

GROUP 27 HERBICIDE

HELM

ARGOS

H E R B I C I D E

For Control of Annual Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn, Seed Corn,
Yellow Popcorn, Sweet Corn, and Other Listed Crops.

Active Ingredient:

Mesotrione.....40.0%

Other Ingredients:60.0%

TOTAL100.0%

* Contains 4 lbs. of mesotrione active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 74530-71

EPA Est No. 39578-TX-001

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and
Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

Manufactured by:

HELM AGRO US, Inc. 401 E Jackson St. • Suite 1400 • Tampa, Florida 33602

FIRST AID

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

HOT LINE

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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 Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Surface water advisory:

Mesotrione can contaminate water through spray drift. This product has a high potential for runoff for several weeks after application.

Areas prone to contamination include:

- Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product.
- A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff.
- Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.
- Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT store or use near heat or open flame. DO NOT mix/allow coming into contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard 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 enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

RESISTANCE

ARGOS HERBICIDE is a Group 27 Herbicide containing the active ingredient mesotrione.

To prevent the risk of weeds developing resistance to ARGOS HERBICIDE, always apply this product at the recommended rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than recommended label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner.

The development of herbicide resistance is well understood, however it is not easily predicted. 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.

Herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area 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.

If herbicide resistance should develop in the area to Group 27 herbicides, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application techniques, improper use rates, improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain of weeds may have developed. To reduce the potential for weed resistance use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action.

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf weed species with resistance to triazines, glyphosate, PPO, HPPD and ALS inhibiting herbicides are known to exist. Performance of ARGOS HERBICIDE is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to triazines, glyphosate, PPO or ALS inhibiting herbicides.

In corn to prevent the risk of weeds developing resistance to ARGOS HERBICIDE always use full labeled rates. If applying ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence after a Mesotrione containing preemergence herbicide, always tankmix with atrazine. No more than 0.24 lb. of mesotrione active ingredient must be applied per acre of corn per year (equivalent of 7.7 fl. oz. per acre per year of ARGOS HERBICIDE). If additional herbicide must be applied, use a different mode of action, i.e., other than an HPPD inhibitor (Group 27 Herbicide), ARGOS HERBICIDE must be applied at full label rates to help prevent selection for, or population shifts toward, marginally tolerant weed species and/or species biotypes.

For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT

When the use of a herbicide is required ARGOS HERBICIDE should be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy. Common practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ARGOS HERBICIDE is a selective systemic preemergence and postemergence herbicide for the contact and residual control of broadleaf weeds in listed crops. When used preemergence, weeds absorb the product through the soil during emergence. Pre-emergence activity of ARGOS HERBICIDE may be reduced in dry conditions following application. If adequate moisture (0.25 inches) is not received within 7-10 days after a preemergence application, where appropriate, rotary hoeing is suggested to activate the herbicide. When used postemergence, susceptible weeds absorb the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth shortly after application. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 2 weeks. The product is absorbed through the soil and/or by the foliage of emerged weeds.

ARGOS HERBICIDE is not effective for the control of many grass weeds. Preemergence grass herbicides or postemergence grass herbicides may be tank mixed with ARGOS HERBICIDE to broaden the spectrum of weed control in corn (see appropriate section of label for this information). ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied postemergence following a preemergence grass herbicide application. ARGOS HERBICIDE may also be used in combination with a burndown herbicide, prior to planting, to provide added burndown and residual weed control in field corn, seed corn, yellow popcorn, and sweet corn.

Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with ARGOS HERBICIDE.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Weed control may be reduced or delayed if weeds are not actively growing. Treating weeds under stress may result in decreased control. Weed growth may be reduced due to numerous stress factors including: drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures. Weed escapes or regrowth may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of ARGOS HERBICIDE is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.

Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if:

- ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied postemergence to corn that was treated with Counter® or Lorsban®.
- ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied foliar postemergence to corn in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied foliar postemergence within 7 days before or 7 days after ARGOS HERBICIDE application.
- ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied with pyrethroid type insecticides (e.g., Warrior®).

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** cultivate corn within 7 days before or after an ARGOS HERBICIDE application as weed control from the ARGOS HERBICIDE application may be reduced.
- **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section on the label.
- **DO NOT** apply this product with suspension fertilizers as the carrier.

- **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence in a tank mix with emulsifiable concentrate grass herbicides, unless specifically addressed under one of the tank mix sections of this label, or injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** use aerial application to apply ARGOS HERBICIDE unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section on the label.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

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

Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift to non-target areas. Drift may result in injury to adjacent crops and vegetation. To avoid spray drift, **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet sizes will also reduce spray drift.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce spray 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. Refer to the Aerial Application section for specific instructions regarding droplet size.

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 rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

ADDITIONAL SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS

RESTRICTIONS:

- ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied aerially only to corn and sugarcane.
- For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor. For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with effective weed control and flight safety.

For best results, each specific aerial application vehicle used should be quantifiably pattern test pattern tested for aerial application of ARGOS HERBICIDE initially and every year thereafter.

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.

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.).

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

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

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.

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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

This product 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).

ROTATIONAL CROPS

When ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop rotation intervals listed below. If ARGOS HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval.

Time Interval between ARGOS HERBICIDE Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

ANYTIME

Asparagus
Corn (all types)
Cranberry
Flax
Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed
Millet, pearl
Oats
Rhubarb
Ryegrass (perennial and annual) grown for seed
Sorghum (grain and sweet)
Sugarcane
Tall fescue grown for seed

4 MONTHS

Small grain cereals including wheat, barley and rye

10 MONTHS

Alfalfa
Blueberry
Canola
Cotton
Currant
Lingonberry
Okra
Peanuts
Peas*, **
Potato
Rice
Snap beans*, **
Soybeans
Sunflowers
Tobacco

18 MONTHS

Cucurbits
Dry beans
Red clover
Sugar beets
All other rotational crops

* Plant these rotational crops only if the following criteria below have been met. If all criteria are not met, plant peas and snap beans a minimum of 18 months following ARGOS HERBICIDE application.

- A minimum of 20" of rainfall plus irrigation has been received between application and planting of the rotational crop.
- Soil pH is 6.0 or greater.
- Application of ARGOS HERBICIDE at 3 fl. oz./A or less applied no later than June 30th the year preceding rotational crop planting.
- No other HPPD herbicides (e.g. Callisto®, Callisto® Xtra, ARGOS HERBICIDE, Halex® GT, Lexar® EZ, Lumax® EZ, Zemax®, Armezon™, Balance® Flexx, Capreno®, Corvus®, Impact®, or Laudis®) were applied the year prior to planting peas and snap beans.

** Do not plant peas or snap beans on sand, sandy loam or loamy sand soils in Minnesota or Wisconsin.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PREEMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE preemergence with a carrier volume of 10-60 gals./A using water or liquid fertilizer (excluding suspension fertilizers) as the carrier.

Accurate and uniform application should be made using spray nozzles that are uniformly spaced, and of the same type and size. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Maintain a spray pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles.

Ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

POSTEMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence in a spray volume of 10-30 gals./A using water as the carrier. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gals.

Accurate and uniform application should be made using spray nozzles that are uniformly spaced, and of the same type and size. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Good spray coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications must be at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.

Maintain a spray pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles.

Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum postemergence coverage. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications.

Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.

Ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

AERIAL APPLICATION

RESTRICTIONS:

- ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied aerially only to corn and sugarcane.
- For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied aerially for preemergence or postemergence weed control in corn only in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas. ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied aerially for preemergence or postemergence weed control in sugarcane only in the following states: Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Aerial applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

Refer to the use directions section of each crop section for specific adjuvant recommendations.

The following adjuvant recommendations are intended primarily for ARGOS HERBICIDE use in corn.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO FIELD CORN AND SEED CORN

Add COC (crop oil concentrate) to the spray solution at the rate of 1.0 gal./100 gals. of water (1.0% v/v). for postemergence applications. The use of a NIS (nonionic surfactant) at 1 qt./100 gallons of water (0.25% v/v) instead of COC is allowed, BUT the weed control achieved with COC is consistently better than that achieved with NIS. In addition to COC, always add spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) to the spray solution at a rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at 8.5 lb./100 gals. of spray solution, except if precluded elsewhere on this label or by a supplemental ARGOS HERBICIDE label.

MSO (Methylated seed oil) adjuvants or MSO blend adjuvants for postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE should not be used as severe crop injury may result. DO NOT use MSO adjuvants for postemergence use unless directed for a specific tank mix under the ARGOS HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES FOR CORN section of this label, or unless permitted by a supplemental ARGOS HERBICIDE label.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO SWEET CORN AND YELLOW POPCORN

DO NOT add UAN or AMS when making postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to yellow popcorn or sweet corn as severe crop injury may occur. To minimize the risk of crop injury, postemergence applications to yellow popcorn and sweet corn should use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) instead of a crop oil concentrate (COC). COC may be used and it will increase the level of weed control achieved, especially under dry growing conditions, BUT the risk of crop injury is increased significantly under lush growing conditions. Atrazine should be tankmixed with ARGOS HERBICIDE wherever rotational or local atrazine restrictions allow for optimum control.

PREEMERGENCE ADJUVANTS

The use of any adjuvant for agricultural use is permitted for ARGOS HERBICIDE preplant or preemergence applications when weeds are present. MSO type adjuvants are typically better than COC type adjuvants, which are typically better than NIS type adjuvants for enhancing weed control in these situations. UAN or AMS may be added and typically provides better weed control than not adding one of these. If ARGOS HERBICIDE is being tank mixed with another registered preemergence or burndown herbicide, refer to the tank mix partner label for adjuvant precautions and restrictions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Cleaning Equipment after ARGOS HERBICIDE Application

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than labeled crops. Mix only as much spray solution as needed.

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a cleaning solution of 1gal. of household ammonia per 25 gals. of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used.
3. Clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution using a pressure washer. Make sure to thoroughly wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
4. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
5. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner.
6. Repeat steps 2-5.
7. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

MIXING PROCEDURES

Crop Use Directions sections of this label contain information on recommended tank mixes. When tank mixes are recommended, branded products acceptable for tank mixes are listed.

Always refer to labels of other pesticide products for mixing directions and precautions which may differ from those outlined here. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates for ARGOS HERBICIDE or tankmix partners. DO NOT mix ARGOS HERBICIDE with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not tankmix ARGOS HERBICIDE with any other insecticide, fungicide, fertilizer solution, or adjuvant not recommended on the label without testing compatibility, as poor mixing may result. It is recommended that the compatibility of any tank mix combination be tested on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank mixing.

Mixing Instructions

1. Only use sprayers in good running condition with good agitation. Make sure the sprayer is cleaned according to instructions on label of the product used prior to ARGOS HERBICIDE. For postemergence applications, use only clean water for the spray solution.
2. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. Screens finer than 50-mesh should not be used.
3. Liquid fertilizer (excluding suspension fertilizers) may be used as the carrier for preemergence applications.
4. For postemergence applications, use only clean water for the spray solution.
5. Begin filling sprayer tank or premix tank with clean water and engage agitator. Agitation must be continued throughout the entire mixing and spraying procedure.
6. When the sprayer or premix tank is half full of water, add AMS and agitate until completely dispersed.
7. Add ARGOS HERBICIDE slowly and agitate until completely dissolved. Wait at least 1 minute after the last of the ARGOS HERBICIDE has been added to the tank to allow for complete dispersion. When using cold water from sources such as deep drilled wells, a longer agitation period may be required to disperse ARGOS HERBICIDE.
8. If tank mixing, add the tank mix product next.
9. Finally, add adjuvant and UAN, if needed, and then continue to fill tank to desired level with water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

ARGOS HERBICIDE applied as directed in this label will control or partially control the weeds listed in:

Table 1 - Weeds Controlled With Preemergence Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE

and

Table 2 - Weeds Controlled With Postemergence Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can either mean erratic control (poor to good) or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

Dry weather following preemergence application of ARGOS HERBICIDE may reduce residual weed control. If irrigation is available, apply ½ to 1 inch of water after preemergence application. If irrigation is not available, a shallow uniform cultivation is recommended as soon as weeds emerge.

For best postemergence results, apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to actively growing weeds.

ARGOS HERBICIDE applied alone or in mixture with atrazine will not provide consistent or effective control of weeds identified as resistant to postemergence HPPD inhibiting herbicides. Refer to the crop sections on this label for specific rates and use directions.

Table 1 - Weeds Controlled With Preemergence Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE

| Common Name | Scientific Name | ARGOS HERBICIDE- Alone | ARGOS HERBICIDE+ Atrazine* |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amaranth, palmer | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | C | C |
| Amaranth, powell | <i>Amaranthus powellii</i> | C | C |
| Amaranth, spiny | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | C | C |
| Broadleaf signalgrass | <i>Urochloa platyphylla</i> | PC | PC |
| Buffalobur | <i>Solanum rostratum</i> | C | C |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mullugo verticillata</i> | C | C |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | C | C |
| Cocklebur, common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | PC | C |
| Crabgrass, large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | PC | PC |
| Galinsoga | <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> | C | C |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | C | C |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | PC | C |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | C | C |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | PC | C |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | PC | C |
| Morningglory, pitted | <i>Ipomoea lacunose</i> | PC | C |
| Nightshade, eastern black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | C | C |
| Nightshade, hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | C | C |
| Ragweed, common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | C | C |
| Ragweed, giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | PC | C |
| Smartweed, ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | C | C |
| Smartweed, pale | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> | C | C |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | C | C |
| Sunflower, common | <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | PC | C |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | C | C |
| Waterhemp, common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | C | C |
| Waterhemp, tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | C | C |

* ARGOS HERBICIDE tank mixture with atrazine is approved only for use on corn, grain sorghum and sugarcane. Refer to the crop sections on this label for specific use directions.

C = Control PC = Partial Control

Table 2 - Weeds Controlled With Postemergence Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE

| Common Name | Scientific Name | ARGOS HERBICIDE | ARGOS HERBICIDE |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | 3 fl. oz./A | 2.5 - 3.0 fl. oz./A + Atrazine* |
| | | Apply to Weeds <5 inches Tall** | |
| Amaranth, palmer | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | PC*** | C*** |
| Amaranth, powell | <i>Amaranthus powellii</i> | C | C |
| Amaranth, spiny | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | C | C |
| Atriplex | <i>Chenopodium orach</i> | C | C |
| Broadleaf signalgrass | <i>Urochloa platyphylla</i> | C*** | C*** |
| Buckwheat, wild | <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> | PC | PC |
| Buffalobur | <i>Solanum rostratum</i> | C | C |
| Burcucumber | <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> | PC | C*** |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mullugo verticillata</i> | C | C |
| Carrot, wild | <i>Daucus carota</i> | PC | C |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | C | C |
| Cocklebur, common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | C | C |
| Crabgrass, large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | C*** | C*** |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | NC | PC |
| Dock, curly | <i>Rumex crispus</i> | PC | PC |
| Galinsoga | <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> | C | C |
| Hemp | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> | C | C |
| Horsenettle | <i>Solanum carolinense</i> | PC | C |
| Horseweed (marestail) | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | PC | C |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | C | C |
| Knotweed, prostrate | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | PC | PC |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | PC*** | C*** |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | C | C |
| Mallow, Venice | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | NC | C |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | PC | C |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | PC | C |
| Morningglory, pitted | <i>Ipomoea lacunose</i> | PC | C |
| Mustard, wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | C | C |
| Nightshade, black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | C | C |
| Nightshade, eastern black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | C | C |
| Nightshade, hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | C | C |

(continued)

Table 2 - Weeds Controlled With Postemergence Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE (continued)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | ARGOS HERBICIDE 3 fl. oz./A | ARGOS HERBICIDE 2.5 - 3.0 fl. oz./A + Atrazine* |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> | PC | PC |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | C | C |
| Pokeweed, common | <i>Phytolacca americana</i> | PC | PC |
| Potatoes, volunteer | <i>Solanum spp.</i> | C | C |
| Pusley, Florida | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | C*** | C*** |
| Ragweed, common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | PC | C |
| Ragweed, giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | C*** | C |
| Sesbania, hemp | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | C | C |
| Sida, prickly (teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | NC | C*** |
| Smartweed, ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | C*** | C |
| Smartweed, pale | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> | C*** | C |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | C*** | C |
| Sunflower, common | <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | C | C |
| Thistle, Canada | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | NC | PC |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | C | C |
| Waterhemp, common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | C*** | C |
| Waterhemp, tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | C*** | C |

* ARGOS HERBICIDE tank mixture with atrazine is approved only for use on corn, grain sorghum and sugarcane.

**Under certain situations weeds can be controlled at larger than listed sizes, however to protect crop yield, manage weed resistance and provide consistent control, treat weeds before they exceed 5 inches in height.

***Apply before weed exceeds 3 inches in height.

C = Control PC = Partial Control NC = Not Controlled

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Corn – Field Corn, Seed Corn, Yellow Popcorn and Sweet Corn

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied by ground for preemergence or postemergence weed control in field corn, seed corn, yellow popcorn, and sweet corn.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied aerially for preemergence or postemergence weed control in corn only in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas.

For use on inbred lines, refer to seed company recommendations.

For postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE in yellow popcorn or sweet corn, use the following special adjuvant restrictions.

DO NOT add UAN or AMS when making postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to yellow popcorn or sweet corn, or severe crop injury may occur.

To minimize the risk of crop injury, postemergence applications to yellow popcorn and sweet corn should use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) instead of a crop oil concentrate (COC). A COC may be used, and will increase the level of weed control achieved, especially under dry growing conditions, but the risk of crop injury is increased significantly under lush growing conditions. For optimum control, the addition of atrazine is recommended wherever rotational or local atrazine restrictions allow.

Postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE can cause crop bleaching in some yellow popcorn and sweet corn hybrids. This crop bleaching is typically transitory and does not effect on final yield or quality. Herbicide sensitivity in yellow popcorn and sweet corn varies widely, and all yellow popcorn and sweet corn hybrids have not been tested. Contact your popcorn or sweet corn company representative, fieldman, or University Specialist about hybrid recommendations before making a postemergence application of ARGOS HERBICIDE to yellow popcorn or sweet corn. DO NOT include UAN or AMS (nitrogen based adjuvants) when making postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to yellow popcorn or sweet corn.

Temporary crop response - transient bleaching - from postemergence applications to field corn may occur when the crop is suffering from stress or is under extreme weather conditions. Field corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE for the control of broadleaf and grass weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2 above. Corn may be treated up to 30 inches tall or up to the 8-leaf stage of corn growth.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 7.7 fl. oz. (0.24 lb. mesotrione active ingredient) of ARGOS HERBICIDE per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.0 fl. oz. (0.094 lb. a.i./A) in a single postemergence application.
- **DO NOT** make the second application of ARGOS HERBICIDE within 14 days of the first application.
- **DO NOT** include UAN or AMS (nitrogen based adjuvants) (I) when making postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to yellow popcorn or sweet corn.
- **DO NOT** feed or harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn.

ARGOS HERBICIDE USED ALONE – PREEMERGENCE

RATE: Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE alone at 6.0-7.7 fl. oz./A (0.188-0.24 lb. a.i./A) by ground sprayers.

SPRAY VOLUME: Use a spray volume of 10-30 gals. of water (up to 80 gals. if applied with liquid fertilizers) per acre for broadleaf weed control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: For a list of weeds controlled, refer to Table 1.

TANKMIXES: ARGOS HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with preemergence grass herbicides for grass control.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides for improved spectrum of weed control in **Burndown** and **Preemergence** applications. Additionally these tank mixtures may be used to include different site of action herbicide to help control or manage the development of resistant weed biotypes.

Burndown Tank Mixtures in Corn

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be used in tank mixes with other registered herbicides for burndown plus residual weed control.

To improved broadleaf weed control with limited residual control prior to planting corn and before corn emergence apply ARGOS HERBICIDE at 3.0 fl. oz./A in tank mixes with the following products: Gramoxone® brands, Roundup® brands, Touchdown® brands, dicamba brands (e.g. Banvel®) and/or 2,4-D.

For greater residual control, use 6.0-7.7 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE with the above products. Use the adjuvant system recommended by the burndown herbicide. Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

Preemergence Tank Mixtures in Corn

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied at a rate of 5.3-7.7 fl. oz./A in tank mixture with other registered herbicides listed in Table 3 for preemergence residual weed control. Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled. Refer to Table 1 for a list of weeds controlled by ARGOS HERBICIDE plus AAtrex® applied preemergence.

Table 3 - ARGOS HERBICIDE Tank Mixtures for Preemergence Application in Corn

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| AAtrex | FulTime® |
| Bicep Lite II Magnum® | Harness® |
| Bicep II Magnum® | Harness Xtra® |
| Cinch® | Harness Xtra® 5.6L |
| Cinch® ATZ | Keystone® |
| Cinch® ATZ Lite | Keystone® LA |
| Degree® | Outlook® |
| Degree Xtra® | Prowl® |
| Dual II Magnum® | Surpass® EC |
| Expert® | TopNotch® |

Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

ARGOS HERBICIDE USED ALONE – POSTEMERGENCE

RATE: Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE at 3.0 fl. oz./A per application.

ADJUVANT: Always add an appropriate adjuvant to the spray tank (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section of this label).

SPRAY VOLUME: Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence in a spray volume of 10-30 gals./A using water as the carrier. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gals.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: For a list of weeds controlled, refer to Table 2. Apply to actively growing weeds for best results. Susceptible weeds which emerge soon after application of ARGOS HERBICIDE may be controlled after they absorb the herbicide from the soil. Most grass weeds will not be controlled by ARGOS HERBICIDE.

TANKMIXES: ARGOS HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with numerous tankmix partners. Refer to the postemergence tank mix section for a list of partners and use instructions.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS: Two postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE may be made with the following restrictions:

- Only one postemergence application may be made if ARGOS HERBICIDE has been applied preemergence.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of two applications per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of 7.7 fl. oz./A (0.24 lb. a.i./A) of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.

- **DO NOT** make the second application within 14 days of the first application.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of 6.0 fl. oz./A (0.19 lb. a.i./A) for the two postemergence applications.
- **DO NOT** harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.

Application of ARGOS HERBICIDE at rates less than 3.0 fl. oz./A (0.094 lb. a.i./A) postemergence may result in incomplete weed control and loss of residual control.

If ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied postemergence to ground that received a preemergence application of a mesotrione-containing herbicide, atrazine must be tank mixed with ARGOS HERBICIDE.

When atrazine is mixed with ARGOS HERBICIDE, do not apply to corn that is more than 12 inches in height.

Corn may be treated up to 30 inches tall or up to the 8-leaf stage of corn growth.

Postemergence Tank Mixtures in Corn

The tank mixtures with ARGOS HERBICIDE identified in Table 4 may be applied postemergence to corn. Unless specified otherwise on this label or a supplemental label, do not apply ARGOS HERBICIDE at less than 3.0 fl. oz./A. Loss of residual control is likely to result if postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE at rates less than 3.0 fl. oz. (0.094 lb. ai/A) are used. Always add an appropriate adjuvant to the spray tank (see the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section of this label). Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled. Not all of the tank mix pesticides listed are registered for use on all corn types (field corn, yellow popcorn, or sweet corn).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence in a tank mix with emulsifiable concentrate grass herbicides, unless specifically addressed under one of the tank mix sections of this label, or injury may occur.

Table 4 - ARGOS HERBICIDE Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Application in Corn

| Tank Mix Partner | Directions |
|---|--|
| AAtrex® 4L or AAtrex® Nine-O® | Refer to Table 2 on this label for application rates and weeds controlled. |
| Accent® or Accent® Q | Use this mixture for additional grass control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Basagran® | Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Basis® or Basis Gold® | Use this mixture for additional weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Bicep II Magnum or Bicep Lite II Magnum | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When using these tank mixtures, it is recommended to leave the UAN or AMS (nitrogen based adjuvant) out of the mixture. Alternatively apply as a post-directed spray to minimize contact with crop foliage. 2) To decrease the risk of crop injury, leave out the COC (crop oil concentrate), or replace it with a NIS (nonionic surfactant). 3) In all cases, the control of emerged weeds may be reduced due to less than optimum adjuvant effect or weed coverage. |
| Buctril® or Moxy® | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use this mixture for additional broadleaf weed control. 2) Add Buctril (2 lb./gal.) or Moxy (2 lb./gal.) at a rate up to 6 fl. oz./A. 3) Add Buctril (4 lb./gal.) at a rate up to 3 fl. oz./A. |

(continued)

Table 4 - ARGOS HERBICIDE Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Application in Corn *(continued)*

| Tank Mix Partner | Directions |
|---|--|
| Expert | 1) For use only in glyphosate tolerant corn (e.g. Agrisure® GT, Roundup Ready®). 2) Application of this mixture to a corn hybrid that is not glyphosate tolerant will result in crop death. 3) Do not add UAN or MSO (urea ammonium nitrate or methylated seed oil) type adjuvants to this tank mixture or crop injury may occur. |
| Ignite® or Ignite® 280 SL | 1) Use this tank mixture only on corn designated as LibertyLink® or warranted as being tolerant to glufosinate. 2) Application of this mixture to a corn hybrid that is not glufosinate tolerant will result in severe crop injury or death. 3) Do not use COC (crop oil concentrate) as an adjuvant for this mixture or severe crop injury may occur. |
| Lightning® | 1) For use only on corn designated as Clearfield® corn or warranted by BASF as being tolerant to Lightning Herbicide. 2) Application of this mixture to a corn hybrid that is not Lightning tolerant will result in severe crop injury or death. 3) Do not use a MSO (Methylated Seed Oil), or an MSO blend with this mixture or severe crop injury may result. |
| Northstar® | Use this mixture for additional weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Peak® | Use this mixture for additional weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Spirit® | Use this mixture for additional weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Steadfast®, Steadfast® ATZ or Steadfast® Q | Use this mixture for additional weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Stout® | Use this mixture for additional weed control. Refer to product label for list of weeds controlled. |
| Touchdown, Roundup, or Solo glyphosate products | 1) For use only in glyphosate tolerant corn (e.g. Agrisure GT, Roundup Ready). 2) Application of this mixture to a corn hybrid that is not glyphosate tolerant will result in crop death. 3) Add spray-grade AMS (ammonium sulfate) at a rate that delivers 8.5-17.0 lbs. of AMS/100 gallons of water. 4) If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a NIS (non-ionic surfactant) at 0.25-0.5% v/v (1-2 quart/100 gallons). 5) Do not add UAN or COC or MSO (urea ammonium nitrate, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil) type adjuvants to this tank mixture or crop injury may occur. |

Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

ASPARAGUS

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a broadcast or banded application at a rate of 3.0-7.7 fl. oz./A to asparagus as a spring application prior to spear emergence, as a post-harvest application (after final harvest), or both. For banded applications, the application must be made to account for band width, i.e. to deliver 3.0-7.7 fl. oz. per treated acre.

Use the 6.0-7.7 fl. oz./A rate for preemergence control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 1. For the best preemergence weed control with spring applications, ARGOS HERBICIDE must be applied after fern mowing, disking or other tillage operation but prior to asparagus spear emergence.

Use the 3.0 fl. oz./A rate for postemergence control or partial control of the emerged weeds listed in Table 2.

When making post-harvest applications, the rate applied preemergence in the spring must be taken into account so as not to exceed the 7.7 fl. oz./A/year rate limit. Postharvest applications must be made in a way that minimizes contact with any asparagus spears or ferns and maximizes contact with the weeds and/or soil, e.g. by using a directed or semi-directed type application, or crop injury may occur. With postharvest applications, the use of an adjuvant will increase the risk of crop injury. If weeds are emerged at the time of the ARGOS HERBICIDE application, the addition of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v or a NIS (nonionic surfactant) at the rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (urea ammonium nitrate e.g. 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% v/v or AMS (ammonium sulfate) at the rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution may be added for improved burndown of emerged weeds. If weeds have not yet emerged, no adjuvant is recommended.

Restrictions:

1. Do not apply more than 7.7 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
2. Do not make more than two ARGOS HERBICIDE applications per year.

BLUEGRASS, RYEGRASS (ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL) AND TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied to bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, or tall fescue grown for seed. ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied as a preemergence application to bare soil (new seeding) or as a postemergence application to an emerged grass crop.

Preemergence Application: ARGOS HERBICIDE application must be made prior to crop and weed emergence. Apply as a broadcast, surface spray at a rate of 6.0 fl. oz./A to newly seeded crop. The risk of injury from ARGOS HERBICIDE may increase as the newly seeded grass crop emerges if the area receives rainfall or is irrigated. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerged grass leaves, or in extreme conditions, stunting may occur. For a list of preemergence weeds controlled or partially controlled see Table 1. In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, ARGOS HERBICIDE applied preemergence will control mannagrass.

Postemergence Application: Apply as a broadcast postemergence spray at a rate of 3.0-6.0 fl. oz./A to emerged bluegrass, perennial ryegrass or tall fescue grown for seed. Use the 3.0 fl. oz./A rate for postemergence control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 2. In addition to the weeds listed in Table 2, ARGOS HERBICIDE applied postemergence will control mannagrass (up to 3 tillers). Use the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate for postemergence weed control plus extended residual weed control. The addition of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended. Temporary bleaching of the grass crop may result as postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE.

In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (urea ammonium nitrate e.g. 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% v/v or AMS (ammonium sulfate) at the rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution may be added for improved control of emerged weeds. The addition of UAN or AMS will improve consistency of postemergence weed control but will also increase the risk of grass crop injury, especially at rates greater than 3.0 fl. oz./A. If grass crop injury is a concern, do not add UAN or AMS to the spray solution. Tank mixing other pesticides with ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence may increase the risk of crop injury. Avoid adding pesticides with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) type formulations to ARGOS HERBICIDE for applications made postemergence to the crop as they may increase grass crop injury.

Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** make more than two applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz./A in a single application and not more than 9 fl.oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
- 3) **DO NOT** harvest the grass crop for seed or straw within 60 days following the application of ARGOS HERBICIDE.
- 4) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated areas within 14 days following harvest of seed or straw and at least 74 days after application of ARGOS HERBICIDE.
- 5) Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to grasses grown for seed species not listed on this label may result in severe injury.

BUSH AND CANEBERRIES (CROP GROUP 13-07A and 13-07B)

Note: Not all cultivars and types of berries included within the Environmental Protection Agencies definition of bush and caneberreries (Crop Subgroups 13-07A and 13-07B) have been tested and shown to have adequate crop safety to mesotrione herbicides. Those that have been tested, and are believed to be reasonably fit, are listed below along with use directions for that crop. If mesotrione is used on bush or caneberreries not listed below, severe crop injury may occur.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-bloom post-directed spray in the following bush and caneberreries: high bush blueberry, lingonberry, red currant, black currant, black raspberry, red raspberry, and blackberry. Weeds controlled are listed in Tables 1 and 2. ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied in bush or caneberreries at a rate up to 6 fl. oz./A. If a split application weed control program is desired, apply 3 fl. oz./A followed by 3 fl. oz./A. The use of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is recommended, but avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to bush or caneberry leaves. **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to bush or caneberreries after the onset of the bloom stage or illegal residues may occur.

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE in low bush blueberries only in the non-bearing year. This application may be a broadcast application. Apply up to 6 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE in a single application, or 3 fl. oz./A followed by 3 fl. oz./A if used in a split application program. **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl.oz./A in total per year. **DO NOT** make split applications at intervals closer than 14 days apart. The use of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at 1% v/v is recommended.

Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE during dry weather conditions and/or temperatures above 85° may cause injury to low bush blueberries. Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE may cause yellowing or necrosis of leaves and under severe conditions. Leaf drop may occur in some varieties - especially on "Sourtop" variety blueberries.

Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per crop per year.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz./A in total per year.
- 3) **DO NOT** make split applications at intervals closer than 14 days apart.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply to bush or caneberreries after the onset of the bloom stage.

CITRUS FRUIT, STONE FRUIT AND TREE NUTS

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be used for postemergence and residual control of weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2 in the following crops.

Citrus fruit - citrus hybrids, grapefruit, lemon, lime, sour orange, sweet orange, tangelo, tangerine (Mandarin), cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Stone fruit - nectarine, plum, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Tree nuts - almond, hazelnut (filbert), pecan, pistachio, black walnut, English walnut, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Precautions:

1. Avoid crop injury by applying the spray to the grove or orchard floor and to the weeds, while avoiding contact with crop foliage, stems or fruit.
2. Contact of ARGOS HERBICIDE with crop can result in bleaching injury that is typically temporary.
3. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
4. Specified rates are based on broadcast treatment. For band applications around trees in fruit or nut plantings, reduce the broadcast rate of ARGOS HERBICIDE and carrier per acre in proportion to the area actually sprayed. (See Banded Applications Section)

Restrictions:

1. Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE only to stone fruit and nut trees that have been established for a minimum of 12 months. ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied in citrus trees or plantings that are less than 12 months old and are exhibiting normal growth and vigor.
2. **DO NOT** apply in stressed orchards - stressed due to poor weather or other abiotic factors.
3. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 12 fl oz per acre (0.376 lb ai/A) of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year or in a 12-month period.
4. **DO NOT** exceed 6 fl oz per acre (0.188 lb ai/A) of ARGOS HERBICIDE for the first application.
5. **DO NOT** exceed 3 applications per year or in a 12-month period.
6. Allow at least 5 months between applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE at 6 fl oz/A and at least 6 weeks between applications of 6 fl oz/A and subsequent applications of 3 fl oz/A. (Applications must follow one of the four programs listed in Table 5 below.)
7. Stone fruit or tree nuts Pre Harvest Interval (PHI) is 30 days.
8. Citrus Pre Harvest Interval (PHI) is 1 day.
9. **DO NOT** use on soils with greater than 20% gravel.
10. **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
11. **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE by air.

Spray Adjuvants

For application to emerged weeds, the use of COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or NIS (non-ionic surfactant) at 0.25% v/v is recommended. Addition of AMS (ammonium sulfate) or other nitrogen-based adjuvants will increase efficacy when used in combination with COC or NIS. For more information see Spray Adjuvants section on this label.

Banded Applications

When applying a row or banded treatment of ARGOS HERBICIDE, the following formula may be used to calculate the amount per acre:

$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Amount needed per acre of field.}$

Tank Mix Instructions

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be mixed and applied in combination with most commonly used herbicides registered for use in the approved crops in order to expand the postemergence weed control - spectrum and residual activity. Acceptable tankmix partners include: Helmquat, Gramoxone SL 2.0, Helosate Plus Advance, Touchdown Total, Touchdown HiTech, Rely[®] 280, GoalTender[®], Princep[®], Solicam[®], Matrix[®], Surflan[®], GoalTender, Prowl H2O, Karmex[®], Hyvar[®], Krovar[®] or Alion[®]. Tank mixtures can be effective tools to help control or manage the development of resistant weeds. The application of mixtures or sequences of effective herbicides, with different sites of action, can provide the diversity needed for management of herbicide resistance.

Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses and a list of weeds controlled.

Weed Control (Table 1 and 2)

ARGOS HERBICIDE provides both preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible weeds. Best control is obtained from preemergence applications before germination of seed or as postemergence applications are made before weeds reach 5 inches in height. Susceptible weeds are listed in Tables 1 and 2 of this label. Rainfall or irrigation soon after application will enhance preemergence activity.

USE DIRECTIONS

Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Avoid contact with trunk surfaces, fruit or crop foliage. **DO NOT** apply when nuts or fruits are on the ground at harvest. Ensure that soil is firm, settled and relatively free of trash at time of application. Also ensure that the soil is free of depressions around trees where rain or irrigation water can concentrate. Apply the first application of ARGOS HERBICIDE in late fall/early winter or spring and subsequent applications utilizing one of the programs noted in the Table 5.

Table 5 - ARGOS HERBICIDE Application Programs, Rates and Intervals

| Program | Application Rate (fl. oz./A) | | | Application Interval (Wk.) |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | 1st Application | 2nd Application | 3rd Application | |
| 1 | 6 | 6 | - | 20 |
| 2 | 6 | 3 | - | 6 |
| 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 |

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE in a spray volume of 10-40 gal/A.

For effective residual weed control, ARGOS HERBICIDE must be moved into the weed seed germination zone. For preemergence weed control, apply ARGOS HERBICIDE before rainfall or irrigation. For optimum residual control ARGOS HERBICIDE can be tank-mixed with residual herbicides such as: Princep, Solicam, Matrix, Goal Tender, Prowl, Karmex, Hyvar, Krovar or Alion, where approved for use.

For optimum postemergence weed control, apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to actively growing weeds in tank mixture with burndown herbicides such as: Helmquat 3SL, Gramoxone SL 2.0, and glyphosate products such as: Helosate Plus Advance, Touchdown Total or Touchdown HiTech, Rely 280 or GoalTender before weeds exceed 5 inches in height.

Subsequent application(s) of ARGOS HERBICIDE can be made alone or in tank mixture, with the herbicides noted above, if weed emergence occurs.

Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses and a list of weeds controlled.

CRANBERRY

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to bearing or non-bearing cranberry beds for control or suppression of bog St. John's wort (*Hypericum boreale*), rushes (*Juncus canadensis*, *J. effusus*, *J. bufonlus*, *J. tenuis*), sedges spp. (*Carex* spp.), yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia terrestris*) and silverleaf (*Potentilla pacifica*) in addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2. ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied in cranberries at a rate up to 8 fl. oz./A. **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per crop per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz./A in total per year. If two applications are made, they must be made no closer than 14 days apart. The use of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or NIS (non-ionic surfactant) at 0.25% v/v is recommended. Avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to cranberry leaves.

In non-bearing cranberries, make the ARGOS HERBICIDE application(s) after the bud break stage, but not less than 45 days before flooding in fall or winter. In bearing cranberries, make the ARGOS HERBICIDE application(s) after the bud break stage, but not less than 45 days prior to flooding or harvest.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied through irrigation systems (chemigation) including center pivot or solid set.

Chemigation – Sprinkler Irrigation Application for Cranberry Only

Irrigation system must be set up to ensure uniform application of water to all areas as thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation in the pesticide supply tank should be maintained prior to and during the entire application period is essential. Inject the recommended rate of ARGOS HERBICIDE into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target areas in 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water in this range required for proper distribution and coverage.

Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation/injection system with clean water before stopping the system. In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of ARGOS HERBICIDE for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

Chemigation Use Precautions – Sprinkler Irrigation Application

1. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
2. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
3. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
4. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
5. 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 back-flow.
6. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
7. 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.
8. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
9. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. 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 are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
11. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA approved alternative devices.

Use Restrictions for Cranberries:

- **DO NOT** apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present outside the bog system.
- **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.
- **DO NOT** apply within 10 feet of surface water outside the bog system.
- Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot or solid set. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.

- **DO NOT** spray to runoff.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz./A in total per year.

FLAX

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied preemergence - after planting but before crop emergence. Apply at a rate up to 6 fl. oz./A. For a list of weeds controlled see Tables 1 and 2. Do not apply more than one application, and not more than 6 fl. oz./A, per crop or per year in flax. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, the use of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is recommended. In addition, a spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at the rate of 8.5 lb./100 gals. of spray solution may be added to improve the burndown of existing weeds. Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to emerged flax can result in severe crop injury.

Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** apply more than one application per year.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz./A, per crop or per year.

OATS

ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied preemergence or postemergence (but not both) for weed control in oats. For preemergence control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 1, apply ARGOS HERBICIDE broadcast at a rate of 6.0 fl. oz./A prior to oat emergence. Best preemergence weed control is obtained when ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied prior to weed emergence.

For postemergence (after oat emergence) control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 2, apply ARGOS HERBICIDE at a rate of 3.0 fl. oz./A. Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to emerged weeds that are less than 5" tall for best results. Postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE may result in temporary injury of the oat crop. Injury symptoms may include leaf bleaching, leaf burn and in extreme conditions, stunting.

If emerged weeds are present at the time of the ARGOS HERBICIDE application, the addition of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v or a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (urea ammonium nitrate e.g. 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% v/v or AMS (ammonium sulfate) at the rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution may be added for improved weed control. If emerged weeds are not present at the time of the ARGOS HERBICIDE application, no additives are recommended. Eliminating the use of UAN or AMS will reduce the risk for postemergence crop injury, if crop injury is a concern. Additionally, the use of NIS instead of COC will also reduce the oat injury risk. However, weed control is also reduced if UAN or AMS is eliminated and when switching from COC to NIS.

Tank mixing other pesticides with ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence may increase the risk of injury. Avoid adding pesticides with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) type formulations to ARGOS HERBICIDE for applications made postemergence to the crop.

Restrictions:

1. **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated areas within 30 days following an application of ARGOS HERBICIDE.
2. **DO NOT** harvest oats within 50 days following the application of ARGOS HERBICIDE.
3. **DO NOT** make more than one application of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
4. **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE preemergence (prior to oat emergence) at more than 6.0 fl. oz./A/year.
5. **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence at more than 3.0 fl. oz./A/year.
6. If the oat crop treated with ARGOS HERBICIDE is lost or destroyed, oats may be replanted immediately. If ARGOS HERBICIDE was applied to the lost oat crop, no additional ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied to the replanted oat crop.

OKRA

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied as a row-middle or a hooded post-direct treatment (but not both) for weed control in okra.

Preemergence row-middle application:

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a banded application to the row middles prior to weed emergence at a rate of 6.0 fl. oz./A. For this banded application, leave at least one foot of untreated area over the okra row or 6" to each side of the planted row. For banded applications, the application must be made to account for band width, i.e. to deliver 6.0 fl. oz. per treated acre. DO NOT apply ARGOS HERBICIDE directly over the planted okra row or severe crop injury may occur. Injury risk is greatest on coarse textured soils (sand, sandy loam or loamy sand).

Postemergence hooded application:

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a postemergence directed application using a hooded sprayer at a rate of 3.0 fl. oz./A for control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 2. At the time of application okra must be at least 3" tall. It is recommended that a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v be added to the spray solution. For postemergence hooded applications, set the spray equipment to minimize the amount of ARGOS HERBICIDE that contacts the okra foliage or severe crop injury will occur. For best postemergence results, ARGOS HERBICIDE must be applied to actively growing weeds.

Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** harvest okra within 28 days following the application of ARGOS HERBICIDE.
- 2) **DO NOT** make more than one application of ARGOS HERBICIDE per okra crop.
- 3) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a row-middle application at more than 6.0 fl. oz. per treated acre per year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a post-directed application at more than 3.0 fl. oz. per acre per year.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a broadcast preemergence or broadcast postemergence application to okra or severe injury will occur.
- 6) If the okra crop treated with ARGOS HERBICIDE is lost or destroyed, okra can be replanted only in the soil band that was not treated with ARGOS HERBICIDE.

PEARL MILLET

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE in pearl millet as a preemergence (after planting but before crop emergence) application at a rate up to 6 fl. oz./A. For a list of weeds controlled see Table 1. **DO NOT** apply more than one application, and not more than 6 fl. oz./A per crop or per year in pearl millet. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, the use of a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is recommended. In addition, a spray grade UAN (urea ammonium nitrate e.g., 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at the rate of 8.5 lb./100 gals. of spray solution may be added to improve the burndown of existing weeds.

Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to emerged pearl millet can result in severe crop injury.

Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** apply more than one application per crop or per year.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz./A per crop or per year
- 3) **DO NOT** apply to emerged pearl millet or severe injury can occur.

RHUBARB

ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied in established rhubarb prior to crop emergence for weed control. Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE at a rate of 6.0 fl. oz./A to dormant rhubarb - prior to any spring green-up - for control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 1. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, it is recommended that a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at 1% v/v or a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v be added to the spray solution. Applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to non-dormant rhubarb may result in a temporary bleaching symptomology. Rainfall or irrigation after the ARGOS HERBICIDE application may increase the risk of injury to emerging rhubarb.

Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** harvest rhubarb within 21 days following the application of ARGOS HERBICIDE.
- 2) **DO NOT** make more than one application of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
- 3) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE at more than 6.0 fl. oz./A/year.

SORGHUM (GRAIN AND SWEET)

Preemergence Application:

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied preemergence or preplant non-incorporated up to 21 days before planting sorghum for control/partial control of the weeds listed in Table 1. Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a broadcast non-incorporated preemergence application at a rate of 6.0-6.4 fl. oz./A prior to sorghum emergence. The risk of crop injury following an ARGOS HERBICIDE application increases if application is made less than 7 days before sorghum planting. Additionally the risk of injury is increased if irrigation or rainfall is received following the application. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerging sorghum leaves. The risk of crop injury will be reduced if ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied more than 7 days - but not more than 21- prior to planting.

When ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied prior to planting, minimize disturbance of the herbicide treated soil barrier during the planting process in order to lessen the potential for weed emergence. If emerged weeds are present at the time of the preemergence application, it is recommended that a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v **or** a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (Urea Ammonium Nitrate) at a rate of 2.5% v/v **or** AMS (ammonium sulfate) at a rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution can be added to the spray solution.

Preemergence Application Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to emerged sorghum or severe crop injury may occur.
- 3) **DO NOT** use ARGOS HERBICIDE in the production of forage sorghum, sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual purpose sorghum.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to sorghum that is grown on coarse textured soils (e.g. sandy loam, loamy sand, sand).
- 5) In the State of Texas, do not apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to sorghum grown south of Interstate 20 (I-20) or east of Highway 277.

Post-Directed:

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied post-directed to grain sorghum for control/partial control of the weeds listed in Table 2. For best results, apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to actively growing weeds.

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE as a post-directed application when the grain sorghum is a minimum of 8 inches tall at a rate of 3 fl. oz./A. Spray should be directed between the crop rows and towards the base of the grain sorghum plant. Direct application of ARGOS HERBICIDE onto grain sorghum foliage can result in crop injury including temporary bleaching. If crop injury does occur, newly emerging leaves following application are typically unaffected.

It is recommended that a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v **or** a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (Urea Ammonium Nitrate) at a rate of 2.5% v/v **or** AMS (ammonium sulfate) at a rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution can be added to the spray solution.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for grain sorghum for improved spectrum of weed control. Additionally, these tank mixtures can be used to include a herbicide with a different mode of action to help control or manage the development of resistant weed biotypes.

Post-Directed Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** apply more than one post-directed application of ARGOS HERBICIDE.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE post-directed and not more than 6.4 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE per grain sorghum crop year.
- 3) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE broadcast over-the-top to emerged sorghum or severe crop injury may occur.
- 4) **DO NOT** harvest grain sorghum for forage for 30 days following application.
- 5) **DO NOT** harvest for grain or stover for 60 days following application.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply ARGOS HERBICIDE after the sorghum seedhead has begun to emerge.
- 7) **DO NOT** use ARGOS HERBICIDE in the production of forage sorghum, sudangrass, or sorghum-sudangrass hybrids.

SUGARCANE

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied by ground for preemergence, postemergence over-the-top or postemergence directed weed control in sugarcane.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied aerially for weed control only in Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

Preemergence Applications:

For preemergence weed control apply ARGOS HERBICIDE at 6.0-7.7 fl. oz./A after planting plant-cane or after harvest of ratooncane. For a list of weeds controlled preemergence, refer to Table 1. If some weeds are already emerged at the time of application, add a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v or a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (Urea Ammonium Nitrate) at a rate of 2.5% v/v or **AMS** (ammonium sulfate) at a rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution can be added to the spray solution. For improved preemergence weed control, AAtrex or Evik® may be tank mixed with ARGOS HERBICIDE. Refer to the tank mix partner label for specific rates and use directions.

Postemergence Applications:

Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence at 3.0 fl. oz./A for control of the weeds listed in Table 2 Make postemergence applications either as a post over-the-top or as a post-directed spray to the base of the sugarcane. If a preemergence application was made earlier in the season, only one postemergence application can be made. If no preemergence application was made earlier in the season, both a post-over-the-top and a post-directed application can be made. For best results, ARGOS HERBICIDE must be applied to actively growing weeds.

For postemergence applications, it is recommended that a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v or a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, the use of a spray grade UAN (Urea Ammonium Nitrate e.g.28-0-0) at 2.5% v/v or **AMS** (ammonium sulfate) at a rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution can be added for improved control of weeds.

For additional postemergence weed control, ARGOS HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with atrazine, Asulox® and/or Envoke®. Refer to the tank mix product labels for specific rates and use directions.

Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 7.7 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE as a preemergence application.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE in a postemergence application.
- 3) **DO NOT** make more than two applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year. If a preemergence application of ARGOS HERBICIDE is made, only one postemergence application is allowed.
- 4) **DO NOT** make two ARGOS HERBICIDE applications less than 14 days apart.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 10.7 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** harvest sugarcane within 114 days following a post-over-the-top application of ARGOS HERBICIDE (114 day PHI).
- 7) **DO NOT** harvest sugarcane within 100 days following a post-directed application of ARGOS HERBICIDE (100 day PHI).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seed, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -20 F. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling [Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons]

Non-refillable 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 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 mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [Greater Than 5 Gallons]

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 person refilling. To clean 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 if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [Greater Than 5 Gallons]

Non-refillable 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. 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 if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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.

Follow Directions for Use of this product 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 Helm Agro US, Inc. or Seller. To the extent of applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Helm and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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