



| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|-----------|
| TRIBENURON METHYL | GROUP | 2 | HERBICIDE |
| THIFENSULFURON METHYL | GROUP | 2 | HERBICIDE |

SOLUBLE GRANULE

For Use on Cereals, Fallow and as a Pre-plant or Post-harvest Burndown Herbicide

| <u>Active Ingredients</u> | <u>By Weight</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Tribenuron methyl | 40% |
| Thifensulfuron methyl | 10% |
| Other Ingredients | 50% |
| TOTAL | 100% |

EPA Reg. No. 279-9619

EPA Est. No. 352-IL-1

Contains 0.50 lb active ingredient per pound (tribenuron methyl 0.40 and thifensulfuron methyl 0.10)

Nonrefillable Containers

Refillable Containers

Net: 1 lb 4 oz

OR

Net: _____

KEEP OUT REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
 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 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. |

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor or going for treatment.
 You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-331-3148.

Sold By



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

Engineering Control 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 break-down.

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, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. DO NOT contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or more after application. 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 loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from well sites.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.

- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- DO NOT discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry 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.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

PANOFLEX® herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules), referred to below as PANOFLEX herbicide, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by FMC.

Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain PANOFLEX herbicide is registered in your state.

Always read the entire label, including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PANOFLEX herbicide is a water soluble granule that is used for selective post-harvest burndown, fallow, and pre-plant burndown weed control. The best control is obtained when PANOFLEX herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the weed spectrum and infestation intensity, weed size at application, and environmental conditions at and following treatment.

PANOFLEX herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. PANOFLEX herbicide needs to be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

PANOFLEX herbicide is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to PANOFLEX herbicide.

PANOFLEX herbicide is rainfast in 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, or tennis courts. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- When using PANOFLEX herbicide in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing tribenuron-methyl and thifensulfuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits:
 - For all uses the maximum active ingredient for tribenuron methyl is 0.0313 lb ai/A per year.
 - For all uses the maximum active ingredient for thifensulfuron methyl is 0.0469 lb ai/A per year.

PRECAUTIONS

- Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
 - Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PANOFLEX herbicide, which contains the active ingredients tribenuron-methyl and thifensulfuron-methyl is a group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of PANOFLEX herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your FMC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. DO NOT assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of PANOFLEX herbicide and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping

spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

LABEL USES

BURNDOWN – POST HARVEST, FALLOW, PRE-PLANT

APPLICATION TIMING

PANOFLEX herbicide may be used as a burndown treatment when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. PANOFLEX herbicide may be applied to crop stubble, as a fallow treatment, or as a pre-plant burndown prior to planting any crop. See "CROP ROTATION" for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

BURNDOWN USE RATE

Apply 0.3 to 0.6 oz PANOFLEX herbicide per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop (except cotton), or shortly after planting wheat (including durum), barley or triticale (prior to emergence). Use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate when weed infestation is heavy or predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the "Weeds Partially Controlled" section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal.

See "CROP ROTATION" for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

Sequential treatments of PANOFLEX herbicide may also be made provided the total amount of PANOFLEX herbicide applied during one post harvest/fallow/pre-plant time period does not exceed 0.6 ounce per acre. Allow at least 14 days between treatments.

PANOFLEX herbicide needs to be applied in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this PANOFLEX herbicide label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with PANOFLEX herbicide.

| PANOFLEX herbicide (oz/A) | Tribenuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) | Thifensulfuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 0.3 – 0.6 | 0.0075 - 0.015 | 0.0019 - 0.0038 |
| 0.6 | 0.015 | 0.0038 |

RESTRICTIONS

| Use Area | Active Ingredient (AI) | Application Timing | Maximum Oz/A of Product per Single Application | Maximum Lb AI/A per Single Application | Maximum Number of Applications per Year | Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year | Maximum Lb AI/A of Product per Year | For All Applications Maximum Lb AI/A per Year | Minimum Treatment Interval (Days) | Pre-Harvest Interval, Days |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Burndown prior to planting (all crops) Post-Harvest Burn | Tribenuron-methyl | Refer to the Crop Rotation Section | 0.6 | 0.015 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.015 | 0.0313 | 14 | 45 (for grain) |
| | Thifensulfuron-methyl | | | 0.0038 | | | 0.0038 | 0.0281 | | |

SPRAY ADJUVANTS – ALL CROPS OR USES

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of PANOFLEX herbicide. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local FMC fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with PANOFLEX herbicide, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.5% volume/volume (0.5 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (coc) – PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local FMC product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by FMC product management. Consult separate FMC technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- See TANK MIXTURES with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

WEEDS CONTROLLED

PANOFLEX herbicide effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Black mustard | Marestail***† |
| Blue/Purple mustard | Marshelder† |
| Bushy wallflower | Mayweed chamomile/Stinking chamomile/dog fennel |
| /Treacle mustard† | (<i>Anthemis cotula L.</i>)***† |
| Canada thistle** | Miners lettuce |
| Canola, volunteer (except Clearfield)** | Narrowleaf hawksbeard** *** |
| Coast fiddleneck | Nightflowering catchfly |
| Common Chickweed† | Pineappleweed |
| Common Groundsel | Poison hemlock*** |
| Common Lambsquarters† | Prickly lettuce**† |
| Common Purslane | Puncturevine |
| Corn, Gromwell** | Purslane speedwell (@ 0.6 oz)*** |
| Corn spurry | Redroot pigweed† |
| Cowcockle | Russian thistle**† |
| Cressleaf groundsel *** | Shepherd's-purse |
| (butterweed) | Slimleaf lambsquarters |
| Curly Dock** | Small-flower buttercup (@ 0.6 oz)*** |
| Dandelion | Smallseed falseflax† |
| Deadnettle (@ 0.6 oz) | Smartweeds, annual |
| Early whitlowgrass | Tansymustard |
| False chamomile/ | Tarweed fiddleneck |
| Wild chamomile/Scentless | Tumble pigweed (@ 0.6 oz) |
| chamomile (<i>Matricaria</i> | Tumble/Jim Hill mustard** |
| <i>maritima L.</i>) | Velvetleaf |
| Field pennycress | White cockle (@ 0.6 oz) |
| Flixweed† | Wild mustard† |
| Hairy buttercup | Wild parsnip*** |
| London Rocket | |

WEED PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

PANOFLEX herbicide partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

| | |
|---|--|
| Annual sowthistle Common cocklebur† Common sunflower (volunteer)**† Common vetch** Eastern black nightshade† Hairy nightshade Hairy vetch** Henbit Jimsonweed | Narrowleaf hawksbeard Pennsylvania smartweed Prostrate knotweed Redmaids Redstem filaree*** Wild buckwheat Wild carrot Wild garlic Wild radish** |
|---|--|

* Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, include a tankmix partner including 2,4-D, MCPA, bromoxynil or dicamba. See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label.

** See the Specific Weed Instructions section of this label for more information.

***2,4-D LVE addition required.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this PANOFLEX herbicide label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with PANOFLEX herbicide.

Canada thistle: For best results, apply 0.6 oz per acre when all thistles are 4" to 8" with 2" to 6" of new growth. Make the application in the spring.

| PANOFLEX herbicide (oz/A) | Tribenuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) | Thifensulfuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.6 | 0.015 | 0.0038 |

Canola, volunteer: Burndown applications made prior to crop emergence will provide effective control when tank mixed with glyphosate.

Corn Gromwell : For best results, apply 0.6 oz of PANOFLEX herbicide per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

| PANOFLEX herbicide (oz/A) | Tribenuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) | Thifensulfuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.6 | 0.015 | 0.0038 |

Curly Dock: For best results, apply PANOFLEX herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Kochia: For best results, apply PANOFLEX herbicide in combination with other herbicides listed in the Tank Mixtures section of this label that control kochia when it is <4 inches in height.

Mayweed chamomile / Stinking Chamomile / dog fennel: For best results, apply 0.4 to 0.6 oz of PANOFLEX herbicide per acre

| PANOFLEX herbicide (oz/A) | Tribenuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) | Thifensulfuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.4 – 0.6 | 0.01 - 0.015 | 0.0025 - 0.0038 |

Narrowleaf hawksbeard: During the post-harvest, fallow, and/or pre-plant burndown period, PANOFLEX herbicide may be used in a tank mix with label rates of a herbicide containing the active ingredient glyphosate for postemergence control of narrowleaf hawksbeard.

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: For best results, use PANOFLEX in a tank mix with dicamba (including Banvel® herbicide/ Clarity® herbicide) and 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (including Bison® herbicide or Bronate® Advanced™ herbicide). PANOFLEX herbicide needs to be applied in the spring when Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Tumble/Jim Hill mustard: For best results, apply 0.6 oz of PANOFLEX herbicide per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

| PANOFLEX herbicide (oz/A) | Tribenuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) | Thifensulfuron-methyl (Lb ai/A) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.6 | 0.015 | 0.0038 |

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, apply PANOFLEX herbicide when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, apply PANOFLEX herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Wild radish: For best results, use PANOFLEX herbicide plus MCPA plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution) to wild radish rosettes less than 6" diameter. Make the application either in the fall or spring. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications need to be made before plants harden-off.

SU/IMI (Sulfonylurea/Imidazolinone) Resistant Volunteer Sunflowers: For best results, use PANOFLEX herbicide in a tank mix with a product containing fluroxypyr (including Starane® Ultra herbicide, Starane Ultra herbicide + Salvo® herbicide, Starane Ultra herbicide + Sword), dicamba (including Banvel herbicide/ Clarity herbicide), 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine), glyphosate or bromoxynil containing products (including Bison herbicide or Bronate Advanced herbicide).

TANK MIXTURES

PANOFLEX herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other insecticide, fungicide or herbicides, 2,4-D (ester or amine), MCPA (ester or amine), dicamba (including Banvel herbicide/Clarity herbicide), fluroxypyr containing products (including Starane Ultra herbicide), bromoxynil containing products (including Bison herbicide or Bronate Advanced herbicide), carfentrazone (including Aim® EC herbicide), glyphosate, and postemergence grass herbicides including Goldsky® herbicide, Everest brand products (reference the "Registered Products Reference in this Label" table for suggested Everest brand products), or Rimfire Max® Max herbicide. 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this PANOFLEX herbicide label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with PANOFLEX herbicide.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

For best results, add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides at labeled rates. In tank mixes containing a lower rate of the active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 to 2 pt of nonionic surfactant; in tank mixes containing higher rates of the active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 pt of nonionic surfactant.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but DO NOT exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. When using higher rates, use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed, unless specified otherwise in the 2,4-D or MCPA label, or local guidance.

With 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and Dicamba

PANOFLEX herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba (including Banvel herbicide/Clarity herbicide) and 2,4-D or MCPA.

Make applications of PANOFLEX herbicide + label rates of a product containing the active ingredient dicamba (including Banvel herbicide/Clarity herbicide) + label rate of a product containing the active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1 to 2 pt of nonionic surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local guidance. Use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or MCPA and dicamba labels, or local guidance for more information.

DO NOT apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year, or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil containing products

Tank mixes of PANOFLEX herbicide plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With fluroxypyr

PANOFLEX herbicide may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds. For best results, add fluroxypyr containing herbicides to the tank at 1 to 2 oz active ingredient per acre (including Starane). 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with PANOFLEX herbicide plus Starane Ultra herbicide.

With glyphosate

PANOFLEX herbicide may be tank mixed with glyphosate herbicides for burndown of up to 3 inch weeds when applied postemergence as a preplant or harvest burndown or to fallow fields. Include a spray adjuvant with applications. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. For best results, add a crop oil

concentrate or modified seed oil (methylated, ethylated, or saponified) at 1% v/v/ (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray) OR, add nonionic surfactant at 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1-2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray).

With Insecticide

DO NOT apply PANOFLEX herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in- furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage.

CROP ROTATION

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of PANOFLEX herbicide. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

Time Interval Before Planting* (days after treatment with PANOFLEX herbicide)

| Crop | Days |
|---|-------------|
| Barley, Rice, Triticale and Wheat (including durum) | 0 |
| Oats and Soybeans (at PANOFLEX rate of 0.3 oz/a) | 1** |
| Soybeans | 7** |
| Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain/forage Sorghum | 14** |
| Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola | 60 |
| Any other crop | 45 |

* Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

**Where PANOFLEX herbicide is used on light textured soils (including sands and loamy sands) or on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

PANOFLEX herbicide may be measured using the PANOFLEX herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder provided by FMC. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of PANOFLEX herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the PANOFLEX herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the PANOFLEX herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. PANOFLEX herbicide needs to be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. DO NOT use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of PANOFLEX herbicide.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply PANOFLEX herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If PANOFLEX herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the PANOFLEX herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the PANOFLEX herbicide.

APPLICATION METHOD

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

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

AERIAL APPLICATION

Do not apply PANOFLEX herbicide by air in the state of New York.

See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

APPLICATIONS WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTION FERTILIZER

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing PANOFLEX herbicide in fertilizer solution. PANOFLEX herbicide must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the PANOFLEX herbicide is added.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.5 pt - 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 -0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with PANOFLEX herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using PANOFLEX herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for guidance before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

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

DO NOT make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to Spray Drift Management section of label.

Continuous agitation is not required to keep PANOFLEX herbicide in suspension but may be required to keep tank mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank mix partner labels for additional information.

BEFORE SPRAYING PANOFLEX herbicide

The spray equipment must be clean before PANOFLEX herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the After Spraying PANOFLEX herbicide section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of PANOFLEX herbicide are applied, it is advised that at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING PANOFLEX HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, AND TRITICALE

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

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be

applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When PANOFLEX herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product need to be examined and the most rigorous procedure need to be followed.
3. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines advised on other product labels.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND

CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution.

Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

| REGISTERED PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| Product Name | Active Ingredient(s) | EPA Registration Number |
| Aim® EC herbicide | carfentrazone-ethyl | 279-3241 |
| Banvel® herbicide | dicamba | 66330-276 |
| Bison® herbicide | MCPA + bromoxynil | 9779-347 |
| Bronate® Advanced™ herbicide | MCPA + bromoxynil | 264-690 |
| Clarity® herbicide | dicamba | 7969-137 |
| Everest® 2.0 herbicide | flucarbazone-sodium | 66330-391 |
| Everest® 3.0 AG herbicide | flucarbazone-sodium | 66330-433 |
| Everest® 3.0 herbicide | flucarbazone-sodium | 66330-429 |
| Goldsky® herbicide | florasulam, fluroxypyr, pyroxulam | 62719-582 |
| Lorsban® Advanced Insecticide | chlorpyrifos | 62719-591 |
| Lorsban® 15G Granular Insecticide | chlorpyrifos | 62719-34 |
| Lorsban® 50W in Water Soluble Packets Insecticide | chlorpyrifos | 62719-221 |
| Lorsban®-4E Insecticide | chlorpyrifos | 62719-220 |
| Rimfire® Max herbicide | propoxycarbazone-sodium, mesosulfuron-methyl | 264-1099 |
| Salvo® herbicide | 2,4-D | 34704-609 |
| Starane® Ultra Herbicide | fluroxypyr | 62719-577 |

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store the product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Product Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with PANOFLEX herbicide (with TOTALSOL soluble granules) containing thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with PANOFLEX herbicide (with TOTALSOL soluble granules) containing thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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SL-4002A 081219 07-15-19

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