



**DRY FLOWABLE**  
FOR USE ON SU TOLERANT CANOLA

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS**

Thifensulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate .....	50%
Tribenuron-methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate .....	25%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS</b> .....	<b>25%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100%</b>

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**CAUTION / PRECAUCION**

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

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

**EPA Reg. No. 83100-24-83979**

Manufactured for:  
**ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC.**  
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- EPA Est. No. 67997-IA-001
- EPA Est. No. 69821-CHN-005
- EPA Est. No. 88159-TWN-001

**Net Contents: 10 oz**

PRODUCT OF CHINA



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**CAUTION – PRECAUCION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

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

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, Category A, (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber) all ≥14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

**User Safety Recommendations**

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact your local poison control center for emergency medical treatment information.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

**PESTICIDE HANDLING**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/ grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls.
- Chemical resistant gloves, category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all  $\geq 14$  mils.
- Shoes plus socks.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a dry flowable granule that is used for selective post-emergence weed control in SU tolerant canola. The best control is obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. This product should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This product is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to 3 weeks after application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

This product provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of this product may be affected in crops stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, cultural practices, or variations in crop variety. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to this product.

<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>		
Annual knawel	Curly dock	Redroot pigweed
Annual sowthistle	False chamomile	Russian thistle†
Black mustard	Field chickweed	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed
Blue/Purple mustard	Field pennycress	Shepherdspurse
Broadleaf dock	Filaree (redstem, Texas)	Slimleaf lambsquarters
Bur buttercup	Flixweed	Smallflower buttercup
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Green smartweed	Smallseed falseflax
Clasping pepperweed	Kochia†	Stinking chickweed
Coast fiddleneck	Ladysthumb	Stinking mayweed / Dogfennel
Common buckwheat	Lanceleaf sage	Swinecress
Common chickweed	London rocket	Tansymustard
Common groundsel	Mayweed chamomile	Tarweed fiddleneck
Common lambsquarters	Miners lettuce	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common radish	Narrowleaf lambs- quarters	Volunteer lentils
Common ragweed	Nightflowering catchfly	Volunteer peas
Common sunflower	Pennsylvania smartweed	Volunteer sunflower
Corn chamomile	Pineappleweed	Wild buckwheat
Corn gromwell	Prickly lettuce†	Wild chamomile
Corn spurry	Prostrate knotweed	Wild garlic
Cowcockle	Prostrate pigweed	Wild mustard
Cress (mouse-ear)	Redmaids	Wild radish

<b>WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**</b>	
Canada thistle	Mallow (common, little)
Carolina geranium	Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy)
Catchweed bedstraw	Vetch
Cutleaf evening primrose	

\*\*Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.

†Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

This product provides postemergence activity for short term control or partial control of labeled weeds. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed, environmental conditions at the time of and following application, and spray coverage. Best results are obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of this product while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather, drought stress or too wet conditions will be less susceptible.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes\* resistant to this product are known to exist. If weeds listed on this label are not satisfactorily controlled, respray problem areas in a timely and effective manner using a broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action. \*Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of the species, which have a slightly different make-up. Resistant biotypes may look exactly the same as susceptible biotypes. Herbicide-resistant biotypes are able to survive a use rate several times higher than needed to control susceptible biotypes.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until the product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. This product should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0-8.0 allow for optimum stability of this product.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply product spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of this product.

## PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

This product is measured using the product volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by  $\pm 7.5\%$ . For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

## CROP ROTATION

Wheat (including durum), Barley, Triticale and Oat may be replanted anytime after the application of this product.

Cotton can be planted 14 days after the application of this product. Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola can be planted 60 days after the application of this product. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of this product.

## SURFACTANTS

Unless otherwise specified, add a Rotam recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v). If another herbicide is tank mixed with this product to increase the broadleaf weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Rotam representative for a listing of recommended surfactants. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

## GROUND APPLICATION

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

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30 spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40 nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60 spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Raindrop RA nozzles are not recommended for product applications, as weed control performance may be reduced. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

## AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah. Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York. See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label.

## GRAZING

Do not graze livestock in treated areas. In addition, do not feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

## SU TOLERANT CANOLA

(FOR USE ONLY ON SULFONYLUREA TOLERANT CANOLA THAT CONTAINS THE CIBUS SU CANOLA™ TRAIT)

### APPLICATION TIMING

Use 0.3 oz of this product per acre when SU Canola™ is at the 2 to 5 leaf stage of development but prior to the beginning of bolting for control of weeds listed under the WEEDS CONTROLLED table.

### RESTRICTIONS:

- Only for use on canola that contains the Cibus sulfonyurea herbicide tolerant trait (SU Canola™ Trait).
- Do not apply to non-sulfonylurea tolerant canola as severe crop injury or death of the plants may occur.
- Do not exceed more than 0.3 oz of product per acre applied to any one crop of SU tolerant Canola (Cibus SU Canola™) during one growing season.

### Tank Mixtures

Other suitable herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on canola may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this product providing the labeled application timing is the same. Read and follow all manufacturer label instructions for the tank mix partner prior to use. The most restrictive provisions on either label must apply.

For control of grass weeds in SU canola, use 0.3 ozs. per acre of this product with one of the following grass herbicides:

Grass control product	Use Rate
Select	4 to 6 fl oz per acre
Select Max	9 to 12 fl oz per acre
Poast	2.5 pints per acre
Arrow 2EC	6 fl oz per acre
Clethodim 2EC	6 fl oz per acre
Clethodim	6 fl oz per acre
Clethodim 2E	6 fl oz per acre

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

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

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to Spray Drift Management section of label. Continuous agitation is required to keep this product in suspension.

### SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in AFTER SPRAYING THIS PRODUCT section.

## **AT THE END OF THE DAY**

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of this product are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

## **AFTER SPRAYING THIS PRODUCT AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE , OAT and SU TOLERANT CANOLA**

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia\* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. 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 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Rotam-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or Rotam representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

## **Notes:**

1. CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form.
2. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
3. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
4. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
5. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual label.
6. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to product-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## **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 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.

### **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** - The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

### **BOOM HEIGHT**

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### **WIND**

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to 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 GUSTY AND WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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 an 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.

### **AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS**

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

**Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the spray equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assist sprayer is recommended.

## **RESISTANCE**

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to 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. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

## **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

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

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the Precautions and Restrictions listed below:

## **PRECAUTIONS**

- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, triticale, oat or SU Tolerant Canola.
- Rotam recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after product application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

## **RESTRICTIONS**

- Do not use on any other crop other than SU Tolerant Canola.
- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not exceed more than 0.3 oz of product per acre applied to any one crop of SU tolerant Canola (Cibus SU Canola™) during one growing season.
- Do not apply when severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage is evident.
- Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of this product.
- Do not use this product plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Container Disposal (Nonrefillable Container):** Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Offer for recycling, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *Continued*

**Residue Removal:** Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**SPILLS:** For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the CHEMTREC Emergency Response for decontamination procedures.

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC AT 1-800-424-9300**

## **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Rotam North America, Inc. or Seller. To the extent allowed by applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Rotam North America, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Rotam North America, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions for use under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Rotam North America, Inc. and, to the extent allowed by applicable law, **Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

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