



Cotton Herbicide for Use in the States of AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, KS, LA, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, PR, SC, TN, TX and VA

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT:
Pyrithiobac-sodium [Sodium 2-chloro-6-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylthio)benzoate].	32.88%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	67.12%
TOTAL:	100.00%

This product contains 3.2 lbs. AI per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-308-5391 for emergency medical treatment information.



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

M A N A

12698
EPA 091508/Rev C

EPA Reg. No. 66222-175 EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001 (BT); 37429-GA-002 (BO)
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

Net Contents: 0.5 Gallon

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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 highly toxic to non-target plants adjacent to areas of application. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to areas where endangered or desired plant species exist. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Makhteshim Agan of North America is not responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Makhteshim Agan of North America.

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.

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 Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber) \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Repeated use (several years) of herbicides that have the same biological mode of action that are used to control the same weed species in the same fields may give rise to naturally-occurring resistant biotypes. These biotypes may not be controlled by the herbicide treatment and may further propagate and dominate weeds in that field. A repeat application in the areas where these resistant weed biotypes are found may be necessary, but using a product with a different mode of action. Techniques that change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank mix partners, and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action will help manage weed resistance. It is important that weed escapes are not allowed to go to seed. A record of the pesticides applied to fields will provide historical information on development or movement of resistant biotypes. Your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative may be consulted to obtain specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations for your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Use PYRIMAX® 3.2 L Herbicide as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. Such programs are developed to prevent economic pest damage using biological, cultural, and genetic practices such as field scouting or other pest detection methods, correct identification of target pest, population monitoring, and treatment when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities can provide guidance on appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 – 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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 SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS** sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- **VOLUME** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **PRESSURE** – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- **NUMBER OF NOZZLES** – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **NOZZLE ORIENTATION** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **NOZZLE TYPE** – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **BOOM LENGTH (aircraft)** – The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length; using shorter booms decreases drift potential.
- **BOOM HEIGHT (aircraft)** – Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **BOOM HEIGHT (ground)** – Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE AND INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

COTTON APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

All states except California: Ground applications of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide either preemergence, postemergence, or post-directed to cotton and weeds will control or suppress weeds listed in this label. **California:** Ground applications of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide postemergence to cotton and weeds will control or suppress weeds listed in this label. Postemergence aerial applications are permitted in all states in which PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is registered for use with the exception of Arizona and California.

PERFORMANCE FACTORS

When applied postemergence, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds by absorption through the weed foliage. Optimum results are obtained when weeds receive a thorough, uniform coverage of the PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide spray solution. Banded application spray areas need to be wide enough to ensure target weeds are thoroughly covered with spray solutions. Within 5 to 10 days after application, susceptible weed leaves begin to turn yellow. Although some weeds will die off within 14 to 28 days, other weeds may stay green, but they will be stunted and noncompetitive.

PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide may only be applied to cotton. Damage may occur if other desirable plants and crops receive direct or indirect contact of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide sprays. Avoid sprays from reaching soils that will be planted with crops other than cotton in the current growing season.

Optimum **postemergence** performance of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is achieved when weeds are healthy and actively growing as a result of favorable weather conditions. Such conditions include soil temperatures at or above 70° F and sufficient rainfall prior to, during, and following application. However, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide requires at least 4 hours postapplication for the weeds to absorb PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide. To prevent washoff of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide residues from weed foliage, avoid applications if rainfall is expected during or just after application.

GROUND APPLICATION

Use properly calibrated low pressure (20 – 40 psi) boom or cultivator-mounted sprayers equipped with flat fan nozzles. Apply in at least 10 gal. water per acre for a thorough, uniform coverage of weeds. For heavy weed infestation or when crop foliage is dense, use a minimum spray volume of 20 to 40 gal./Acre.

AIR APPLICATION – EXCLUDING AZ AND CA

Optimum weed control from aerial applications requires the use of spray equipment (orifice discs, cores, nozzle types and nozzle arrangements) that provides optimum spray coverage. Apply using a minimum of 3 gal./Acre. Read the information found in the section **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**, especially regarding application restrictions during temperature inversions and under windy conditions to avoid drift or poor spray coverage.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Sequential applications of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide may be required under the following situations.

- Annual broadleaf weeds produce more than one flush of emerging seedlings.
- Treated annual weeds regrow due to growth under adverse (i.e., stressful) conditions.

Do not make the second application less than 7 days after the initial application, and allow weeds to begin to regrow before this second application.

TANK MIXES

PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide can be tank mixed with other pesticides labeled for use on cotton. Read the label use directions and precautions on all tank mix partners and follow the directions that are most restrictive. Any product whose instructions conflict with directions on this label must not be tank mixed with PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide. Before preparing large amounts of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide tank mixes, especially with new or modified formulations, test a small sample (use the jar test) and do not mix if the test mix is not compatible (i.e., settles out and cannot be resuspended, flocculates, etc.). Keep tank mixes to a minimum number of products and avoid highly concentrated spray mixes.

To avoid crop injury, do not tank mix PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide with metolachlor herbicides (such as Dual Magnum or Parallel PCS) for postemergent applications (over the top of cotton).

To avoid crop injury, do not tank mix PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide with malathion insecticides (such as Cythion RTU or Cythion ULV). However, malathion insecticides may be applied 24 hours before or after an application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply more than 2.1 fl. oz./A preemergence.
- Do not apply more than 3.8 fl. oz./A in a single postemergence application.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz./A per year.
- W. TX (in general, the areas W. of Highway 83): Do not apply more than 3.2 fl. oz./A per year. Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz./A per year in areas where cotton is continuously grown.

- Do not apply using any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply to irrigated land if the tail water is to be used to irrigate crops other than cotton.
- Preharvest Interval: harvest 60 days after the last application.
- Apply by air only when treating postemergence.
- Do not apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide by air in Arizona or California.

Failure to observe the following may result in injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants:

- Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on driveways, lawns, tennis courts, walks, or similar areas.
- Do not allow sprays to drift onto desirable plants.

Failure to observe the following may result in damage or loss of crops or other vegetation:

- Do not allow sprays to contact either directly or indirectly crops other than cotton.
- To avoid damage to crops other than cotton from trace residues of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide, be sure application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned before and after spraying PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide.
- **Pima Cotton:** Some varieties of Pima cotton may incur foliar injury from applications of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide that are more severe than, or not observed with, upland cotton varieties. Read the section on **POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** regarding plant stress conditions since the degree of injury to Pima cotton may increase under conditions leading to stress. Makhteshim Agan of North America will not be responsible for crop injury when PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is applied to Pima cotton varieties.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

All equipment must be cleaned before applying PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide. Use the directions for cleanout found on the label of the pesticide last applied through this equipment. If no procedure is available, follow Steps 1 and 2 below. After all applications of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide, follow Steps 1 through 6 to thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment.

1. Drain the tank; then thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water for at least 5 minutes. Remove any caked solid residues.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and for every 100 gallons of water add 1 gallon of household ammonia (3% active). Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can also be used in the cleanout procedure; read and follow the cleaner label use directions. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution; then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.

3. Separately clean the removed nozzles and screens in a bucket containing cleaner and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for at least 5 minutes.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used, follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Notes for Sprayer Cleanup:

- When cleaning spray equipment, do not use chlorine bleach in combination with ammonia. Before cleaning with chlorine bleach, use water to remove all traces of liquid fertilizers that contained ammonia, ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate. A gas may be released if the bleach is mixed with ammonia products and can irritate eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.
- Clean spray equipment only in well ventilated areas.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY SOLUTIONS

Use only equipment that has been cleaned of previous pesticide residues before preparing spray solutions of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide. Follow the **SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP** directions before preparing PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide tank mixes. To prepare PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide tank mixes:

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. If PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is being used alone, begin agitation and add the recommended amount of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide.
3. If PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is being used in a tank mix, mix using good tank mixing practices by adding the tank mix partner before or after PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is added to the tank (mixing order depends on formulation type).
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvant.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly during mixing and application.

PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide spray preparations must be continuously agitated to ensure a uniform spray solution. Although these spray solutions are stable, they should be used within 7 days to avoid product degradation.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS (EXCLUDING CA)

Although PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide may be applied to cotton (including glyphosate-, glufosinate-, and bromoxynil-tolerant varieties) before weeds emerge, temporary yellowing of leaves and/or stunting of cotton may occur. Seedling diseases, thrips damage, excessive moisture, or other adverse growing conditions such as cool soil temperatures (at or below 60° F) may cause cotton plant stress and may increase the sensitivity of cotton to injury following a preemergence PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application.

Activity: When applied preemergence, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is absorbed by weed roots. Although some weeds may germinate and emerge, their growth will be slowed

or inhibited by PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide, and in some cases the weeds will die off. Other susceptible weeds may stay green, but they will be stunted and noncompetitive. Several factors will influence the degree and duration of weed control: the weeds present, application rate used, soil conditions (including texture, % organic matter, and moisture) and growing conditions pre- and postapplication. In addition, the irrigation received after treatment is important (see **Rainfall Requirements**).

Rainfall Requirements: When applied preemergence, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide must be activated by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation soon after treatment. The amount of rainfall/irrigation required will depend on how moist the soil is at the time of application and how soon after the application rainfall/irrigation is received. Better weed control results are obtained from a single 0.5 to 1 inch rainfall/irrigation event than from several events of 0.25 inch or less.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF PYRIMAX 3.2 L HERBICIDE

Pigweed, redroot, smooth
Prickly sida
Spotted spurge
Spurred anoda
Velvetleaf

WEEDS SUPPRESSED BY PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF PYRIMAX 3.2 L HERBICIDE

Annual morningglory
(cypressvine, entireleaf ±, ivyleaf ±, pitted±, purple, red±/scarlet, sharpod±/cotton, small flower, threelobe, woolly)
Barnyardgrass
Broadleaf signalgrass
Coffee senna
Fall panicum
Giant foxtail
Goosegrass
Jimsonweed
Lambsquarters
Lanceleaf sage ±
Large crabgrass
Palmer pigweed
Prairie sunflower ±
Seedling johnsongrass
Smartweed (ladythumb, Pennsylvania)

± For improved control, apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide as a tank mix with diuron (such as Karmex or Direx).

Preemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions	Precautions and Restrictions
PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone 1.3 – 2.1 fl. oz./A	Apply broadcast applications and adjust the rates for band applications. The higher rate is used for hard-to-control weeds or if weed pressure is severe.	Not for use on cotton planted in furrow. Do not use on these soil types: <0.5% organic matter (OM) or coarse (such as sands and loamy sands). Do not apply more than 1 pre-emergence application per year. A second application may be made if needed, but it must be made postemergence.
Medium soils: PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.3 – 1.7 fl. oz./A plus Diuron (such as Karmex, Direx) 1.0 lb AI/A	Medium soils include sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and silt.	Do not make preemergence applications by air. In tank mixes with diuron, do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter (OM).
Fine Soils: PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.3 – 2.1 fl. oz./A plus Diuron (such as Karmex, Direx) 1.25 lb AI/A	Fine soils include sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, and sandy clay.	Do not apply organophosphate insecticides if diuron is to be applied preemergence. Refer to the diuron label for further information.

PREEMERGENCE/POSTEMERGENCE COMBINATIONS (EXCLUDING CA)

Improved control of the following listed weeds results from a preemergence application of a tank mix of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide (1.3 – 2.1 fl. oz./Acre) plus a fluometuron-containing herbicide (such as Cotoran) followed by an early postemergence application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide alone.

Weeds

Annual morningglory
(cypressvine, entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, purple, red/scarlet, sharpod/cotton, smallflower)

Bristly starbur

Coffee senna

Common ragweed

Florida beggarweed

Hemp sesbania

Jimsonweed

Ladysthumb smartweed

Lambsquarter

Palmer pigweed (suppression only)

Pennsylvania smartweed

Pigweed (redroot, smooth, spiny)

Prickly sida

Sicklepod €

Spotted spurge

Spurred anoda

Velvetleaf

Wild poinsettia €

Yellow nutsedge €

€ Improved control of this weed (and severe or multiple outbreaks of other weeds listed in this table) is achieved from a preemergence application of a tank mix of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide (1.7 – 2.1 fl. oz./Acre) plus a flumeturon-containing herbicide (such as Cotoran) followed by a postemergence application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide alone or as a tank mix with MSMA or DSMA. Other directions can be found in the **POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION** section of this label.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide may be applied over the top (postemergence) of cotton or post-directed to actively growing weeds in cotton (time application to begin at cotyledon stage). Some temporary yellowing of leaves, bronzing, or leaf crinkling may occur. A number of factors may lead to increased sensitivity of cotton to PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide postemergence applications. These include crop injury due to thrip infestation, seedling disease injury, damage from hail or blowing sand (sand blasting), air and/or soil temperatures at or below 60° F, wide fluctuations in temperatures, and lack of excessively wet soils prior to or soon after application. To minimize the potential for cotton injury, apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide postemergence after the cotton plants have recovered from stress conditions (usually 2 days). Avoid spray overlaps; turn off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, or crop injury may occur. Do not apply by air in AZ and CA.

Additional directions for use in CA: PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide may be applied using ground equipment only. Apply over the top (postemergence band) of cotton or post-directed band over cotton seed rows that do not exceed 10 inches in width. Apply to the same number of rows as planted to avoid row width variations. Make over-the-top applications to cotton at signs of the first visible true leaf until cotton is 6 inches tall. Make post-directed applications to cotton no taller than 10 inches. Apply only if weeds are actively growing. Do not cultivate until 5 days after an application. Five days after the application, cultivate so that soil is moved over small treated weeds; this practice will improve efficacy. Do not sprinkler-irrigate cotton until at least 48 hours after an application.

Activity: When applied postemergence to actively growing weeds, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is absorbed by weed foliage. For most effective weed control, ensure the weeds receive a thorough, uniform coverage of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide sprays. Increase the spray volume as the weed density and size increases. Several factors will influence the degree and duration of weed control: the weeds present, the size of the weeds, application rate used, soil conditions (including texture, % organic matter, and moisture), and growing conditions pre- and postapplication. Weeds growing under stress (such as drought, excess soil moisture, air/soil temperatures less than 60° F) are less likely to be controlled.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED BY
POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF PYRIMAX 3.2 L HERBICIDE**

Weeds	Height or Diameter in Inches
Devils claw (<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>) Goosefoot, nettleleaf (<i>Chenopodium murale</i>) § Groundcherry, wright (<i>Physalis wrightii</i>) §§ Knotweed, silversheath (<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>) § Mustard, black (<i>Brassica nigrum</i>) § Nightshade, black (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>) § Nightshade, hairy (<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>) § Pigweed, redroot (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>) § Pigweed, smooth (<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>) § Pigweed, spiny (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>) § Pigweed, palmer (<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>) (CA only) Pigweed, tumble (<i>Amaranthus albus</i>) Rocket, London (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>) § Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>) § Starbur, bristly (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>) Thistle, Russian (<i>Salsola iberica</i>) Watermelon, volunteer (<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>) Wild poinsettia (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	1 – 2
Cocklebur, common (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>) – (AZ, CA, KS, NM, OK, TX only) Dayflower, common/Asiatic (<i>Commelina communis</i>) Morningglory, pitted (<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>) Morningglory, red/scarlet (<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>) Morningglory, sharppod/cotton (seedling) (<i>Ipomoea trichocarpa</i>) Morningglory, threelobe (<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>) Morningglory, woolly (<i>Ipomoea hirsutula</i>) Smellmelon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>) Sunflower, prairie (<i>Helianthus petiolaris</i>)	1 – 3

(continued on next page)

Weeds	Height or Diameter in Inches
Citronmelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) Cocklebur, common (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>) # Coffee senna (<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>) Cowpea (<i>Vigna sinensis</i>) Dock, curly (<i>Rumex crispus</i>) Florida beggarweed (<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>) Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) Ladysthumb (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>) Morningglory, cypressvine (<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>) Morningglory, entireleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>) §§ (see footnote) Morningglory, ivyleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>) §§ (see footnote) Morningglory, purple (<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>) Morningglory, smallflower (<i>Ipomoea tamnifolia</i>) Redweed (<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>) Sesbania, hemp (<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>) ¥ Smartweed, Pennsylvania (<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>) Spiderflower, spiny (<i>Cleome spinosa</i>) Spurred anoda (<i>Anoda cristata</i>) Sunflower, common (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>) § Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) § Waterhemp, common (<i>Amaranthus tamariscinus</i>) §	1 – 4
Sage, lanceleaf (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>)	0.25 – 0.5
Sida, prickly (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)	0.25 – 1
# This weed is known to have naturally occurring biotypes that are resistant to PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide and will not be controlled by PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide. ¥ This weed may be more effectively controlled through a sequential application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide (the cotyledon to one-leaf stages are more difficult to control).	
§ PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is registered for use in CA on these weeds only.	
§§ In CA these weeds are suppressed by PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide. For morning-glory (entireleaf and ivyleaf), PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide applied once at a rate of 3.8 fl. oz./A along with a nonionic surfactant (0.5% v/v) or a crop oil concentrate (1% v/v) aids control of these weeds especially under arid conditions.	

**WEEDS SUPPRESSED BY
POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF PYRIMAX 3.2 L HERBICIDE**

Weeds	Height or Diameter in Inches
Purple nutsedge (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) Yellow nutsedge (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>) §	2 – 4
Pigweed, palmer (<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>) ¥ # Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) §§ Purslane, common (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) §§ (see footnote)	1 – 2
Sicklepod (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>) §	0.5 – 2
<p># This weed is known to have naturally occurring biotypes that are resistant to PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide and will not be controlled by PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide.</p> <p>¥ In AL, AZ, FL, and GA only, this weed is controlled when 1-2 inches high.</p> <p>§ PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide will only provide partial control or growth suppression when applied alone. Refer to the table below for tank mixes that provide improved control of these weeds.</p> <p>NOTE: Suppression results in a visual reduction in weed competition (that is, reduced population and/or vigor) when compared to an untreated area. Several factors will determine the degree of control: the use rate, crop competition, size of weeds, and environmental conditions.</p>	
<p>§§ PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is registered for use in CA for suppression of these weeds only. For common purslane, apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide to weeds 1-3 inches in height or diameter.</p>	

Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone 2.6 – 3.8 fl. oz./A	Apply by ground or by air. Do not apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide by air in Arizona or California. Rates are for broadcast; adjust the rates for band applications. The higher rate is used for severe weed pressure or arid growing conditions.
<p>Precautions and Restrictions A nonionic surfactant (0.25% v/v) approved for use on crops must be added for all postemergence applications.</p> <p>AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX: Apply the approved nonionic surfactant at 0.25 – 0.5% v/v, or apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide with a crop oil concentrate (1 – 2% v/v). The crop oil concentrate is recommended under arid growing conditions.</p> <p>NM and W. TX (generally West of Highway 83): Apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide to a band not greater than 1/3 the row width in sandy or loamy sand soil types with less than 1% organic matter. If cotton is to be replanted in the same year, plant outside the previously treated band.</p>	
Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
Tank Mixes of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide	Apply PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide as a tank mix with other registered herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Tank mixes of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide and other PGRs and insecticides registered for use in cotton may be applied. Refer to the section on TANK MIXES .
<p>Precautions and Restrictions Read and follow the directions, precautions, and restrictions on the tank mix partner labels.</p>	

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Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide plus Assure II	This tank mix provides early postemergence control of johnsongrass as well as other grass species.
<p>Precautions and Restrictions Refer to the Assure II label for additional application information, weeds controlled, and restrictions.</p> <p>Some tank mixes of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide with other postemergence herbicides can result in antagonism and partial control of rhizome johnsongrass or annual grasses. Best results are obtained if other postemergence herbicides are applied at least 3 days before PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is applied.</p>	
Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide plus MSMA or DSMA	<p>This tank mix may be applied post-directed to improve control of some broadleaf weeds and suppression of sedges.</p> <p>Sicklepod and yellow nutsedge: PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide plus 2 2/3 pints/A (2 lb. AI/A of a 6 lb. AI/gal. product) MSMA provides optimum control of these weeds when applied to sicklepod weeds 2 inches or smaller and yellow nutsedge 4 inches or smaller. When weeds are larger than these sizes, partial control may result.</p>
<p>Precautions and Restrictions Refer to the labels of MSMA or DSMA for additional application information, weeds controlled, and restrictions.</p> <p>PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide plus MSMA: Use 2 nozzles per row set to ensure a thorough, uniform weed coverage with minimal contact over the tops of or to growing points of the cotton plants. In addition, use of gauge wheels or shielded sprayers will minimize sprays over the top of cotton plants.</p> <p>Black nightshade, hairy nightshade, palmer amaranth, and wright ground-cherry: Reduced weed control may be observed from this tank mix combination.</p>	

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Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.3 – 1.9 fl. oz./A plus Glufosinate (such as Ignite) 32 – 40 oz./A in “LibertyLink” Cotton	This tank mix provides residual control or suppression of the weeds listed below.
<p>Precautions and Restrictions</p> <p>Refer to the glufosinate label for additional application information, weeds controlled, and restrictions.</p> <p>For residual control, a minimum of 0.5 – 1 inches of irrigation (rainfall or sprinkler) is required postapplication.</p> <p>Apply this tank mix in a minimum of 15 gal./A of water by ground or 10 gal./A of water by air.</p>	
<p><i>PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide plus Glufosinate</i></p>	
<p><i>Weeds Controlled –</i></p> Prickly sida Pigweed (redroot, smooth) Spotted spurge Spurred anoda Velvetleaf	<p><i>Weeds Suppressed –</i></p> Annual morningglory (cypressvine, entireleaf, ivyleaf, purple, red/scarlet, sharppod/cotton, smallflower, threelobe, woolly) Barnyardgrass Broadleaf signalgrass Coffee senna Fall panicum Giant foxtail Goosegrass Jimsonweed Lambsquarters Lanceleaf sage Large crabgrass Palmer pigweed (suppression only) Seedling johnsongrass Smartweed (ladythumb, Pennsylvania)

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Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
<p>PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.3 – 3.8 fl. oz./A plus Glyphosate 24 – 32 oz./A (4 lbs. AI/gal. formulation) in Glyphosate-Tolerant Cotton</p>	<p>Apply this tank mix early postemergence to glyphosate-tolerant cotton. Over-the-top applications may be made up to the point when the 5th true leaf is about the size of a quarter. Use precision post-directed or hooded sprayers to cotton through layby. Make subsequent applications at least 10 days after the previous application and only if cotton has at least 2 new nodes of growth since the last application.</p> <p>Roundup Ready Flex Cotton: Over-the-top applications of this tank mix may be made, but use only those glyphosate formulations labeled for this type of application. Do not harvest cotton for 60 days after the application.</p>
<p>Precautions and Restrictions</p> <p>If glyphosate formulations other than 4 lbs./gal. are used, adjust the rates to provide the same amount of AI in lb./Acre. Refer to the glyphosate label for additional application information, weeds controlled, and restrictions.</p> <p>In post-directed applications (excluding application to Roundup Ready Flex cotton), to avoid injury to the plants, minimize contact of the spray solution with the leaves by using precision post-directed sprays or hooded sprayers.</p> <p>Do not exceed 3.8 fl. oz./A in any single application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide and do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide/Acre per season. Do not exceed 32 oz. glyphosate (4 lbs./gal. formulation) in any single application.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two post-directed applications (from 5th leaf stage through layby).</p> <p>When preparing tank mixes using hard water, add a spray grade ammonium sulfate or a water conditioner to the spray tank before the glyphosate is added.</p>	

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PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide plus Glyphosate

Weeds Controlled –

Annual morningglory (entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, red/scarlet)
Cutleaf evening primrose
Hemp sesbania
Prickly sida
Palmer pigweed

For glyphosate only programs, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide provides residual control or suppression of the following weeds. For residual control of the weeds listed below, 0.5 – 1 inch irrigation (rainfall or sprinkler) is required after application.

PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide in Glyphosate-Only Programs

Weeds Controlled –

Prickly sida
Pigweed (redroot, smooth)
Spotted spurge
Velvetleaf
Spurred anoda

Weeds Suppressed –

Annual morningglory (cypressvine, entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, purple, red/scarlet, sharppod/cotton, smallflower, threelobe, woolly)
Barnyardgrass
Broadleaf signalgrass
Coffee senna
Fall panicum
Giant foxtail
Goosegrass
Jimsonweed
Lambsquarters
Lanceleaf sage
Large crabgrass
Palmer pigweed
Seedling johnsongrass
Smartweed (ladythumb, Pennsylvania)

Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
<p>PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 0.8 – 1.3 fl. oz./A plus Glyphosate 16 – 32 oz./A (4 lbs. Al/gal. formulation) Sequential Applications at Reduced Rates</p>	<p>This tank mix can be applied to glyphosate-tolerant cotton to control the weeds listed under POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS.</p> <p>Postemergence: Apply over the top of cotton plants starting at the cotyledon stage to the 4-leaf stage of cotton development (not later than when the 5th leaf is the size of a quarter).</p> <p>Post-Directed: After 4th leaf stage of growth through layby.</p> <p>The higher rate can be used for heavy weed populations, under stressful growing conditions, or for residual control.</p>
<p>Precautions and Restrictions</p> <p>Refer to the glyphosate label for additional application information, weeds controlled, restrictions, and for information on adjuvant recommendations.</p> <p>Best results are achieved if the first application is made when the weeds are small and actively growing. Make the second application at least 10 days after the initial application.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 4 qts. of glyphosate formulation (4 lbs. Al/A glyphosate) per season.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 2 applications of this tank mix.</p>	

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Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.7 – 3.8 fl. oz./A plus Roundup Ultra Max 5L 26 oz./A OR PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.7 – 3.8 fl. oz./A plus Roundup Weathermax 22 fl. oz./A	Apply postemergence over the top of glyphosate-tolerant cotton for improved control of groundcherry, morningglory, pigweed, puncturevine, purslane and nutsedge.
Precautions and Restrictions For use in Arizona only. Do not apply by air. Apply this tank mix in 5 – 20 gals. of water per acre by ground application.	

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Postemergence Use Rates, PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide Alone or Tank Mixes	Application Directions
PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.7 – 3.8 fl. oz./A plus Roundup Ultra Max 5L, up to 40 oz./A OR PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide 1.7 – 3.8 fl. oz./A plus Roundup Weathermax Up to 32 fl. oz./A	In extreme situations (salvage treatments) where crop loss is threatened, apply over the top or post-directed to glyphosate-tolerant cotton.
<p>For use in Arizona only.</p> <p>Do not apply by air.</p> <p>Apply this tank mix in 5-20 gals. of water per Acre by ground application.</p> <p>Only partial control may be achieved if application is made when weeds are larger than the sizes specified on this label.</p> <p>Because crop tolerance of Roundup Ready cotton has not been fully tested at these application rates, these applications may result in significant boll loss, in delay of maturity, and/or in loss of yield. Use of salvage treatments are the sole responsibility of the grower.</p> <p>Do not make more than 2 salvage treatments per growing season.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 4 lbs. AI/A glyphosate per season.</p>	

ROTATION CROP INTERVALS FOR PLANTING CROPS AFTER APPLICATION OF PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide: The following table lists the crops that can be replanted after the designated period of time has elapsed after the last application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide to cotton. Read all state and additional restrictions.

Replanting to Cotton: If cotton planted in soils treated preemergence with PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted without any waiting period; however, minimize disturbing the soil seedbed. If the soil must be reworked before replanting, use a shallow cultivation and do not move soil into the original drill area. Plant new cotton seeds at least 1 inch deep. To avoid crop injury, these fields may not be treated with a second application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide in the same year. Be sure to follow replanting instructions on the labels of any tank mix products.

Rotation to crops other than cotton at intervals shorter than the times indicated in the table below may result in rotation crop injury. Read all of the precautions and restrictions in the table below.

Cotton Crop Failure: In the event the crop fails and replanting to cotton is not an option, the only crop that can be replanted is Pyriothabac-sodium tolerant soybeans (such as DuPont STS® soybeans). Wait 30 days or longer after the last PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application to failed cotton before planting these soybean varieties. If PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide has been applied with other tank mix products, follow the tank mix partner label for information or restrictions regarding replanting with STS® soybeans.

Plantback Crop	State¹	Interval in Months	Additional Precautions and Restrictions
Cotton	All states	Anytime	For drip-irrigated cotton, do not rotate to any other crop except cotton. Replant cotton into treated areas if initial seeding fails to produce a viable stand. If possible, do not disturb original bed. Shallow cultivate if soil must be reworked before planting new cotton. Keep soil in original treated area. In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Cotton	NM, W. Texas (in general, west of Highway 83)	Anytime	If soils are classified as sand or loamy sand with less than 1% organic matter, new cotton must be replanted outside the previously treated band of soil.

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Plantback Crop	State¹	Interval in Months	Additional Precautions and Restrictions
Field Corn (including corn grown for grain or silage)	All states, excluding Arizona	9	Do not rotate to field corn after application of PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide unless the following conditions are met: 1) PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide was applied on a band (50% or less % of row width); and 2) fields were disked at least twice or deep plowed once to thoroughly mix the soil. If these conditions cannot be met, do not rotate to corn in the season following the PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application. In KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Field Corn	Arizona	10	A deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Field Corn (including corn grown for grain or silage)	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MO, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA	10	No disking or plowing is required over and above normal practices (conventional tillage, minimum till, no-till, ridge till, etc.) as long as the PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide rate to cotton did not exceed 3.8 fl. oz./ Acre per season.
Field Corn	NM, W. Texas (in general, west of Highway 83)	—	Do not rotate to field corn the season after a PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application to cotton. Do not rotate to corn in the fall season after a PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application in the Rio Grande Valley of TX.
Field Corn (imidazilinone resistant)	All states	9	In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.

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Plantback Crop	State¹	Interval in Months	Additional Precautions and Restrictions
Peanuts	All states	10	In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Rice	All states	9	In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Sorghum, grain	All states	—	Sorghum may not be rotated the season immediately after a PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application to cotton. Do not rotate to sorghum in the fall season after a PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application in the Rio Grande Valley of TX. In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Sorghum, grain	SE TX (in general, east of Route I-35 and south of US 90; includes Bexar, Medina and Uvalde counties)	10	Grain sorghum may be planted to fields treated with PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide as long as the following conditions are met: 1) At least 25 inches of rainfall has been received after the PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application; and 2) fields have been disked at least twice or deep plowed once to thoroughly mix the soil.
Sorghum (grain)	Arizona	10	A deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Soybeans	All states	10	In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.

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Plantback Crop	State¹	Interval in Months	Additional Precautions and Restrictions
Tobacco (transplant)	All states	10	In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Tomatoes	California	8	
Winter and Spring Wheat	All states except CA	4	In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Wheat	California	6	
All other crops not listed, except as noted in certain states below	All states	Field bioassay	All other crops not listed may be planted a minimum of 10 months after the last PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application to cotton. However, do not plant these crops unless the field has passed a field bioassay test. A successful bioassay results if test strips (in various locations including knolls and low lying areas) of the crop intended to be grown for production the following year has been planted and grows to maturity. The 10-month plantback interval may need to be extended. In AZ, KS, NM, OK, and TX, a deep plow must be carried out before rotation to this crop at the specified plantback interval.
Cantaloupe, Watermelon	Arizona	10	If rotating to these crops in the spring after cotton, do not apply more than one application of 3.8 fl. oz./Acre to cotton. Plantback to these crops may occur 10 months after the PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application as long as the fields have been deep plowed before the rotated crop is planted, although a field bioassay may require the plantback interval to be extended.

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Plantback Crop	State¹	Interval in Months	Additional Precautions and Restrictions
Cabbage Cantaloupe Carrots Collards English Pea Mustard (greens) Peppers Snap Bean Squash Sweet Corn Sweet Potato Tomato Turnips Watermelon	Southern AL, Northern FL, GA, NC, SC	12	
Onions	GA, NC, SC, Northern FL, Southern AL	—	Onions may not be rotated in the fall or spring season after a PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide application to cotton.
¹ NOTE: PYRIMAX 3.2 L Herbicide is only registered for use on cotton in the following states: AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, KS, LA, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, PR, SC, TN, TX, and VA.			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK, OR FIRE), CALL INFOTRAC AT 1-800-535-5053.

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.

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