

Postscript™

Imazamox Group 2 Herbicide

Herbicide for FullPage™ Rice Cropping Solution

FOR USE ONLY ON FULLPAGE™ RICE VARIETIES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ammonium salt of imazamox: 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* 12.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 87.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 11.4% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient as the free acid.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-271 EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001^{BT};
37429-GA-002^{BO}; 37429-GA-003^{BV}
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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

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

Net Contents

1 gallon



HERBICIDE

ADAMA

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES

- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED

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

HOTLINE 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 PROPHARMA at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment.

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accident, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be hazardous to plants outside the treated area. DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as directed in this label. Off-site movement from spray drift, volatilization, and runoff may be hazardous to neighboring crops and vegetative habitat utilized for food and cover by wildlife and aquatic organisms.

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not allow contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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 instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubbers 14 mils, nitrile rubbers 14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) >14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > 14 mils, or Viton > 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

Ensure spray drift to non-target species does not occur.

DO NOT apply Postscript™ in any manner not specifically described in this label.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

When applied by either ground or air, Postscript spray drift or other indirect contact may injure sensitive crops, including canola, lentil, rice, sunflower, or wheat; leafy vegetables; and sugar beets.

Spray equipment used for Postscript application must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with Postscript.

DO NOT use Postscript other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Postscript, a soluble liquid herbicide for FullPage™ Rice Cropping Solution, can be applied postemergence for control and suppression of many broadleaf and grass weeds and sedges in only FullPage rice hybrids. Do not apply Postscript to rice varieties other than FullPage™ Rice Cropping Solution rice.

Contact your seed supplier, chemical dealer or ADAMA to obtain information regarding FullPage™ Rice Cropping Solution rice varieties.

Postscript kills weeds by foliage and/or weed roots uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. After Postscript application, susceptible weeds may show yellowing, and weed growth will stop. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop.

Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum Postscript activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, Postscript will provide residual activity on susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil. A timely cultivation after Postscript application may improve weed control.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following Postscript application. These effects can be more pronounced if crops are growing in stressful environmental or hot and humid conditions. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

DO NOT tank mix organophosphate or carbamate insecticides with Postscript and FULLPAGE rice cropping system unless otherwise specified in writing by ADAMA. When organophosphate or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with Postscript, temporary injury may result to the treated crop. Separate organophosphate and Postscript application by at least 7 days to reduce potential for injury.

Use of Postscript is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Replanting

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Postscript, the field may be replanted to FullPage™ rice, beans (dry), edamame, pea (English), peas (dry), lima bean (succulent), snap bean, or soybean. Rework the soil no deeper than 2 inches.

Replanting Restrictions:

DO NOT apply a second treatment of Postscript.

DO NOT apply an imidazolinone herbicide such as PREFACE™ or Postscript if edamame or soybeans are replanted.

Postscript may only be used on FullPage rice in the United States (not for use in California) and Puerto Rico.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Postscript is a Group 2 Herbicide (contains the active ingredient Imazamox). Following many years of continuous use of this product and chemically related products biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label have been reported which cannot be effectively controlled by this and related herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Postscript and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. Resistance may be suspected if the following three conditions are noted: 1. A patch of weeds were not controlled by the application of the proper rate of the herbicide to properly-sized weeds under the proper growing conditions. 2. Some treated weeds (of the same size and species) are controlled while other adjacent weeds are not controlled. 3. A patch of weeds that are ordinarily controlled seems to escape treatment for multiple years and the patch seems to grow.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective. Where this is known or suspected and weeds controlled by this product are expected to be present along with resistant biotypes we recommend the use of this product in combinations or in sequence with other registered herbicides which are not solely a Group 2 Herbicide. If only resistant biotypes are expected to be present use a registered herbicide which is not solely a Group 2 Herbicide. Consult with your state Agricultural Extension Service for specific recommendations.

Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:

- (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
- (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

If resistance is known or suspected, we recommend the use of this product in combinations or in sequence with other registered herbicides which are not solely a Group 2 Herbicide. If resistant biotypes are expected to be present in dense infestations, use a registered herbicide which is not solely a Group 2 Herbicide and consult with your state Agricultural Extension Service for specific recommendations. Hand rouging of escaped red rice and weedy rice is recommended.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your ADAMA retailer, representative, or call 1-866-406-6262. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Weed Resistance

Some listed weeds have developed naturally occurring biotypes which will not be controlled by applications of Postscript or other products that have a similar mode of action, such as sulfonyleureas, sulfonamides and pyrimidyl benzoates.

Where naturally resistant biotypes occur, control can be achieved by sequentially applying or tank mixing this product with a registered product with a different mode of action.

Postscript has no preharvest interval (PHI) for any crop.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

RICE

(FullPage™ Rice Cropping Solution varieties only)

For use only on FullPage Rice Cropping System rice varieties.

Not for use in California.

Apply Postscript herbicide only on FullPage rice varieties

Postscript is effective in controlling weeds in water-seeded and dry/drill-seeded rice.

Postscript can be applied postemergence to FullPage rice varieties.

Postscript can only be applied following at least one application of PREFACE herbicide.

Apply Postscript as an early postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing and before broadleaf weeds exceed a height of 3 inches and grass weeds exceed 4 to 5 leaves (unless otherwise indicated, refer to Weeds Controlled tables for specific weed sizes). Make applications when the majority of weeds are at the specified growth stage. When a mixture of grass and broadleaf weeds are present, time the application to the grass weeds for optimum control.

Unusually cool temperatures (50° F or less) reduce photosynthesis and transpiration and, thus, reduce uptake, translocation, and efficacy of Postscript in weeds. Delaying a Postscript application for 48 hours from the time the temperature increases to above 50° F, if air temperature has been below 50° F for 10 or more hours, will improve weed control and reduce crop response.

Occasionally, reduction in plant height or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following Postscript applications. These effects can be more pronounced in spray overlap areas and/or if crops are growing under stressful environmental conditions. These effects are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume in 1 to 2 weeks.

Application Timing

Apply Postscript to FullPage Rice varieties at the following crop stages of growth; refer to Weeds Controlled tables for specific weed sizes.

- FullPage Rice Hybrids - 1-leaf to rice panicle initiation

USE DIRECTIONS

Postscript can only be applied following at least one application of Preface. Apply Postscript postemergence at 4 to 6 fl. ozs. per acre (0.031 to 0.047 lb. ae imazamox/A). See Weeds Controlled tables for additional details.

Adjuvants

When applying Postscript as a postemergence treatment, it must be combined with a quality crop oil concentrate (COC) adjuvant at a rate of 1 gallon COC per 100 gallons of spray solution (1.0% volume/volume). See Mixing Instructions for specific instructions.

Rice Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply more than 15 fl. ozs. of Postscript (0.118 lb. ae imazamox/A) per year, or 6 fl. ozs. (0.047 lb ae imazamox/A) in a single application.
- DO NOT make more than three applications of Postscript per year.
- Wait at least 5 days between applications.
- DO NOT apply Postscript to rice that is not a FullPage variety.

Weeds Controlled by Postscript in a FullPage Rice Cropping Solution rice.

Postscript will control listed weeds when applied postemergence at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Postscript in the FullPage Rice Cropping Solution rice

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Cocklebur, common	4 to 6	3
Morningglory, entireleaf		
ivyleaf	5 to 6	3
smallflower	5 to 6	3
tall	5 to 6	3
	5 to 6	3

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Pigweed, prostrate red root smooth spiny		
	4 to 6	5
	4 to 6	5
	4 to 6	4
Smartweed, ladysthumb Pennsylvania swamp		
	4 to 6	3
	4 to 6	3
	5 to 6	3

Grass Weeds Controlled by Postscript in FullPage Rice Cropping Solution rice

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)	Weed Size [number of leaves (maximum tillers)]
Barnyard grass	5 to 6	1 to 5(1)
Crabgrass, large	5 to 6	1 to 4 (1)
Johnsongrass, seedling	5 to 6	1 to 5(1)
Panicum, fall	5 to 6	1 to 4(1)
Rice, red*	5 to 6	10
Signalgrass, broadleaf	5 to 6	1 to 5(1)

*See Specific Weed Problems following.

When applied as directed in the **FullPage Rice Cropping Solution rice** Use Direction section of this label, Postscript will suppress the following weeds:

- Alligatorweed
- Dayflower, spreading
- Ducksalad
- Eclipta
- Flatsedge, water
- Johnsongrass, rhizome
- Mexicanweed
- Nutsedge, purple
- Nutsedge, yellow
- Purple ammannia
- Redweed
- Texasweed
- Water plantain (Common arrowhead)

Specific Weed Problems

Red Rice. For red rice control, apply 5 fl. ozs./A (0.039 lb ae imazamox/A) of Postscript complete control requires a program of two to three applications of PREFACE or Postscript herbicides and proper flood application 2 days after the second or third herbicide application.

Spray coverage is critical to achieve red rice control.

If a permanent flood has been established, greater than 1/2 of the red rice plant must be above water at the time of Postscript application. If less than 1/2 of the red rice plant is above water, drop the level of the flood sufficiently to expose greater than 1/2 of the red rice plant before the Postscript application.

Tank Mix Herbicides

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

When applying Postscript as the only herbicide:

1. Fill mix tank half full with clean water.
2. Add the specified amount of Postscript while agitating the solution.
3. Add specified adjuvants while continuing agitation.
4. Fill the remaining volume with clean water.

Containers containing Postscript must be closed securely in order to prevent contamination and spills.

Application equipment must be drained and cleaned thoroughly prior to mixing the application solution and treatment. Application equipment must also be drained and thoroughly cleaned following treatment to avoid contamination and future crop injury.

If other herbicides or other spray tank components are tank mixed with Postscript, while agitating, add components in the following order and thoroughly mix after adding each component.

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water.
2. Add soluble-packet products and thoroughly mix.
3. Add WP (wetttable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flowable), or liquid flowable formulations not in soluble packets.
4. Add Postscript and thoroughly mix.
5. Add other aqueous solution products.
6. Add EC (emulsifiable concentrate) products.
7. Add surfactant or crop oil to the spray tank.
8. Add nitrogen fertilizer solution.
9. While agitating, fill the remainder of the tank with water.

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

Postscript cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for Postscript application must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.

Spraying Instructions

DO NOT apply when wind conditions may result in drift, when temperature inversion conditions exist, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include, but are not limited to, leafy vegetables and sugar beet.

Ground Application

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 PSI is recommended.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying Postscript to minimum-till or no-till crops. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residue.

Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage (according to the manufacturer's instructions). Use flat-fan nozzle tips or similar appropriate nozzle tips to ensure thorough coverage. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

Ground Application with a Low-volume Sprayer

Postscript may be applied with a low-volume sprayer. When applying Postscript with a low-volume sprayer, spray weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in this label. Weed control depends on thorough spray coverage. The sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure to ensure thorough spray coverage of weeds.

When applying Postscript with a low-volume sprayer, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray solution with a nozzle pressure between 40 to 60 PSI for optimum coverage.

Aerial Application

Postscript may be applied by air to all crops listed on this label.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The addition of an adjuvant AND a nitrogen fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control, unless otherwise directed in this label.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift-management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the aerial drift reduction advisory information that follows.

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling droplet size:

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

Pressure - 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.

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

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

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

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph because of variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions because of the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying Postscript herbicide in a manner other than specified in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

STEWARDSHIP

Proper stewardship of all herbicides is important. The FullPage system has the additional stewardship requirement that growers prevent and monitor for outcrossing which can produce herbicide resistant red rice and weedy rice. It is important to follow not only the label, but the whole weed control program which is an Integrated Pest Management program of herbicides, cultural practices and crop rotation.

FullPage Rice Cropping Solution Stewardship Practices:

The RiceTec FullPage Rice Cropping System Solution is only useful as long as it is used appropriately and as suggested under the Stewardship Best Management Practices. Since cultivated rice and weedy rice are genetically similar and compatible, any rice trait technology has the opportunity to be transferred weedy to weedy rice in the event that weedy rice goes uncontrolled. Therefore, the following stewardship guidelines have been established to help you, the rice farmer, manage this technology so you have the opportunity to take advantage of its benefits for many years to come.

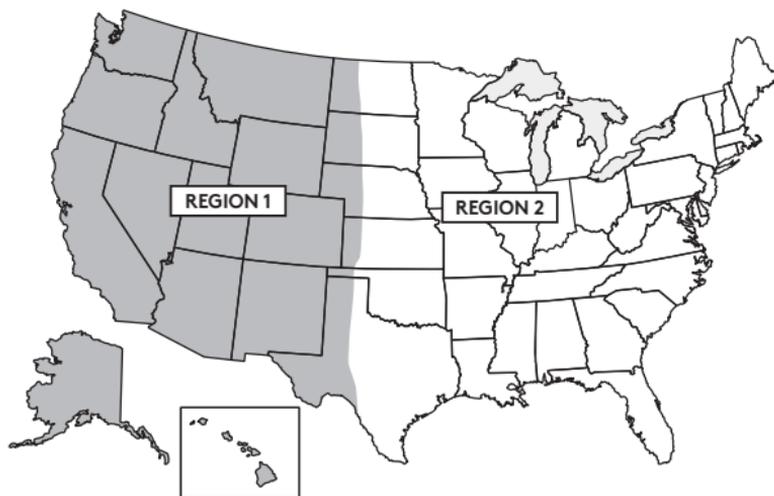
1. Practice sound rotation practices. Crop rotation is one of the most important things you can do to mitigate the development of herbicide-resistant weeds on your farm. Crop rotation provides the opportunity to use different tillage and herbicide modes of action, which can slow the development of resistance. Do not plant FullPage rice in consecutive years in the same field.
2. Start early. Research shows that weed competition during the first 1 to 3 weeks of the growing season can have a negative impact on yield. We recommend a preemergence, or delayed preemergence, application of a residual herbicide, such as clomazone, pendimethalin or quinclorac, to slow any weed growth during the critical early stages of growth.
3. Make a minimum two applications of FullPage Rice Cropping Solution herbicides prior to 2-tiller stage. Research has shown that two applications is more effective than a single application at high rates for grass and weedy rice control. Two applications maximize coverage of the weeds and optimizes

the longevity of the technology. The first application should take place before planting, at planting or up to 3 weeks after emergence. The second application should follow approximately 14 days later for optimum control. We recommend PREFACE be utilized for the first application and PREFACE or Postscript be used for the second application. If a third, or salvage application is needed, apply Postscript prior to the panicle initiation (1/2" internode elongation) stage of growth. Applications of PREFACE or Postscript beyond the panicle initiation stage of growth may lead to yield loss.

- 100% control is the goal. In order to maintain its value and the value of other herbicide tolerant trait technologies, your goal should always be 100% control of weedy rice to avoid loss of the technology on your farm. Therefore, every effort should be made to keep weedy rice from flowering and going to seed in your field. Make plans to rogue any weedy rice escapes prior to flowering.
- Mix things up. Many herbicides in rice are classified as ALS inhibitors. These include herbicides such as halosulfuron-methyl, penoxsulam, and bispyribac-sodium. Included in this group are PREFACE and Postscript Herbicides. Therefore, we recommend including other herbicides with different modes of action in the tank in order to avoid the development of weed resistance. Herbicides like quinclorac, propanil, bentazon and carfentrazone are herbicides with different modes of action that can prolong the development of weed resistance when tank-mixed with PREFACE or Postscript. Clomazone, quinclorac, and pendimethalin should also be considered in the overall weed control program to provide alternative modes of action.
- Moisture is the key. In order for most herbicides to be effective, plants need to be actively growing. Dry conditions reduce the effectiveness of all herbicides. Therefore, make sure that weeds are actively growing at the time of application, and in the case of PREFACE herbicide, plan applications prior to a flush or rainfall for proper incorporation into the soil and optimal residual activity. The PREFACE label calls for a 0.5" rainfall or flushing within 2 days of application.
- PREFACE before rain and Postscript after. PREFACE herbicide has both foliar and residual soil activity, which requires activation through soil moisture. Therefore, if your field conditions dictate a flush or rainfall is pending, apply PREFACE prior to receiving moisture. Postscript herbicide is a foliar herbicide, which does not require soil activation; however, performance is maximized under moist or flooded conditions. Do not apply either herbicide to drought-stressed plants.
- Do not save seed. The FullPage Rice Cropping Solution hybrids are protected by several patents or patents pending and saving of seed for anything other than grain is prohibited. Saved seed will not have tolerance to PREFACE and Postscript herbicides.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational crops may be planted after applying the specified rate of Postscript in Region 1 and Region 2, as indicated on the map.



Region 1 - States and parts of states WEST of US Highway 83 (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and western parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas)

Region 2 - States and parts of states EAST of US Highway 83 (includes the eastern parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas, and the states east of these states)

Rotational Interval (months) following Postscript herbicide Application

Plant-back Interval (months)	Region 1	Region 2
	Clearfield canola Clearfield corn (field and seed) Clearfield lentil Clearfield rice Clearfield sunflower Clearfield wheat	Clearfield canola Clearfield corn (field and seed) Clearfield lentil Clearfield rice Clearfield sunflower Clearfield wheat

Plant-back Interval (months)	Region 1	Region 2
Anytime	Dry beans and dry peas (except lentil) Edamame English peas Lima beans (succulent) Snap beans Soybeans	Dry beans and dry peas (except lentil) Edamame English peas Lima beans (succulent) Snap beans Soybeans
3	Alfalfa ^{1,4} Wheat	Alfalfa ⁴ Wheat
4	Rye	Rye
8-1/2	Corn (field, seed, sweet, and popcorn)	Corn (field, seed, sweet, and popcorn)
9	¹ Barley Cantaloupe Cotton Grain sorghum ⁵ Lentil Lettuce Millet Oat Onion Peanut Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Watermelon	¹ Barley Broccoli Cabbage Cantaloupe Carrot Cotton Cucumber Grain sorghum ⁵ Lentil Lettuce Millet Oat Onion Peanut Pepper ¹ Potato Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Tomato Turnip Watermelon

Plant-back Interval (months)	Region 1	Region 2
18	¹ Barley Broccoli Cabbage Carrot Cucumber ⁵ Lentil Pepper Potato Tomato Turnip All other crops not listed in the Rotational Crop Restrictions	¹ Barley Canola Condiment mustard Lentil ² Sugar beet ² Table beet All other crops not listed in the Rotational Crop Restrictions
26	Canola Condiment mustard ³ Sugar beet Table beet	² Sugar beet Table beet

¹ Refer to the following tables for rotational intervals for planting following Postscript application.

² In Region 2, sugar beets and table beets can be planted 18 months following an application of Postscript if the soil pH is uniformly 6.2 or greater. If the soil pH is less than 6.2, the rotational interval is 26 months. Sugar beet yields can be reduced when grown in soil conditions with a pH less than 6.2. If the soil is limed to adjust the soil pH, apply the lime at least 18 months before planting sugar beet or other rotational crops under the 18-month rotational interval.

³ For sugar beets grown in parts of Nebraska west of Highway 83, and Platte, Goshen, and Laramie counties in Wyoming, follow the sugar beet rotational crop restrictions for Region 2 for sprinkler-irrigated fields only. If fields are dryland, flood or furrow irrigated, follow restrictions for Region 1. A minimum of 10 inches of overhead irrigation must be applied each season to qualify for Region 2 guidelines.

⁴ Planting spring or winter wheat in areas receiving less than 10 inches of precipitation from the time of Postscript application up until wheat planting may result in wheat injury. The possibility of injury increases if less than normal precipitation occurs from the time of application to planting and/or within the first 2 months after Postscript application.

⁵ In Region 1 and Region 2, lentil may be planted 9 months following an application of Postscript if no more than 5 fl. ozs./A (0.039 lb ae imazamox/A) of Postscript has been applied and the soil pH is uniformly greater than 6.2.

Barley Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture, and Tillage		Moldboard Plowing	
Region 1 and Region 2		NO	YES
pH and Rainfall requirements	>18 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	9 months	
	<18 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	18 months	9 months

Potato Rotational Interval based on pH and Moisture			
Region 2			
pH and Rainfall requirements	>18 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	9 months	
	<18 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	18 months	

Wheat Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture, and Tillage		Moldboard Plowing	
Region 1		NO	YES
pH and Rainfall requirements	>10 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	3 months	
	<10 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	15 months	3 months

Wheat Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture			
Washington and selected counties in Idaho* and Oregon**			
pH and Rainfall requirements	>16 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	3 months	
	<16 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	15 months	
*Selected counties in Idaho - Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone			
**Selected counties in Oregon - All but Malheur			

When taking soil samples to determine soil pH, use a grid sampling technique, sampling to a depth of 3 to 4 inches.

R+I = Rainfall and overhead irrigation from the time of Postscript herbicide application up until time of barley, potato, or wheat planting. **Does not include furrow or flood irrigation.**

If the rainfall or pH requirements are not fully met, and barley or wheat is planted before the specified rotation interval, injury may be reduced by tillage, such as deep disking (greater than 6- inches deep) after crop harvest but before November 1.

The possibility of injury to barley or wheat planted the next season increases if less than normal precipitation occurs from the time of application to planting and/or within the first two months after Postscript application.

Furrow-irrigated and Flood-irrigated Crops

Following harvest of furrow-irrigated or flood-irrigated crops, thoroughly mix soil by plowing or deep disking to minimize the potential for herbicide carryover to the following crop.

Use of Postscript in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors, such as arid conditions, make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

USE PRECAUTIONS

In the event of a crop loss due to weather, dry beans, dry peas, Clearfield corn, edamame, peas (English), lima beans (succulent), snap beans, or soybeans can be replanted.

Application of products containing an ALS (AHAS) inhibitor (Group 2) herbicide in the same year as Postscript may increase the risk of injury to sensitive rotational crops. Consult all pertinent labels for use of these products in combinations.

If arid conditions occur during the year of application, rotational crop injury may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 32°F in original containers only. If product freezes, return to room temperature and agitate to reconstitute. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): 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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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 ADAMA. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA 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 ADAMA is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA 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 ADAMA's election, the replacement of product.

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PREFACE™ and Postscript™ are trademarks of an ADAMA group company.

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
(d/b/a ADAMA)
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604

011718.v1

Postscript™

Herbicide for FullPage™ Rice Cropping Solution
FOR USE ONLY ON FULLPAGE™ RICE VARIETIES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ammonium salt of imazamox: 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* 12.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 87.9%
TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 11.4% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid
1 gallon contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient as the free acid.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-271

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001^{PT};

37429-GA-002^{PO}; 37429-GA-003^{BV}

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

How can we help?

1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.

(d/b/a ADAMA)

3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100

Raleigh, NC 27604

Net Contents

1 gallon



HERBICIDE

ADAMA

Imazamox Group 2 Herbicide

FIRST AID

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

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

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

HOTLINE 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 PROPHARMA at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment.

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accident, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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