied as part of a fall burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.
- OUTFLANK can be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer, as well as part of a layby application, in cotton and sugarcane for postemergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds.
- OUTFLANK can be used on farms for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed free.
- **Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed. OUTFLANK, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds claimed in crop specific use directions. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.**

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 is responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under “**AERIAL APPLICATION**”.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
- Post directed and layby applications of OUTFLANK should be applied only to healthy growing crops.
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.

- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.

Spray equipment used to apply OUTFLANK should not be used to apply other materials to any crop foliage, unless the proper cleanup procedures are followed. See "SPRAYER CLEANUP" for more information.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

Important: Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils and/or applications made under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by using on well drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep, using high quality seed and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications. Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged crops may result in temporary crop injury.

Moisture is necessary to activate OUTFLANK in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following applications of OUTFLANK may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, OUTFLANK will control susceptible germinating weeds. OUTFLANK may not control weeds that germinate after application but before an activating rainfall/irrigation or weeds that germinate through cracks resulting from dry soil.

When adequate moisture is not received after a OUTFLANK application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with at least 1/4 inch of water. If emerged weeds are controlled by cultivation, residual weed control will be reduced.

Burndown Application

For best results, OUTFLANK should be applied as part of a burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applying OUTFLANK under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply OUTFLANK when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. OUTFLANK is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions.

Reduced residual weed control may occur when burndown applications are made to fields where heavy crop and/or weed residue exist.

Postemergence Application

OUTFLANK should only be applied to healthy crops labeled for postemergence use. Do not apply OUTFLANK to crops that have been weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilization, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects or winter injury.

Rainfastness

OUTFLANK is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

Soil Characteristics

Application of OUTFLANK to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

HERBICIDE RATE

Residual Weed Control (Including Preemergence Applications or Applications as Part of a Fall or Spring Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Program)

Based upon soil characteristics (organic matter content and texture), the most difficult to control weed species being targeted, and the crop being grown, select the proper OUTFLANK dosage from the rate range tables contained in this label.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE (Ground Equipment only. See Information for Aerial Equipment under "AERIAL APPLICATION".)

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gals. of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage applications. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for preemergence herbicide application.

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use 15 to 60 gals. spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 60 gals. per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence herbicide application. Do not use flood jet nozzles.

Postemergence Application (Emerged Crop) Check use directions for specific crops in which OUTFLANK can be applied postemergence. To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons spray solution per acre. Use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence herbicide application.

ADDITIVES

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

Postemergence control of weeds from OUTFLANK tank mixes will require the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. When an adjuvant is to be used with OUTFLANK, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying OUTFLANK as part of a burndown program. Some tank mix partners, such as Roundup Power Max[®], are formulated with sufficient adjuvants and do not require the addition of a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant when tank mixed with OUTFLANK. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds such as cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs./A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate, a methylated seed oil or a non-ionic surfactant.

JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND OUTFLANK
When using OUTFLANK and an adjuvant, such as in stale seed bed, layby, hooded/shielded or reduced tillage situations, a jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of OUTFLANK, when using OUTFLANK for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pt. of the water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 g of OUTFLANK to the quart jar for every 3 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre being applied (4 g if 12 oz./A is the desired OUTFLANK rate), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsp. or 2 fl. oz.) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 ml of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp. or 0.5 oz.) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
 - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
 - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
 - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

SPRAYER PREPARATION

Before applying OUTFLANK, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, must be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to, the sulfonylurea and phenoxy herbicides, (i.e., Classic® and 2,4-D respectively) are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply OUTFLANK. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to OUTFLANK application, the most restrictive cleanup procedure should be followed.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 lbs of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gals. of spray solution.
3. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, pre-slurry the required amount of OUTFLANK with water prior to addition to the spray tank. Use a minimum of 1 gal. of water per 10 oz. of OUTFLANK.
4. While agitating, slowly add the pre-slurried OUTFLANK to the spray tank. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
5. If tank mixing OUTFLANK with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
6. Add any required adjuvants.
7. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. **Agitation should continue until all spray solution has been applied.**
8. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. OUTFLANK should be applied within 6 hours of mixing.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be

cleaned each day following OUTFLANK application. After OUTFLANK is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add 1 gal of 3% household ammonia (or equivalent) for every 100 gals of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the open diaphragm. If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. To enhance removal of OUTFLANK from the spray system, add a tank cleaner such as "Valent Tank Cleaner" from Valent U.S.A. Corporation, in place of ammonia and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned before it is used to apply postemergence pesticides. Equipment with OUTFLANK residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Apply OUTFLANK, and OUTFLANK tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (preemergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

BAND APPLICATION

When banding, use proportionately less water and OUTFLANK per acre. The rate of OUTFLANK required per acre, when applied as a banded application, can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Amount Needed per Acre} = \frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row Width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre}$$

AERIAL APPLICATION

Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft. of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft. of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft. of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

- **Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure:** When used as part of a burn-down weed control program, apply OUTFLANK in 7 to 10 gals. of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gals. per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply OUTFLANK in 5 to 10 gals. of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Nozzle Selection and Orientation:** Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.
- **Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives:** Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendation. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

CHEMIGATION

Follow all label recommendations for crops regarding rates, timing of application, special instructions and precautions.

Apply this product only through center pivot systems. End guns must be turned off due to uneven application. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of efficacy or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of OUTFLANK applied corresponds to the listed rate.

Apply OUTFLANK in 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water during the first sprinkler set. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period. Once chemigation has begun, the run must be completed to ensure no product is left in the system.

If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact your State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Special Precautions for Chemigation

1. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
2. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
3. The system must be free of leaks and clogged nozzles.
4. The pesticide must be supplied continuously for the duration of the aqueous application. An uneven application may cause injury to the crop or poor weed control.
5. Agitation must be maintained in the nurse tank.

6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the case where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to the public water system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to the public water system must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled "**Special Precautions for Chemigation**".

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying OUTFLANK at the listed rate. Planting earlier than the recommended rotational interval may result in crop injury.

- **Do not plant any crop, except corn (field), cotton, peanut, soybean, sugarcane and sweet potato earlier than 30 days after applying OUTFLANK.**

OUTFLANK RATES	CROPS	ROTATIONAL INTERVALS
1 oz./A	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	14 days*
1.5 to 2oz./A	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	21 days*

OUTFLANK RATES	CROPS	ROTATIONAL INTERVALS
2 oz./A or less	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	7 days
	Cotton and Field Corn (conventional tillage), Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	30 days ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Peas, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	3 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 8 months if no tillage is performed
Up to 3 oz./A	Lentil	6 months
	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	14 days
	Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum	30 days ¹
	Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	2 months ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Pea, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	4 months
	Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet	5 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 10 months if no tillage is performed
Up to 4 oz./A	Canola and all other crops not listed ²	6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed
	Lentil	7 months
	Sugarcane	Immediately
6 to 12 oz./A	Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed
	Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	4 months
6 to 12 oz./A	Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	9 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ² Trees can be transplanted 2 months after an application of OUTFLANK ³	12 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 18 months if no tillage is performed

pistachio), olive, orange, peach, pear, plum (including dried plum), and tangerine can be planted 2 months after a OUTFLANK application of 2 to 12oz./A.

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
SECTION A				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	OUTFLANK RATE
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	2 oz./A
Chickweeds				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>			
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum saracoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata var menziessii</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Morningglory	<i>Sonchus asper</i>			
Sowthistle, Prickly	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Venice Mallow				

¹ At least one inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur between application and planting or crop injury may occur.

² Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting these crops.

³ Transplanted apple, apricot, avocado, bushberries (including blueberry), cherry, fig, grape, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, nut trees (including

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK (continued)

SECTION B				
All weeds listed in Section A plus:				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	OUTFLANK RATE ¹
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Up to 3%	All Soil Types	2 oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean - 2.5 oz/A Field Corn and Soybean - 3 oz/A Peanut and all other labeled crops
Common Ragweed ¹	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>			
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	3 to 5%	Coarse and Medium Soils: (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy, silt-loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	2 oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean - 2.5 oz/A Field Corn and Soybean - 3 oz/A Peanut and all other labeled crops
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania axillata</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
Morningglories ²				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integruscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Fine Soils: (silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	2 oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean - 3 oz/A Field Corn, Peanut, Soybean and all other labeled crops	
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Waterhemp ³				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

¹ A postemergence herbicide, such as COBRA®, PHOENIX™ or glyphosate (ROUNDUP READY® soybeans only) may be needed following a preemergence application of OUTFLANK to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.

² Due to differences in crop canopy timing between peanuts and soybeans, 3 oz./A of OUTFLANK should be used in peanuts, regardless of soil type and organic matter content, except in the states of North Carolina, Oklahoma and Virginia where a maximum of 2 oz./A can be applied in peanuts. OUTFLANK will provide residual control of these weeds at 2 oz./A when applied under a cotton canopy.

³ Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

Table 2. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	OUNCES PER ACRE
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 5%	2 to 3
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>		
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>		
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola iberica</i>		
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>		
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis me/o</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		
Wild Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>		
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>		
GRASS WEED SPECIES			
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>		
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>		
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>		
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>		
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>		
Panics			
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>		
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>		
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Bracharia platyphylla</i>		
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 to 3
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>		

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS IN FIELD CORN, PEANUT AND SOYBEAN (Preemergence to Crop)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS

OUTFLANK, at 2 to 4 oz/A can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with field corn, peanut or soybean. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 (sections A and B), Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use OUTFLANK in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2) or up until

planting, whichever comes first. OUTFLANK can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program outside of Regions 1 and 2, however the length of residual control may be variable.

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Fall Application Regions:

Region 1: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia

Region 2: Delaware, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin

Weeds controlled by postemergence or residual activity are listed in Table 3. Preplant burndown treatment tank mixes and rates are:

Herbicide	Rate
Program 1 ¹	
OUTFLANK Plus	2 to 3 oz/A
Glyphosate Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of ROUNDUP Original [®])
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE)
NIS + AMS	0.5% v/v + 17 lbs/100 gallons of water

or

Program 2 ¹	
OUTFLANK Plus	2 to 3 oz/A
Glyphosate Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of ROUNDUP Original [®])
COC ²	1 pt/A
Or	Or
NIS + AMS	0.5% v/v + 17 lbs/100 gallons of water

or

Program 3 ¹	
OUTFLANK Plus	2 to 3 oz/A
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on pre-plant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE)
COC ²	1 pt/A

¹ Dicamba (BANVEL[®]), at 0.188 lb. ai/A (6 fl. oz./A of BANVEL 4) can be added to Programs 1, 2 & 3 to assist in the control emerged broadleaves. Refer to dicamba label for rotational restrictions.

² Crop oil concentrate has been found to increase glyphosate burndown of emerged cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium.

Table 3. Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs

Weeds Controlled		Postemergence			Residual
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Program 1	Program 2	Program 3	
		Weeds 3 inches or less			
Chamomile, False	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cockle, White	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Yes	No	Yes ³	Yes
Deadnettle, Purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groundsel, Cressleaf	<i>Senecio glabellus</i>	Yes	Yes	---	Yes
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Yes	Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva Neglects</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weeds 12 inches or less					
Canola, Volunteer	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carolina Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	---
Evening primrose, Cutleaf ⁴	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹ Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for additional weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.

² 1 lb. ai/A of 2,4-D LVE (equivalent to 2 pt./A of 2,4-D 4 LVE) should be used for control of emerged dandelion.

³ Program 2 will not control emerged glyphosate resistant marestail/horseweed.

⁴ Program 1 should be used to control cutleaf evening primrose that are nearing 12 inches in height or are past the rosette stage.

Programs 2 or 3 should be used to control cutleaf evening primrose that are 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

OUTFLANK can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row. Apply OUTFLANK after planting peanuts and soybeans when these types of planters are used (within 3 days after planting soybeans, within 2 days after planting peanuts and before the crop emerges). OUTFLANK cannot be applied after planting field corn.

OUTFLANK can be used at 1 to 3 oz/A with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.

OUTFLANK can be used at 1 to 3 oz/A in field corn, peanut and soybean burndown programs. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN", "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT", "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN" for more information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN COTTON AND SUGARCANE

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- OUTFLANK can be used at 1 to 2 oz/A with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.
- A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between OUTFLANK application and planting of conventionally tilled cotton.
- A minimum of 14 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between OUTFLANK application and planting of no-till or strip-till cotton when a OUTFLANK rate of 1 oz/A is used and 21 days when a OUTFLANK rate of 1.5 to 2 oz/A is used. The field must contain the stubble from the previous crop.
- OUTFLANK can be applied as part of a burndown application to sugarcane until cane emergence.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.
- Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

OUTFLANK, at 2 to 4 oz/A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with cotton or sugarcane. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use OUTFLANK in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first.

OUTFLANK can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program outside of Regions 1 and 2.

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

OUTFLANK at 1 to 2 oz/A can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence in fields that will be planted with cotton or sugarcane. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN RICE, SORGHUM, SUNFLOWERS, TOBACCO AND WHEAT (Preplant to Crop)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- OUTFLANK can be used at 1 to 2 oz/A with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum. A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between OUTFLANK application and planting of rice, sorghum, sugarcane, sunflowers, tobacco or wheat. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

OUTFLANK can be used in combination with labeled burndown programs to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring. Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F. at a two inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring.

Abnormally warm winters may reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

OUTFLANK can be used in combination with labeled burndown programs to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 Section A. Crops that will be planted following application must be in compliance with the rotational interval listed in the "Rotational Restriction" table above.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN FIELDS TO BE PLANTED TO BARLEY, FIELD PEA, FLAX, LENTIL, SAFFLOWER, SUNFLOWER AND SPRING WHEAT (Preplant to Crop)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- OUTFLANK can be mixed with 2,4-D and/or glyphosate formulations labeled for burndown programs(preplant to crop) in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. Labeled application

rates cannot be exceeded. Do not mix OUTFLANK with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

OUTFLANK can be used 3 oz/A with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown, increase weed spectrum and provide residual weed control of the weeds listed in Table 3 until the following spring. Rotational intervals must be followed for crop to be planted in the spring following the fall OUTFLANK application. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND

OUTFLANK may be used as a preemergence fallow treatment. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

OUTFLANK at 2 to 4 oz/A can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fallow fields. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use OUTFLANK in combination with a labeled fallow herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2). Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

OUTFLANK, at 1 to 2 oz/A can be used in spring in combination with labeled burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 4 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not make a sequential OUTFLANK application within 30 days of the first OUTFLANK application.
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For best results, OUTFLANK should be applied to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying OUTFLANK under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply OUTFLANK when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. OUTFLANK is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

OUTFLANK is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced. Rainfall within one hour of application will not adversely affect residual activity.

HERBICIDE RATE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For postemergence weed control, OUTFLANK should be applied through a hooded or shielded sprayer or at layby, at 2 oz/A, in combinations with MSMA or at 1 to 2 oz/A in combination with glyphosate, to assist in the control of

weeds listed in Table 4. Residual weed control can also be obtained through hooded, shielded and layby application of OUTFLANK. Weeds that are controlled through residual activity of OUTFLANK are listed in Table 1. Weeds that are suppressed by residual activity of OUTFLANK are listed in Table 2.

Table 4. Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of OUTFLANK Tank Mixes With Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		WEED HEIGHT (inches) 2 oz/A
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
Bindweed, Field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	4
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	4
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	6
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4
Morningglories		
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>	4
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4
Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	4
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	2
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6
Nightshades		
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	4
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	4
Pigweeds		
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4
Red root	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4
Plaintain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	2
Ragweeds		
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	2
Sticklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4
Smartweeds		
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	4
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	2
Waterhemp		
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2

¹OUTFLANK tank mixes will control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

To ensure thorough coverage in hooded, shielded and layby applications, use 15 to 30 gals. spray solution per treated acre. Use 20 to 30 gals. per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for application method being used. Do not use "Flood Jet" nozzles, as they tend to increase the chance of crop injury.

ADDITIVES

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

Weed control from hooded, shielded or layby application of OUTFLANK in cotton requires the addition of an agronomically approved non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test. **The use of crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, organo-silicant surfactants or products containing these ingredients, may result in severe crop injury and should not be used.**

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply OUTFLANK tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should meet manufacturer's recommendations for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and should be checked frequently for accuracy.

TIMING TO COTTON

Hooded and Shielded Application

OUTFLANK tank mixes may be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer after cotton has reached a minimum of 6 inches in height. All nozzles must be under the hood or behind the shield to ensure no spray solution comes in contact with the cotton. **Care must be taken to ensure the spray solution or drift does not come in contact with the cotton or severe crop injury can occur.**

Layby Application

Layby application of OUTFLANK tank mixes may be made once cotton has reached a minimum of 16 inches in height. Cotton that is smaller than 16 inches in height may be injured by OUTFLANK applications. OUTFLANK application must be directed to the lower 2 inches of the cotton stem to avoid crop injury.

TIMING TO WEEDS

OUTFLANK tank mix applications must be made to weeds within the height range given in Table 4.

TANK MIXES

OUTFLANK must be tank mixed with one of the herbicides listed in Table 5 for postemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 4.

Table 5. Tank Mixes with OUTFLANK for Hooded, Shielded and/or Layby Use in Cotton

TANK MIX PARTNER	TARGET WEEDS	HOODED AND SHIELDED	LAYBY
Glyphosate	Perennial Grasses and Broadleaves	X	X ¹
MSMA	Annual Grasses Yellow Nutsedge	X	X

¹For use only in cotton with the ROUNDUP READY gene.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN DRY BEANS

Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus*); bean (*Phaseolus*) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean); bean (Vigna) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lablab bean and lentil

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop emergence, may result in dry bean injury in fields treated with OUTFLANK. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity.

TIMING TO DRY BEAN

OUTFLANK may be applied to dry beans within 2 days after planting for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK or Table 7, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK at 1.5 oz./A. OUTFLANK should be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control.

TIMING TO WEEDS

OUTFLANK may be applied to dry beans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of OUTFLANK must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to dry bean emergence. Application after the dry beans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. To avoid severe crop injury, do not apply to dry beans after beans begin to crack or have emerged.

Preplant incorporation (PPI) applications may result in reduced weed control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

OUTFLANK can be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control.

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from OUTFLANK requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. A methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 2% v/v should be used. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs./A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate or a methylated seed oil. Tank mixing OUTFLANK with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest. Add a burndown tank mix partner for the control of emerged weeds labeled for dry bean in accordance with the most restrictive labeled limitations and precautions.

TIMING TO DRY BEANS

Apply when crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 40% (bush type beans) or 30% (vine type beans) of the leaves still green in color. Dry beans can be harvested 5 days after application. To ensure thorough coverage use 15 to 30 gallons spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where last year's crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Corn must be planted between 14 and 30 days after application unless the application is made as part of a Fall burndown program.
- Corn can be planted 7 days after an application of 2 oz/A if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not irrigate between emergence and 2-leaf corn.
- Do not use on popcorn, sweet corn or corn grown for seed.

TIMING TO FIELD CORN

- Apply OUTFLANK, at 2 to 3 oz/A, between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn, for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK.
- Apply OUTFLANK at 2 oz/A between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.
- Apply OUTFLANK at 3 oz/A between 14 and 30 days prior to planting field corn.

Burndown Use Directions - For Preplant Applications in Field Corn

OUTFLANK, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where field corn will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. See Directions for Use in Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs in Field Corn, Peanut and Soybean for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, OUTFLANK must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner listed in Table 6. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for recommended application pressure and recommended adjuvant systems.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

OUTFLANK, at 1 oz/A, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (Roundup®) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 oz/A; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2 may occur at OUTFLANK rates as low as 1 oz/A. Applications of OUTFLANK at 1 oz/A must be made a minimum of 14 days prior to planting field corn.

TANK MIXES

OUTFLANK may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 6 for preplant burndown applications. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendations.

Table 6. Tank Mix Partners for Burndown and/or Residual Control of Weeds in Field Corn

TANK MIX PARTNERS ¹	
2,4-D LVE atrazine Basis® dicamba Express® glyphosate Hornet®	metribuzin paraquat Python® Resolve® simazine Weedmaster®

¹ Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations.

TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS

Tank mixes with flufenacet (Axiom or Domain), metolachlor or s-metolachlor (Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum), dimethenamid or dimethenamid-p (Frontier or Outlook), alachlor (Lasso), or acetochlor (Surpass or Harness) may result in injury to field corn when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with OUTFLANK, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc, is followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FLAX

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application
- Do not apply more than 3 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application

Desiccation from OUTFLANK requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. A methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A should be used. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil.

TIMING TO FLAX

Apply OUTFLANK at 1.5 to 2 oz/A when crop is physiologically mature and at least 75% of the bolls are brown in color. Flax can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN LENTILS

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application
- Do not apply more than 3 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application

Desiccation from OUTFLANK requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. A methylated seed oil which con-

tains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A should be used A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing OUTFLANK with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.

TIMING TO LENTILS

Apply OUTFLANK at 1.5 to 2 oz/A when crop is physiologically mature and a minimum of 80% of the pods are yellow to tan in color and 20% are yellow in color If lentils are treated to early a reduction in seed quality may occur. Do not spray OUTFLANK on any area of the field with a significant amount of plants with green color. Lentils can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz/A in the states of North Carolina, Oklahoma, or Virginia where climatic conditions may result in unacceptable injury to peanuts unless supplemental labeling provided by Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is followed.
- Do not irrigate when peanuts are cracking.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near peanut emergence, may result in peanut injury in fields treated with OUTFLANK. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity or even a slight decrease in yield.

WIND MANAGEMENT

In areas where shallow cultivation is used between rows to reduce wind-borne sand damage to peanuts, weed control from OUTFLANK may be reduced.

TIMING TO PEANUTS

OUTFLANK may be applied to peanuts prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence applications of OUTFLANK must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to peanut emergence. Application after the peanuts have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Application should not be made when peanuts have begun to crack. Select OUTFLANK rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown - Preemergence to Peanuts, Postemergence to Weeds

OUTFLANK, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where peanuts will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Apply OUTFLANK before planting, during planting or after planting, but before the crop emerges. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix OUTFLANK with gly-

phosate. Refer to glyphosate label for recommended rate and application pressure. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. OUTFLANK tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with an adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate or a methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt./A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs./A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

Preemergence (conventional tillage) applications of OUTFLANK must be applied prior to weed emergence.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: SEQUENTIAL

OUTFLANK may be applied sequentially following a preplant incorporated application of trifluralin (states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas only), SONALAN®, DUAL® (metolachlor), pendimethalin or FRONTIER®.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: TANK MIXED

OUTFLANK can be tank mixed with alachlor, metolachlor or FRONTIER for additional grass and broadleaf weed control. OUTFLANK can also be tank mixed with pendimethalin or SONALAN in states where they are labeled, provided overhead irrigation guidelines on the pendimethalin and/or SONALAN labels are followed.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN PEANUTS IN THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, OKLAHOMA, AND VIRGINIA ONLY

OUTFLANK, at 2 oz. per acre, can be applied within 2 days of planting to control morning glowed, tropic croton and entereleaf, ivyleaf and tall/scarlet commonjorgories.

Cool temperatures near emergence (2 consecutive nighttime lows in the 50's F) in combination with heavy rainfall may result in severe crop injury. OUTFLANK, at 3 oz./A, should only be used in these states when other alternatives are not available for adequate control of the weeds listed above and the user acknowledges the risks associated with this use rate under the adverse environmental conditions listed above.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO

Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Washington DC and Wyoming only.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply to Rill (Furrow) irrigated potatoes

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near potato emergence, may result in potato injury in fields treated with OUTFLANK. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity.

TIMING TO POTATOES

OUTFLANK may be applied to potatoes after hilling for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 7. OUTFLANK should be tank mixed

with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. A minimum of 2 inches of settled soil must cover the vegetative portion of the potato plant at the time of OUTFLANK application. Application to potatoes with less than 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the potato may result in crop injury. In areas with historically higher amounts of rainfall during the time of preemergence herbicide applications, such as the Red River Valley, Minnesota and North Dakota, the requirement for 2 inches of settled soil is critical to avoid crop injury. Mechanical incorporation of OUTFLANK will result in decreased weed control and should be avoided. In areas with sprinkler irrigation, OUTFLANK should be incorporated with 0.5 to 0.75 inches of irrigation, after application and before any sprouts are within 2 inches of the settled soil surface if a rainfall event has not yet occurred.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence - Soil Covered Potatoes, Preemergence To Weeds

Apply OUTFLANK to soil covered potatoes for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 7. Harrowing, cultivation or corrugating after OUTFLANK application will reduce weed control.

Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed.

Table 7. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of OUTFLANK at 1.5 oz/A

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	OUTFLANK RATE
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 oz/A
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>		
Nightshades			
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>		
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>		
Pigweeds			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>		
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>		
Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce)	<i>Lactuca scariola</i>		
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>		

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not tank mix OUTFLANK with acetochlor (Warrant®), alachlor (Micro-Tech®), flufenacet (Axiom®, Domain®), metolachlor (Dual® Magnum, Dual II Magnum®, Boundary®) or dimethenamid (Frontier® or Outlook®) within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble. Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking.

TIMING TO SOYBEANS

OUTFLANK may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of OUTFLANK must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Application should not be made when soybeans have begun to crack. Select OUTFLANK rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown - Preemergence to Soybeans, Postemergence to Weeds

OUTFLANK, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 8. Apply OUTFLANK with ground equipment before planting, during planting or within 3 days after planting, **but before the crop emerges**. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for recommended application pressure. All OUTFLANK tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt./A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

OUTFLANK, at rates as low as 1 oz./A, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (ROUNDUP®) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 oz./A; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2, may occur at OUTFLANK rates as low as 1 oz./A.

TANK MIXES

OUTFLANK may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 8 for increased burndown activity, additional residual broadleaf and/or additional grass control. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendations.

Table 8. Tank Mix Partners for Control of Emerged Weeds in Reduced Tillage Soybeans

TANK MIX PARTNER	TARGET WEEDS ¹
2,4-D LVE	Marestail Giant Ragweed Dandelion
paraquat	Annual Grasses Henbit
glyphosate	General Burndown
Select Max®	Annual Grasses
SCEPTER® 70 DG	Cocklebur Common Sunflower
Weedmaster®	Dandelion

¹ Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations for control of emerged weeds present.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL

OUTFLANK can be tank mixed with metribuzin, FIRSTRATE®, LOROX®, PURSUIT PLUS®, PYTHON®, SQUADRON®, SCEPTER or STEEL® for additional broadleaf control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

OUTFLANK can be tank mixed with pendimethalin or COMMAND® for additional grass control. Tank mixes with flufenacet (AXIOM or DOMAIN), metolachlor (DUAL products or BOUNDARY), dimethenamid (FRONTIER or OUTLOOK) or alachlor (MICRO-TECH or InTRRo®), may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with OUTFLANK, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Maktsheshim Agan of North America, Inc, is followed.

ROUNDUP READY PROGRAM

OUTFLANK may be applied as part of a burndown program or preemergence in conventional tillage programs, at 2 to 3 oz./A to reduce early season weed competition from waterhemp, velvetleaf, nightshade and morningglories as well as other weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 in ROUNDUP READY programs. A sequential post emergence application of glyphosate will be required to control weeds not controlled by OUTFLANK.

Table 9. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of OUTFLANK

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES					
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	OUTFLANK RATE	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Sugarcane 6 to 8 oz/A	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>				
Chickweeds					
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms 6 to 12 oz/A.	
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>				
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>				
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>				
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>				
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>				
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>				
Filaree					
Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>				
Whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>				
Fiddleneck, Coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>				
Fleabane, Hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>				
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>				
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>				
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>				

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	OUTFLANK RATE	
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Sugarcane 6 to 8 oz/A	
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>				
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>				
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>				
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>				
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>				
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>				
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>				
Mallow					
Common (Cheeseweed)	<i>Malva neglecta</i>				
Little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>				
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>				
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>				
Morningglories					
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>				
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>				
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>				
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>				
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>				
Mustards					
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>				
Tansey	<i>Desurainia pinnata</i>				
Tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>				
Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>				
Nettle, Burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>				
Nightshades					
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>				
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>				
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>				
Pigweeds					
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>				
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>				
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>				
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>				
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>				

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES (continued)				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	OUTFLANK RATE
Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Sugar cane 6 to 8 oz/A
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms 6 to 12 oz/A.		
Purslane				
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Horse	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> .			
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			
Sowthistle, Annual ³	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
White Cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i>			
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

¹OUTFLANK can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

²A maximum OUTFLANK rate of 6 oz/A per application should be used on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

³Except CA.

Table 9. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of OUTFLANK (continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	OUTFLANK RATE
GRASS WEED SPECIES		Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Sugar cane 6 to 8 oz/A
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>			
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms 6 to 12 oz/A.		
Crabgrass				
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>			
Foxtails				
Bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>			
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>			
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>			
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>			
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>			
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>			
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>			
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>			
Panicum				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>			
Texas	<i>Panicum texaum</i>			
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>			

¹OUTFLANK can be used on soils with greater than 10%; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

²A maximum OUTFLANK rate of 6 oz/A per application should be on soils with lower any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if used on bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 8 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre per application.
- Do not make a sequential application within 14 days of the first application.
- Do not apply more than 12 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.

TIMING TO SUGARCANE

OUTFLANK may be applied from 2 weeks prior to planting to before the sugarcane emerges, post directed or at layby. Select the proper OUTFLANK rate from Table 9 according to anticipated weed spectrum and soil organic matter content for preemergence applications. Select OUTFLANK rate

from Table 10 according to emerged weed spectrum and weed heights for post-directed and layby applications.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown - Preemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

OUTFLANK may be used for preemergence control, and to assist in post-emergence burndown, of many annual broadleaf weeds in sugarcane. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 11. Apply OUTFLANK before the crop emerges. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. All OUTFLANK tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Some tank mix products, such as ROUNDUP Original Max (glyphosate), may be formulated with a suitable adjuvant and do not require additional adjuvant.

Preemergence - Preemergence to Sugarcane, Preemergence to Weeds

OUTFLANK may be used for preemergence control of many annual broadleaf and grassy weeds in sugarcane. Select rate based on anticipated weed spectrum and soil organic matter content from Table 9. Apply OUTFLANK before the crop emerges.

Post-Directed - Postemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

Post-directed applications should only be made to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height and has begun to joint. Post-directed applications should not be made to "PINEAPPLE" varieties. Post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties or to upright varieties that have not exceeded 24 inches in height and have not begun to joint, may result in unacceptable crop injury. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Post-directed applications of OUTFLANK must include a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Select the proper OUTFLANK rate based on weed spectrum and weed height from Table 10.

Layby - Postemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

Layby applications can be made to upright and "PINEAPPLE" varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 30 inches in height and the spray solution will not contact foliage above 6 inches from the base of the sugarcane. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Layby applications of OUTFLANK must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Select the proper OUTFLANK rate based on weed spectrum and weed height from Table 10.

Table 10. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Post-Directed or Layby Application of OUTFLANK in Sugarcane

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED HEIGHT (inches)	
		3 oz/A	4 oz/A
Bindweed, Field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	4	8
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4	4
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	2
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	6	8
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4	4

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED HEIGHT (inches)	
		3 oz/A	4 oz/A
Morningglories			
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> <i>ar. integruscula</i>	-	4
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	4
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	4	6
Red	<i>Ipomoea pucpinea</i>	-	4
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	2	4
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6	6
Pigweeds			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	6
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4	6
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4	6
Plaintain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6	6
Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	6
Purslanes			
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	2	4
Rock	<i>Calandrinia spp.</i>	-	2
Ragweeds			
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2	2
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	4
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	2	4
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4	4
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4	4
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4	4
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	4	4
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4	4
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	6
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	2	2
Waterhemp			
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2	2
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2	2

¹ OUTFLANK tank, mixes will only control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

TANK MIXES

OUTFLANK may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 11 for additional weed control in burndown, preemergence, post-directed and layby applications. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendations.

Table 11. Tank mixes with OUTFLANK for Post-directed or Layby Use in Sugarcane

TANK MIX PARTNER ¹	TARGET WEEDS	BURNDOWN	POSTDIRECTED ²	LAYBY
2,4-D amine	Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	X		
atrazine	Pigweeds Cocklebur	X	X	X

TANK MIX PARTNER ¹	TARGET WEEDS	BURNDOWN	POSTDIRECTED ²	LAYBY
Asulox ^{3a3}	Annual Grasses		X	X
Evik ^{3a4}	Annual Grasses		X	X
glyphosate ⁵	Annual and Perennial Weeds	X		X
metribuzin ⁶	Broadleaf Panicum Goosegrass		X	X
Sempre ^{6a}	Purple Nutsedge Yellow Nutsedge	X	X	X
Weedmaster ^{6b}	Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	X		

¹Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations for control of emerged weeds present not listed in Table 10.

²Post-directed applications should only be made to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height. Post-directed applications should not be made to "PINEAPPLE" varieties. Post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties or to upright varieties that have not exceeded 24 inches in height may result in unacceptable crop injury.

³Apply to sugarcane at least 24 inches tall.

⁴Apply before weeds are greater than 6 inches tall.

⁵**Glyphosate applications must be made with a hooded sprayer. Sugarcane must be at least 3 ft. tall. Contact with the sugarcane foliage by either the spray mixture or the treated weed foliage will result in sugarcane injury.**

⁶Refer to metribuzin label for restrictions based on soil type.

ADDITIONAL PREEMERGENCE BROADLEAF CONTROL

OUTFLANK can be tank mixed with atrazine or diuron for additional preemergence broadleaf control.

ADDITIONAL PREEMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL

OUTFLANK can be tank mixed with PROWL (or other pendimethalin products) for additional preemergence grass control provided sugarcane has not emerged.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application
- Do not apply more than 3 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application

Desiccation from OUTFLANK requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. A methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A should be used. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing OUTFLANK with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest for sunflowers. Tank mixing OUTFLANK with glyphosate will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest for safflower.

TIMING TO SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER

Apply OUTFLANK at 1.5 to 2 oz/A when crop is mature (when seed is 35% moisture or less). For many varieties this is when the backs of the heads are turning yellow and the bracts are turning brown. If a sufficient amount of large weeds (harvest limiting) are present, sunflower and safflower can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SWEET POTATO

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply postemergence to sweet potatoes.
- Do not use greenhouse grown transplants.
- Do not use transplants harvested more than 2 days prior to transplanting.
- Do not use on any sweet potato variety other than "BEAUREGARD", unless user has tested OUTFLANK on other variety and has found crop tolerance to be acceptable.
- Do not apply as a part of any tank mix, except with labeled rates of COMMAND, if tank mix is applied prior to transplanting.

TIMING TO SWEET POTATOES

OUTFLANK must be applied prior to transplanting sweet potatoes.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence To Weeds

Apply OUTFLANK to soil prior to transplanting sweet potato slips for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN WHEAT

For use in the states of DE ID KY MD MN MT NC ND NJ OR SC SD TN VA and WA Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single application
- Do not apply more than 2 oz of OUTFLANK per acre during a single growing season

PRE PLANT APPLICATIONS. PRE EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- For pre-plant weed control use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where the previous year's crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil
- Plant wheat no sooner than 7 days after OUTFLANK application in the states of DE, KY, MD, NC, NJ, SC, TN, and VA.
- Plant wheat no sooner than 14 days after OUTFLANK application in the states of ID, MN, MT, ND, OR, SD, and WA.
- Do not use on Durum wheat.
- Do not irrigate between emergence and spike.
- Wheat must be planted a minimum of 1 inch deep.
- Do not graze until wheat has reached 5 inches in height.

Burndown Use Directions

OUTFLANK applied as part of a burndown program at 2oz/A may be

used for residual weed control as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where wheat will be planted directly into the residue of the previous crop. See Directions for Use in Fall Burndown Programs in Fields to be planted to Flax, Lentil, Safflower, Sunflower, and Wheat for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds. OUTFLANK must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partners label for recommended application pressure and recommended adjuvant systems.

HARVEST AID RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not harvest within 10 days of application

Use Directions

OUTFLANK applied at 2 oz/A for desiccation requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing OUTFLANK with glyphosate will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.

To ensure thorough coverage use a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground application and a minimum of 5 gallons per acre by aerial application. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence application.

TIMING TO WHEAT

Apply OUTFLANK at 1.5 to 2 oz/A after wheat reaches the hard dough stage and grain has no more than 30% moisture. Wheat can be harvested 10 days after application. Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. recommends tank mixing with glyphosate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply to ditch banks.

OUTFLANK, when used as directed, can be used on farms for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground on non-crop areas that must be kept weed free. Follow all applicable directions as outlined above under "USE INFORMATION".

OUTFLANK offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as an additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. OUTFLANK can be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 12 for increased residual or postemergence control. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase. OUTFLANK rates of 6 to 12 oz/A are required to provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 9.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 6 to 12 oz. (0.188 to 0.38 lb. ai/A) of OUTFLANK per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of OUTFLANK should be made to a weed-free soil surface. Preemergence applications of OUTFLANK must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate OUTFLANK on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of OUTFLANK may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, OUTFLANK will control susceptible germinating weeds.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 6 to 12 oz. (0.188 to 0.38 lb. ai/A) of OUTFLANK per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances OUTFLANK activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of OUTFLANK. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with OUTFLANK, however, translocation of OUTFLANK within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with OUTFLANK occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height. A tank mix partner should be used in combination with OUTFLANK for the postemergence control of weeds larger than 2 inches. Recommended tank mix partners are listed in Table 12.

IMPORTANT: Completely read and follow the label of any potential tank mix partner with OUTFLANK. When using tank mixtures, use conditions must be in accordance with the most restrictive of the label limitations and precautions on either herbicide label

Table 12. Tank Mix Combinations to Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas

Glyphosate	2,4-D	Rely®	paraquat
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool, dry, secure place. Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs. Do not store or transport near feed or food. Not for use or storage in or around the home. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night 1-877-250-9291.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER HANDLING

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container 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, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

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OUTFLANK®

HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL AND/OR SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN COTTON, DRY BEANS, FIELD CORN, FLAX, LENTILS, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE, SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, SWEET POTATO, WHEAT, FALLOW LAND AND TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Flumioxazin*.....	51.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	49.00%
TOTAL	100.00%
*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole- 1,3(2H)-dione	
OUTFLANK is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.	

EPA Reg. No. 66222-252 EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-01^W; 39578-TX-01^F
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

For additional precautionary, handling, and use statements, see inside of this booklet.

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
3120 Highwoods Blvd, Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604

Form 1888-C
EPA 041414/Rev B

FIRST AID

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

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

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool, dry, secure place. Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs. Do not store or transport near feed or food. Not for use or storage in or around the home. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night 1-877-250-9291.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container 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, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Net Contents: 5 Pounds