

GROUP	4	6	HERBICIDES
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Bison®

FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, FLAX, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) AREAS, AND GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD PRODUCTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2-ethylhexyl ester of 2-methyl-chlorophenoxyacetic acid**	34.0%
Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil* (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzotrile)	31.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS***	34.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Bromoxynil octanoate equivalent to 21.8% of bromoxynil, or not less than 2 lbs. of bromoxynil per gal.

**Equivalent to 21.8% 2-methyl-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 2 lbs. MCPA acid per gal.

***Contains Petroleum Distillate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING AVISO

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

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Do not give any liquid to person.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.

IF IN EYES:

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

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

IF 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may contact 1-877-424-7452 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: The product contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

EPA Reg. No. 9779-347

EPA Est. No. 070989-IA-001

Distributed by
Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589, St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

NET CONTENTS ____ GALS.

LOT NO. _____

1/1020/6

WINFIELD™

AGRISOLUTIONS™

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: May be fatal if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.
Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils gloves.

Additional PPE requirements for mixers and loaders supporting aerial application to rangelands, pasture lands, or noncroplands.

These mixers/loaders also must wear: a chemical-resistant apron and a NIOSH approved particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter with NIOSH approved number prefix TG-84A, or a NIOSH approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filter with NIOSH approval number TC-21C.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the 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. **IMPORTANT:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank. Application from a tractor with a completely enclosed cab or aerial application is required whenever this product is applied to 360 or more acres in a day. The closed systems and enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the 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. To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment. Do not apply to residential, playground, school yard or golf course turf.

APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION must be done by fixed pipe, overhead sprinkler systems or hand moved pipe. If hand moved pipe is used for chemigation, the pipe must not be handled in any way until 24 hours after chemigation has been completed and residues have been flushed from the system. When applying by chemigation, no person may enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle.

DURING AERIAL APPLICATION, human flaggers are prohibited unless in enclosed vehicles. Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, hospitals, shopping areas, etc.)

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. Use with care when applying to areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water. For terrestrial uses, 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

This product contains a chemical that has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

NOTICE

BISON Herbicide contains low volatile ethylhexyl ester of MCPA. At high air or ground surface temperatures, vapors from this product may cause injury to susceptible plants. This fact should be considered when applying BISON.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product. 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). For all crops except turf, the REI is 24 hours. The REI for harvesting sod farm turf is 26 days. The REI for other turf activities is 24 hours. For uses on turf grown for transplanting (e.g. on sod farms), notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

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 nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, viton or barrier laminate, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to the use of this product on non-residential turf grass areas that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Store at temperatures above 3°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using.

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

Container Handling: Use label language appropriate for container size and type.

Nonrefillable containers. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.

Nonrefillable container equal to or less than 5 gallons. 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable container greater than 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container.

Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BISON is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate containing the equivalent of 2 lbs. per gallon of bromoxynil and 2 pounds per gallon of MCPA acid. BISON is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds infesting wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, CRP (Conservation Reserve Program) areas, and grasses grown for seed. Optimum weed control is obtained when BISON is applied to actively growing weed seedlings. BISON is primarily a contact herbicide; therefore, thorough coverage of the weed seedlings is essential for optimum control.

BISON has little residual activity. Therefore, subsequent flushes of weeds will not be controlled by the initial treatment. Generally crops that form a good canopy will help shade subsequent weed flushes. However, certain crops or short-straw varieties, for example, Yaccora Rojo wheat, may not develop the crop canopy fast enough to shade the subsequent flushes of weeds.

Occasional transitory leaf burn may occur. The temporary leaf burn is similar to that seen with liquid fertilizer. Because the activity of BISON is mainly contact, recovery of the crop is generally rapid with no lasting effect. Frequency and amount of leaf burn may be greater when crops are stressed by abrasive winds, cool to cold evening temperatures or mechanical injury, such as that caused by hail, sleet, or insect feeding. To reduce the potential for temporary leaf burn, applications should be made to dry foliage in the recommended spray volumes per acre when weather conditions are not extreme.

MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

2.5 Gallon Containers

It is strongly recommended that special care be taken in mixing and loading this product. Hands should be placed on the container in such a way as to avoid possible drip or splash.

30 Gallon and Bulk Containers

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank.

BISON ALONE: Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water. Begin agitation and add the recommended amount of BISON. Add water to the spray tank to the desired level. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure a uniform spray mixture during application.

TANK MIXTURES: BISON can be applied in tank mixture with many other herbicides and insecticides registered for use on approved crops. 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. Refer to the specific crop section for rate directions and other restrictions.

To apply BISON in mixture with another product, fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and begin agitation. If tank mixing with wettable powder, soluble powder, flowable or dry flowable products, add the powder or flowable product first. After the other herbicide is thoroughly mixed with water, add the directed amount of BISON and add water to the spray tank to the desired level. If tank mixing with other product types, add the BISON first before adding the other product. Always mix one product in water thoroughly before adding another product or compatibility problems may occur. Never mix two products together without first mixing in water.

Maintain sufficient agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture. If spray mixture is allowed to remain without agitation for short periods of time, be sure to agitate until uniformly mixed before application.

If tank mixing with products other than those listed within each crop section, a compatibility test is recommended to ensure satisfactory spray preparation. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. To ensure maximum crop safety and weed control, follow all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in the tank mixture with BISON .

SPRAYABLE LIQUID FERTILIZERS AND SPRAY ADDITIVES

BISON can be applied in combination with sprayable liquid fertilizer or spray additives such as surfactants or crop oil concentrate. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant.

When tank mixing with liquid fertilizer, always add the fertilizer to the spray tank first and agitate thoroughly before adding BISON. Always predetermine the compatibility with liquid fertilizer by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Agitation must be maintained during filling and application operations to ensure that BISON is evenly mixed with the fertilizer. Leaf burn may occur when BISON is applied with liquid fertilizer, but new leaves are not adversely affected.

NOTICE: Fertilizers and spray additives can increase foliage leaf burn when applied with BISON. Do not apply fertilizers or spray additives with BISON if leaf burn is a major concern due to environmental conditions, crop or variety sensitivity to BISON.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

BISON can be applied to registered use areas by ground, aerial and sprinkler irrigation equipment.

GROUND APPLICATION

Use a standard herbicide boom sprayer that provides uniform and accurate application. Sprayer should be equipped with screens no finer than 50 mesh in the nozzle tips and in-line strainers.

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough and uniform spray coverage. For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage use of flat fan nozzles (maximum tip size 8008) with a minimum spray pressure of 40-60 psi are recommended. Other nozzle types and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control. Raindrop® nozzles and flood nozzles are not recommended as weed control with BISON may be reduced. In general a spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) is recommended for optimum spray coverage. A minimum of 5 GPA with a minimum spray pressure of 50 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph may be used with higher speed, low volume ground application if ground terrain, crop and weed density allow effective spray distribution. When using higher speed equipment, a maximum ground speed of 10 mph is suggested if field conditions cause excessive boom movement during application which results in poor spray coverage.

Ground applications made when dry, dusty field conditions exist may provide reduced weed control in wheel track areas. Applications using less than 10 gallons per acre may result in reduced weed control.

When weed infestations are heavy, use of higher spray volumes and spray pressure will be helpful in obtaining uniform weed coverage. When the crop is large enough to interfere with the spray pattern, drop nozzles should be used to obtain uniform weed coverage. If you are unsure of the infestation level or size of crop, consult your local extension service.

Do not apply when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor spray coverage and/or off target spray movement.

Do not apply with nozzle height greater than 4 feet above crop canopy.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Unless otherwise specified on this label use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre and a maximum pressure of 40 psi. A minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre may be used if crop canopy and weed density allow adequate spray coverage. Aerial applications using less than 5 gallons of spray volume per acre may result in reduced weed control.

Human flaggers are prohibited unless in an enclosed vehicle. Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (home, school, hospital, shopping area, etc.).

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Apply only as a medium or coarse spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- 1) The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2) Nozzles must always point backwards parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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 the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Apply only when wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. 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 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 due to 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

BISON Herbicide can be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to small grains (wheat, barley, oats and rye) and grasses grown for seed or sod.

Apply BISON Herbicide through fixed pipe, overhead sprinkler, or hand-moved pipe irrigation systems only. If hand moved pipe is used for chemigation, the pipe must not be handled in any way until 24 hours after chemigation has been completed and residues have been flushed from the system. When applying by chemigation, no person may

enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH AUTOMATED SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Agitation is recommended in the pesticide supply tank when applying the BISON Herbicide.
9. BISON Herbicide should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application with center pivot and continuous lateral move systems. Application of BISON Herbicide should be made during the last 30-45 minutes of the irrigation set with other overhead sprinkler systems.
10. For best performance, set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre.
11. Remove scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.
12. If BISON Herbicide is diluted in the supply tank, fill the tank with half of the water amount desired, add the BISON and then add remaining water amount with agitation. Always dilute with at least 4 parts water to 1 part BISON.
13. Start the sprinklers and then inject BISON Herbicide into the irrigation line. BISON should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line at least 8 feet ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Refer to the BISON Herbicide label for detailed information on application rates and timings.

CHEMIGATION USER PRECAUTIONS

Application of more than 0.5 inch/acre of irrigation water may result in decreased product performance on certain soils.

Do not apply when conditions favor drift, when system connections or fittings leak, or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all the lines and nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

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

Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system.

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

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operations, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

WEED LIST

Postemergence application of BISON Herbicide will control the following weeds when sprayed in the seedling stage. Maximum weed stage of growth is listed under BISON DIRECTIONS.

MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

Annual sowthistle	(<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)
Black mustard	(<i>Brassica nigra</i>)
Black nightshade	(<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)
Common cocklebur	(<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)
Common lambsquarters	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Common tarweed	(<i>Hemizonia congesta</i>)
Cow cockle	(<i>Saponaria vaccaria</i>)
Cutleaf nightshade	(<i>Solanum triflorum</i>)
Eastern black nightshade	(<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>)
Coast fiddleneck	(<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)
Field pennycress	(<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>)
Green smartweed	(<i>Polygonum scabrum</i>)
Hairy nightshade	(<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>)
Horned Poppy	(<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>)
Jimsonweed	(<i>Datura stramonium</i>)
Ladysthumb	(<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>)
Lanceleaf sage	(<i>Salvia reflexa</i>)
London rocket	(<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>)
Marshelder	(<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>)
Pennsylvania smartweed	(<i>Polygonum strumarium</i>)
Pepperweed spp.	(<i>Lepidium app.</i>)
Redroot pigweed	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Russian thistle	(<i>Salsola kali</i>)
Shepherdspurse	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)
Silverleaf nightshade	(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)
Smooth pigweed	(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Spiny pigweed	(<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>)
¹ Sunflower	(<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)
Tall Waterhemp	(<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>)
Tartary buckwheat	(<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>)
Tumble mustard	(<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>)
Wild buckwheat	(<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)
Wild mustard	(<i>Brassica kaber</i>)
Yellow rocket	(<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>)

¹For control of sunflower, delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

Blue (purple) mustard	(<i>Chlorispora tenella</i>)
Common groundsel	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)
Common ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)
Corn chamomile	(<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>)
Corn gromwell	(<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>)
Fumitory	(<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>)
Giant ragweed	(<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)
Hemp sesbania	(<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
Ivyleaf morningglory	(<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>)
Knawel	(<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>)
Kochia	(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)
Mayweed	(<i>Anthemis cotula</i>)
Prostrate knotweed	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)
Puncture vine	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Tall morningglory	(<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>)
Tansy mustard	(<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>)
Tarweed	(<i>Hemizonia spp.</i>)
Velvetleaf	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Volunteer Canola	(<i>Brassica napus</i>)

Wild radish	<i>(Raphanus raphanistrum)</i>
Weeds germinating after spraying will not be controlled.	

WEED SUPPRESSION

Canada thistle	<i>(Cirsium arvense)</i>
BISON Herbicide applied at 1 1/2 pints per acre provides burn down of top growth. Regrowth may occur. Make applications when Canada thistle is 8 inches tall to the bud stage.	

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Note: BISON contains both a Group 4 and a Group 6 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 4 and/or Group 6 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 and/or Group 6 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 and/or Group 6 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by bromoxynil/ MCPA products or other Groups 4 and 6 herbicides.

Effective resistance management can delay resistance:

- Avoid repeated or sequential use of products in the same Group;
- Use tank mixes or premixes from a different Group;
- Use an effective IPM program;
- Monitor [pest, weed, insect, etc.] populations for loss of efficacy;
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or manufacturer for the latest resistance management information;
- Contact the producer to report loss of efficacy.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE BISON DIRECTIONS

PRODUCT	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS		
	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BISON	1 pint/A	Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye throughout the United States. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage and weeds are in growth stages specified under WEEDS.	MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds up to their 8 leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 2 inches in diameter.
	1 1/2 – 2 pints/A		SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 1 inch in diameter.
	2 pints/A		Apply to HENBIT, KNAWEL and MAYWEED up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. Apply to KOCHIA and TANSY MUSTARD for improved control when these weeds exceed the recommended stage of growth or are growing under cool, dry conditions.
	1 - 1 1/2 pints/A	Spring seeded wheat and barley except in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage	MOST SUSCEPTIBLE AND SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds that do not exceed the 8 leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 2 inches in diameter. Apply to KOCHIA up to 2 inches in height
	1 1/2 – 2 pints/A		Apply to KOCHIA that is 2-4 inches in height.

		and when weeds are in growth stages specified under WEEDS.	
	1 pint/A	Spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.	MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 2 inches in diameter.
	1 1/2 – 2 pints/A	Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage and weeds are in growth stages specified under WEEDS.	SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS Apply to weeds up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 1 inch in diameter.
	2 pints/A		Apply to HENBIT, KNAWEL and MAYWEED up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. Apply to KOCHIA and TANSY MUSTARD for improved control when these weeds exceed the recommended stage of growth or are growing under cool, dry conditions.
	Post-harvest 3/4 - 2 pints/A	Make applications following harvest of wheat, barley, oats and rye in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. Do not plant any rotational crop until the following use season.	Apply 3/4 to 1 pint/A to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS up to the 8 leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. Apply 1 1/2 to 2 pints/A to SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS up to the 4 leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. For control of both grasses and broadleaf weeds, tank mix Bison with Roundup® or Roundup + 2,4-D such as Weedone® or Weedar® brand 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.

**WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE
BISON TANK MIXTURE DIRECTIONS**

		APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BISON + MCPE Phenoxy Herbicide *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	3/4 - 2 pints/A + 1/4 - 1/2 pint/A	Apply to spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye from tillering stage, but before boot stage.	For control of MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and SUSCEPTIBLE weeds and improved control of redroot pigweed and kochia. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 3 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Apply to kochia and redroot pigweed up to 2 inches in height or diameter.
BISON + Glean® +	3/4 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 1/6 - 1/3 oz/A	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3-leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Refer to Glean label for crop	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chickweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in

		APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
nonionic surfactant *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	+ 1 qt/100 gal of water	rotation and other restrictions.	diameter, whichever comes first.
BISON + Finesse® + nonionic surfactant *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	3/4 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 1/6 - 1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3-leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Refer to Finesse label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chickweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.
BISON + Ally® + nonionic surfactant *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	3/4 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 1/10 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3-leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Refer to Ally label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chickweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.

		APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BISON + Harmony® Extra + nonionic surfactant *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	3/4 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 3/10 - 1/2 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Winter wheat. Apply from the 3 leaf stage but before the 3 rd node is detectable. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for crop rotation and other restrictions. Spring wheat and barley. Apply after the 3 leaf stage but before the 1st node is detectable. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, chickweed and redroot pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or across, whichever comes first.
BISON + Amber® + nonionic surfactant *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	3/4 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 0.28 - 0.56 oz/A + 0.25% v/v	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3 leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Refer to the Amber label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as henbit, tansy mustard, and pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.
BISON + Express® + nonionic surfactant *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	3/4 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 1/6 - 1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Wheat and barley. Apply from the 3 leaf stage but before the flag is visible. Refer to the Express label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, chickweed, redroot pigweed and suppression of Canada thistle. Apply to annual weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or across, whichever comes first, and to Canada thistle 4 to 8 inches tall with 2 to 6 inches of new growth.
BISON + Curtail® or Curtail M *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	3/4 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 2 pints/A	Apply to wheat and barley after the crop begins to tiller up to the 1st node detectable.	This tank mix improves control of kochia, wild buckwheat and suppression of Canada thistle. Apply to annual broadleaf weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter and to Canada thistle in the rosette to prebud stage.
BISON + metribuzin (Dimetric® DF 75% or Sencor®) *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	1 pint/A + 1/8 - 3/16 pints/A	Winter wheat in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Apply in spring after growth has started and secondary roots with a minimum of 3 to 4 tillers have been established, but before the forming of joints in the stem. Avoid application when crop has experienced winter kill, frost damage, disease or drought.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as chickweed, filaree, henbit. Apply to weeds up to the 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height or diameter, whichever comes first. A recognized authority should be consulted concerning the use of this mixture in your area.

		APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BISON + Assert® *See Tank Mix Precaution below.	1 - 1 1/2 pints/A + 1- 1 1/2 pints/A	Apply to wheat and barley from the 3 leaf stage but before boot stage. Refer to Assert label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix will provide wild oat control in addition to broadleaf weeds. Apply to wild oats at the 1-4 leaf stage and broadleaf weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Use Assert at 1 1/2 pints/A west of the Rocky Mountains or if wild oats have initiated tillering. For spray volumes in excess of 10 GPA, add 0.3 fluid oz of nonionic surfactant for each gallon in excess of 10 GPA.

RESTRICTIONS: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE

- Do not graze treated fields within 45 days after application.
- Do not apply when crops are under moisture stress.
- Do not apply when crop canopy covers the weeds as poor control will result.
- Reduced weed control may occur when weeds are stressed from lack of moisture or cold temperatures.
- Refer to labels of products used in tank mixture for additional restrictions and precautions.
- Do not apply more than 2 pts. (0.5 lbs bromoxynil and 0.5 lbs MCPA acid) per acre in a single growing season.
- Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. of MCPA acid equivalent per acre per year when applying alone or tank mixing with other products that contain MCPA.
- Apply up to boot stage.
- **Plantback Interval** 30 days after the last application, wheat, barley, oats, and rye treated with MCPA may be replanted with any crop specified on an MCPA label or any crop for which a residue tolerance exists for MCPA. For crops not listed on an MCPA label, or on crops for which no residue tolerances for MCPA have been established, a 60 day plantback interval must be observed.

TANK MIX PRECAUTION:

- 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.

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum* only)
BISON DIRECTIONS

		APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
PRODUCT	RATE	CROP	WEEDS
BISON	0.9 pint/A	Apply to flax that is 2 to 8 inches in height. Do not apply Bison to flax during or after the bud stage.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE weeds that do not exceed the 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.

RESTRICTIONS: FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum* only)

- Do not apply if temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F at or 3 days following application or crop injury may occur.
- Unacceptable crop injury may occur following Bison application to flax grown on high organic, peat- type soils.
- Application under high humidity conditions can injure flax.
- Unless otherwise instructed, do not apply Bison with crop oil concentrate, surfactants or nitrogen solutions.
- Do not use on ornamental flax.
- Do not apply more than 1 pt. (0.25 lbs bromoxynil and 0.25 lbs MCPA acid) per acre per year.
- **Plantback Interval:** 30 days after the last application, flax treated with MCPA may be replanted with any crop specified on an MCPA label or any crop for which a residue tolerance exists for MCPA. For crops not listed on an MCPA label, or on crops for which no residue tolerances for MCPA have been established, a 60 day plantback interval must be observed.

**CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS (CRP)
BISON DIRECTIONS**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
BISON	1 - 2 pints/A	Apply to grasses from the 3 leaf stage	Apply 1 pint/ A to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and 1 1/2 - 2 pints/ A to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 8-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.

RESTRICTIONS: CRP AREAS

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed grass to livestock.
- If legumes are included in CRP area planting, severe injury to the legumes could result from treatment with Bison.
- Do not apply more than 2 pts. (0.5 lbs bromoxynil and 0.5 lbs MCPA acid) per acre in a single growing season.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent MCPA per acre per year when applying alone or tank mixing with other products that contain MCPA.

**GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD PRODUCTION
BISON DIRECTIONS
Seedling and Established Grasses**

PRODUCT	RATE/A	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS		
		RATE/1000 sq. ft	CROP	WEEDS
BISON	1 - 2 pints/A	0.375 - 0.75 fl. oz.	<p>Apply to established and newly seeded grasses grown for seed or sod production before the boot stage.</p> <p>Established grasses tolerant to Bison include bentgrasses, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, ryegrasses, Bermuda grass, St. Augustine grass and zoysiagrass. Bison may also be used on seedling grasses such as Merion, Park, Delta, or common Kentucky bluegrasses, Pennlawn, chewings, Illahee, or Alta fescues, orchard grass, Highland, Seaside, or Astoria bentgrasses, perennial ryegrasses, Bahiagrass and zoysiagrass.</p>	<p>Refer to the WEED LIST for a listing of susceptible broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Optimal control will be obtained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).</p>

PRODUCT	RATE/A	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS		
		RATE/1000 sq. ft	CROP	WEEDS
BISON (Cont'd)	Chemigation 2 pints/A	0.75 fl. oz.	<p>Apply to established and newly seeded grasses grown for seed or sod production before the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.</p> <p>Established grasses tolerant to Bison include bentgrasses, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, ryegrasses, Bermuda grass, St. Augustine grass and zoysiagrass. Bison may also be used on seedling grasses such as Merion, Park, Delta, or common Kentucky bluegrasses, Pennlawn, chewings, Illahee, or Alta fescues, orchard grass, Highland, Seaside, or Astoria bentgrasses, perennial ryegrasses, Bahiagrass and zoysiagrass.</p>	

RESTRICTIONS: Grasses grown for seed or sod production

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grasses to livestock.
- Do not apply Bison to grasses grown for seed or sod production with backpack or hand-held equipment.
- Do not apply more than 2 pts. (0.5 lbs bromoxynil and 0.5 lbs MCPA acid) per acre in a single growing season.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent MCPA per acre per year when applying alone or tank mixing with other products that contain MCPA.
- For crops on this label or crops with an established MCPA tolerance there is a 30 day PBI. For all other crops there is a 60 day PBI.

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